MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

TANJORE DISTRICT

VOLUME II

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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

STATISTICAL APPENDIX, TOGETHER WITH A SUPPLEMENT TO THE DISTRICT GAZETTEER (1906) FOR TANJORE DISTRICT

BY

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I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1921.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1921.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of popula-tion per square mile, 1921.
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1911.	1901.	1901—1911.	1911—1921.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.												
Kumbakonam	211	2	198	51,193	269,565	129,798	139,767	279,178	265,512	+ 5·1	− 3·4	1,278
Papanasam	230	1	177	34,759	181,166	87,486	93,680	186,324	179,938	+ 3·5	− 2·8	788
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.												
Mannargudi	301	1	191	39,592	191,991	91,700	100,291	196,983	188,107	+ 4·7	− 2·5	638
Tirutturaippundi ...	497	3	148	41,991	192,398	92,103	100,295	194,949	185,091	+ 5·3	− 1·3	387
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.												
Mayavaram	283	3	184	51,246	251,440	118,887	132,553	261,686	247,019	+ 5·9	− 3·9	888
Shiyali	171	3	94	25,322	131,226	63,373	67,853	128,895	116,563	+ 10·6	+ 1·8	767
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.												
Naanilam	291	...	248	45,169	206,726	96,548	110,178	217,267	213,752	+ 1·6	− 4·9	710
Negapatam	240	2	191	46,158	223,335	106,531	116,804	233,210	217,607	+ 7·2	− 4·2	931
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.												
Arantangi	382	...	472	23,282	113,391	53,623	59,768	107,542	106,368	+ 1·1	+ 5·4	297
Pattukkottai	700	2	409	50,948	277,798	135,916	141,882	266,889	245,101	+ 8·9	+ 4·1	397
TANJORE DIVISION.												
Tanjore	421	4	198	50,767	287,229	140,737	146,492	289,766	279,971	+ 3·5	− 0·9	682
District total ...	3,727	21	2,510	460,427	2,826,265	1,116,702	1,209,563	2,362,689	2,245,029	+ 5·2	− 1·5	624

II.—Variation in Population since 1891.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891–1901.	1901–1911.	1911–1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.						
Kumbakonam Taluk.						
Kumbakonam (*a*) ...	60,700	64,647	59,673	9 9	8·3	− 6·1
Tiruvadamarudur ...	11,511	12,549	11,237	113·4	11·7	− 8·2
Papanasam Taluk.						
Ayyampettai ...	9,796	9,754	9,454	22·9	3 2	...
MANNARGUDI DIVISION						
Mannargudi Taluk.						
Mannargudi (*a*) ...	21,636	21,398	20,449	0·3	4 6	1·1
Tirutturaippundi Taluk.						
Muthupet *	6,946	9,382	9,099	7·7	3·1	− 20·5
Tirutturaippundi ...	6,487	6,015	5,400	3·9	11·½	7·8
Vedaraniyam	14,475	14,632	14,138	5·2	3·5	−1·06
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.						
Mayavaram Taluk.						
Kuttalam *	4,877	5,276	4,772	12·1	10·5	7·5
Mayavaram (*a*) ..	28,617	27,121	24,276	2·2	11·7	5·1
Tranquebar	11,520	13,268	13,142	− 9 2	0·9	13·1
Shiyali Taluk.						
Shiyali	12,360	11,116	9,722	94·9	14·3	11·2
Tirumulavasal * ...	4,643	4,996	4,244	16·4	17·1	− 7·1
Vaithiswarankoil * ...	6,708	4,785	4,518	·07	5·9	40·2
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.						
Negapatam Taluk.						
Negapatam (*a*)	54,016	60,168	57,190	− 3 4	5·2	− 10·2
Tiruvalur (*a*)	24,124	16,408	15,436	19·3	6 3	47·1
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.						
Pattukkottai Taluk.						
Adirampatnam ..	10,274	10,686	10,494	− 2·4	1·8	− 3·8
Pattukkottai	9,623	8,515	7,504	− 2·6	13 5	13·0
TANJORE DIVISION.						
Tanjore Taluk.						
Tanjore (*a*)	59,913	60,341	57,870	6·4	4 3	− ·06
Tirukkattupalli * ...	5,536	7,064	8,542	10 9	− 17 3	− 21·6
Tiruvadi	8,494	8,190	7,821	− 1·1	+ 4·7	3·7
Vallam	7,647	7,701	7,590	− 6·3	+ 11·5	·07

* Treated as a town for the first time in 1921.
(*a*) Represents a Municipal Town.

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled	Unmetalled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1871–72	1,109	...	...
1876–77	1,178	...	...
1881–82	1,157	...	...
1886–87	1,472	...	...
1891–92	1,673	163	1,510
1896–97	1,659	179	1,480
1901–02	1,732	200	1,532
1906–07	1,720	284	1,436
1911–12	1,755	359	1,396
1925–26.			
Maintained by the District Board	1,340¾	...	...
Do. Taluk Boards .	678	...	...
Do. Kumbakōnam Municipality	47⅝	15¾	31⅞
Do. Negapatam Municipality ...	60	13½	46½
Do. Mannargudi Municipality...	33	12	21
Do. Mayavaram	40¼	6½	33¾
Do. Tanjore	55½	17¾	37¾
Do. Tiruvalur	21¾	7	14¾

NOTE.—Previous to 1891-29, the returns do not distinguish metalled from unmetalled roads.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	KUMBAKONAM DIVISION. *Kumbakonam Taluk.*			
1	Kumbakonam ...	Kumbakonam Municipality	Kumbakonam, ¼ mile.	Terraced. The main building consists of two dining-rooms, two drawing rooms, two bath rooms besides detached buildings for kitchen, servants and stable. The main building is of arched roof with a tiled verandah. The outhouses are all of tiled roof, furniture available are: two teakwooden cots; with wire mattresses, cushion, etc., complete, two iron cots with wire mattresses, cushion, etc., complete, four folding dining tables, four teapoys, two canvas folding easy chairs; 2 rattan lounge easy chairs, eleven ordinary chairs, four coat stands, two punkas, two dressing tables with mirrors, two washing tables with basin jugs, etc., two almirahs, two stools, one meat-safe, one Berkefield filter, two verandah lanterns, 4 candle shades and two table lamps, four motor garages and two bath tubs, two sets of rooms; there is a well in the compound; 1 rupee 4 annas per diem for a single person and 1 rupee 14 annas for a married couple.
2	Lower Anicut ...	P.W.D., Cauvery Division	Aduturai, 9 miles.	Old inspection bungalow with cook room and stable, four main rooms, three bath rooms tiled, furnished, one motor garage and two bath tubs, three sets of rooms and one well. 8 annas per diem for a single person, 12 annas for a couple.
3	Lower Anicut ...	P.W.D., Cauvery Division.	Aduturai, 9 miles.	Tiled bungalow, double storeyed with one main room, one bath room in each storey, one floor bungalow, one bath tub; furnished; no motor garage, one well, 8 annas per diem for a single person, 12 annas for a couple.
4	Tiruvadamarudur.	District Board.	Tiruvadamarudur, 1 furlong.	Tiled. Two sets of rooms no motor garage, two tubs, furnished, one well, * 1 rupee 4 annas per diem for a married couple.
5	Aduturai ...	Agricultural Department.	Aduturai, 2 furlongs.	Two sets of rooms, no motor garage, two bath tubs, water can be had from well, 8 annas for single person and 12 annas for a couple.

* 12 annas for a single person.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	KUMBAKONAM DIVISION—*cont.*			
	Papanasam Taluk.			
6	Papanasam ...	P.W.D., Cauvery Division.	Papanasam, ¼ mile.	Terraced. Main rooms two, bath rooms two, other rooms two, cook room one, one motor garage, one bath tub, there are two stables, tiled shed, furnished, 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a married couple for a single room per day, one well.
7	Kabistalam ...	P.W.D., Cauvery Division.	Papanasam, 2½ miles.	Terraced. Main rooms two, bath rooms two, other rooms two, cook rooms two, there are four unbridged rivers on the way, one motor garage, two bath tubs, furnished, there are four stables, single individual 8 annas per day and married couple 12 annas, one well.
8	Aharamangudi .	P.W.D., Cauvery Division	Ayyampet, 3 miles.	Tiled building, no motor garage and no bath tubs available, there is one stable, no charges made, court hall one, bath room one, kitchen one, store rooms two, furnished, water can be had from Vettar, can be occupied with the permission of the P.W.D.
	MANNARGUDI DIVISION.			
	Mannargudi Taluk.			
9	Mannargudi ..	P.W.D., Vennar Division.	Mannargudi, 1½ miles.	Double storeyed tiled building, motor garage and two sets of bath tubs available, there are three armchairs, one long arm chair, two tables, one rattan mat, six hat-pegs, two punkahs, two sanitary iron commodes, two galvanized iron tubs, one lantern, two bed-steads and two washband stand basins enamelled, 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a couple. Water can be had from a well Three Kitchen rooms and three stables, accommodation for two.
10	Korayar Works.	P.W.D., Vennar Division.	Nidamangalam Junction, 3 miles.	Tiled building. Accommodation available for only one family, three rooms and a hall, there are two tables, four armchairs, two long arm chairs, six hat-pegs, one lantern, one washing stand with enamel washhand basin, four galvanized iron buckets, two iron sanitary commodes, one stool, two bath zinc tubs, two iron cots with spring mattresses, etc., complete and two teakwood dressing tables with three drawers, no motor garage, 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a couple, water can be had from the river Vennar, Korayar and the Pannayar.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Tanks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	*Nature of accommodation.* (5)
	Mannargudi Division—*cont.* *Mannargudi Taluk*—cont.			
11	Nidamangalam.	District Board.	Nidamangalam, 1 furlong.	Tiled. One set of rooms and one kitchen, no motor garage, no bath tubs, rent free, not fit for Europeans. Furnished. Water from a tank near by.
	Tirutturaippundi Taluk.			
12	Tirutturaippundi.	P.W.D., Vennar Division.	Tirutturaippundi Railway station, 1 mile.	Tiled building, rest house for two, three armchairs, two tables, one long armchair, six hat-pegs, four punkahs, one lantern, two bath tubs and two bedsteads (iron) with spring mattresses, motor garage and two bath tins are available, 8 annas for a single person and Re. 1 for a couple. Well in the compound is not useful.
13	Muttupet ...	P.W.D., Vennar Division.	Mutupet, near the Railway Station.	Tiled building, rest-house for two, motor garage available, four annas per diem, two sets of bath tins available, four armchairs, two tables, one easychair, six hat-pegs, two punkahs, two sanitary iron commodes, two bedsteads, one lantern and two washhand stands and basins, 8 annas for a single person and Re. 1 for a couple, tiled building, furnished, well inside the bungalow.
14	Kodiakkarai ...	Forest bungalow in charge of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi.	Agastiampalli, 7 miles.	Two sets of rooms and two kitchens, motor garage and two bath tubs available, 8 annas for a single person, 12 annas for a couple, two bath rooms, tiled, furnished, no wells or springs, water should be taken from Kodiakkarai, 2 miles distance.
15	Kariapatnam ...	District Board.	Kariapatnam, 2 furlongs.	Two sets of rooms and one kitchen, no motor garage, bath tins two available, single 8 annas and 12 annas for a family. Water has to be taken from the Ry. well.
16	Agastiampalli ...	Salt Department.	Agastiampalli, 1 furlong	One set of rooms and one kitchen, no motor garage and no bath tubs available, permission of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt is necessary for occupying the bungalow.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	MAYAVARAM DIVISION.			
	Mayavaram Taluk.			
17	Mayavaram ...	Mayavaram Municipality.	Mayavaram, 2 furlongs.	Two sets of rooms capable of accommodating two separate familes, motor garage and one bath tub available, tiled building, furnished, 1 rupee for an adult and 1 Re. 8 annas for a married couple. For tents pitched within the compound when accommodation is not available, 8 annas, when accommodation is available, one rupee.
18	Manamodu ...	P.W.D., Cauvery Division.	Vaithiswarankoil, 8 miles.	Tiled bungalow, two main rooms and two bath rooms, with kitchen and stables, six tables, two washhand stands, one stool, four chairs, two easychairs, two cloth stands and two enamelled basins. No motor garage. One bath tub available, 8 annas for single person and 12 annas for a couple per diem; water can be had from a well in the bungalow.
19	Thiruvaduthurai.	District Board.	Narasingampet, ¼ mile.	Five rooms and two bath rooms in the main building, two cook rooms, a stable and a latrine in a separate building, the building is a tiled one, no motor garage, two bath tubs available, two rattan easy chairs, six ordinary chairs, two round tables, two rattan cots, two wash stands, two cloth stands, two towel stands, two bracket punkahs, sixteen mats for rooms and two commode boxes, completely furnished; 12 annas per diem or fraction thereof for an adult and 1 rupee 4 annas for a married couple, one well.
20	Tranquebar ...	P.W.D., Cauvery Division.	Tranquebar, ½ mile.	Terraced. Two main rooms, a stable, two bath rooms, arched bungalow with kitchen, two sanitary commode, two cupboards, two easychairs, four chairs, three tables, two iron cots, two washhand stands with enamel basin and two bath tubs. No motor garage, 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a family per diem, there is a well.
	Shiyali Taluk.			
21	Shiyali	District Board.	Shiyali, 1¼ mile.	Tiled building, two sets of rooms and bath rooms in the main building; motor garage provided and two bath tubs available; two cook rooms, a stable and a latrine in a separate building, all are tiled buildings, the main building alone is terraced, furnished; 12 annas for a single person and 1 rupee 2 annas for a married couple per diem. There is a good drinking water well.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	MAYAVARAM DIVISION—*cont.* *Shiyali Taluk* —cont.			
22	Anikaranchattram.	P.W.D., Cauvery Division.	Anikaranchattram or Coleroon station, ½ furlong.	Tiled bungalow with kitchen and stables, two sets of rooms, furnished, two bath rooms, six tables, two washhand stands, one stool, four chairs, four easychairs, two cloth stands, two enamelled basins, one iron bedstead, one commode and two bath tubs. No motor garage ; 8 annas for a single person and 12 annas for a couple per diem. Has a good drinking water well.
	NEGAPATAM DIVISION. *Nannilam Taluk.*			
23	Nannilam ...	District Board.	Nannilam, 3 miles.	Mangalore tiled building, two halls, one kitchen and a stable, no motor garage, two bath tubs available, two sets of rooms, 12 annas per diem for single person occupying one set of rooms and 1 rupee 4 annas for a married couple, annas eight for each additional person, two tables, two easychairs, six armchairs, two looking-glasses with stands, two punkahs two coatstands, two coir mattings, two stands with basin and one jar, one well in the compound ; furnished
24	Nannilam ...	District Board.	Nannilam, 3 miles.	Jubilee chatram ; three Mangalore tiled buildings each with two sets of compartments, one for Brahmans and another for Non-Brahman Hindus and a third for other castes ; three brass chombus, one bucket, three flat stones and three rollers, no bath tubs or motor garage , 4 annas per diem for each building after seven days' stay in the building.
25	Koradacheri ...	P.W.D., Vennar Division.	Koradacheri, 1 furlong.	A terraced building with two sets of rooms. Furnished, two punkahs, two stables, two armchairs, one easy chair, four corner shelves, eight hatstands, one lantern, two bookshelves, two sanitary iron commodes, two galvanized iron bath tubs and two iron bedsteads, two washhand stands and basins enamelled ; two sets of rooms ; 8 annas for each adult and 12 annas per married couple per diem, no motor garage.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	NEGAPATAM DIVISION—*cont*			
	Negapatam Taluk.			
26	Kadambadi ...	P.W.D., Vennar Division.	Velipalaiyam, ½ mile.	Tiled building with two tables, four arm chairs, two long arm chairs, six hat pegs, one lantern, one washing stand with enamel washhand basin, four galvanized iron buckets, two iron sanitary commodes, one stool, two bath zinc tubs, two iron cots with spring mattresses, etc., complete and two teakwood, dressing tables with two drawers. No motor garage; two sets of rooms; eight annas for each adult and 12 annas for married couple. If both are occupied the charges are 1 Rupee for a single person and Re. 1-8-0 for a married couple.
26A	Karunkanni road shed.	District Board.	On road No. 35, 12 miles from Negapatam.	A tiled shed, one room, a kitchen, furnished.
	PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.			
	Arantangi Taluk.			
27	Mimisal .	District Board.	Arantangi, 22 miles.	Thatched building, one bungalow, one punkah, one easy chair, two chairs, three benches, and one table no motor garage or bath tubs. Free. Two rooms and one hall. Furnished. No well but water can be had from chattram tank and from springs on the seashore close by.
28	Manamelkudi ...	District Board.	Peravurni, 17 miles.	Thatched buildings bungalow with kitchen and stable, one punkah, one easy chair, one chair, one bench and one table. No motor garage or bath tubs. Free. One room and one hall. Water can be had from springs at a distance of 2 furlongs.
29	Nakudi	District Board.	Arantangi, 8 miles.	One hall, one bath tub available, one bath room, one kitchen and one stable. No motor garage. Tiled. One set of rooms. Well within the compound. Single 12 annas, married couple 1 rupee 4 annas.
30	Arantangi ...	District Board.	Arantangi, 4 furlongs.	Three tiled bungalows each consisting of two rooms one for Brahmans, another for Non-Brahman Hindus and the third for Europeans. No charges. Furnished. No garage, one well.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION—*cont.* *Pattukkottai Taluk.*			
31	Pattukkottai ..	District Board.	Pattukkottai, 2 furlongs.	Thatched building with mud walls, cemented floor, one thatched stable, two tiled rooms, one store room and one cook room. No motor garage, one bath tub available. Mattresses furnished with three tables, two easy chairs, four chairs, one water basin, two cots and two punkahs, single 12 annas and family 1 rupee 4 annas. One well.
32	Rajamadam ...	District Board.	Adirampatnam, 3 miles.	One bungalow, one kitchen, one furniture room and one latrine all thatched and one stable tiled, one punkah, two easy chairs, one chair, one round table and two cots. No motor garage and no bath tubs, free of rent.
33	Kasangulam Chattram.	District Board.	Pattukkottai, 6 furlongs.	Tiled building, one bungalow consisting of two rooms and one stable, one chair, one table, one easy chair and two benches, intended for native gentlemen to halt. No bath tubs or motor garage. No charges. No well, water can be had from the tank opposite.
34	Peravurni ...	Do.	Peravurni, 2 miles.	Tiled, two halls, two sets of rooms. No motor garage, two bath tubs available, one stable, furnished, single 12 annas, family 1 rupee 4 annas. One well.
35	Madukkur ...	Do.	Pattukkottai, 7 miles.	Tiled, two halls, one set of rooms furnished. No motor garage, one bath tub available, single 12 annas, family 1 rupee 4 annas. One well.
36	Ammanichattram.	Do.	Peravurni, 7 miles.	Tiled building, one bungalow, one kitchen and stable, one punkah, one easychair, one chair, one bench and one table. No motor garage or bath tubs, free.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION—*cont.* *Pattukkottai Taluk*—cont.			
37	Sethubavachattram.	Mukasa Estate.	Peravurni, 5 *miles.*	Tiled roof, two spacious *rooms, one easy chair, two* ordinary chairs, one office table, one dinner table, one cot, one water basin with stand, one bathing water trough, one punkah, one lantern and mats for floor. Eight annas per diem for single and 12 annas per diem for married couple. No garage.
38	Orathanad ...	District Board	Tanjore, 14 miles.	Terraced buildings with tiled veranda on the north and south of the bungalow, front veranda for office use, bath room, bed room, hall in the middle (dining-room), back veranda kitchen room stable, can accommodate one gentleman and his family : *furniture available are, one wooden sofa, two caned sofas,* one big round table, two big teapoys, three small teapoys, three chairs, two punkahs, one basin stand, two teakwood tables, two washband tables, two iron commodes, two galvanized iron tubs, two chairs, two coat stands, 37 mats, one brass basin, one copper basin. No charges. No motor garage.
	TANJORE DIVISION. *Tanjore Taluk.*			
39	Grand Anicut .	P.W.D., Cauvery division. Prior right of occupation for P.W.D.	Tiruvarambur, 6 miles.	Inspection bungalow with cook room and stables, two main rooms and two bath rooms, tiled buildings, six tables, two washband stands, one stool, eight chairs, four easy chairs, two clothes stands, two *enamelled basins,* four commodes, two bath tubs and one meatsafe. No motor garage. Eight annas a single person and 12 annas for a married couple per diem.
40	Grand Anicut Chattram.	Taluk Board, Tanjore.	Tiruvarambur, 6 miles.	No motor garage and no bath tubs, two rooms and two outhouses Four annas for a single person and 6 annas for a married couple per diem.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	TANJORE DIVISION—*cont.* *Tanjore Taluk* —cont.			
41	Budalur Chattram.	Taluk Board, Tanjore.	Budalur ...	No motor garage and no bath tubs, two rooms and two outhouses, charges as for No. 40. One well, furnished.
42	Vallam Chattram.	Do.	Alakkudi, 4 miles.	Tiled. No motor garage and no bath tubs, two rooms (old chattram buildings now used as rest houses), charges above as in case No. 40.
43	Sundarasaboi Chattram.	Do.	Tanjore, ½ mile.	No motor garage and no bath tubs. Rest as above.
44	Dak Bungalow.	Municipality.	Tanjore, 1 furlong.	Terraced building, two bed rooms and bath rooms with a spacious verandah in front, a tiled stable with the compartment each suitable for a horse or a carriage and servants, available for cooking, etc., purposes on private arrangements Three cots and 6 mattresses, crockery and kitchen utensils, three dining tables with knives, forks and spoons, seven ordinary chairs and one easy chair, one table lamp, one hanging lamp and one wall lamp, one meatsafe, one coat stand, two dressing tables with looking glasses, two teapoys, two punkahs, one almirah, three towelstands, two washing tables and other bath room appurtenances, two bath tubs and motor garage available. One rupee 4 annas for single and rupees 2 a couple per diem. One water tap.
45	Puduchattram ...	P.W.D., Cauvery division.	Budalur, 6 miles.	Motor garage. Inspection bungalow with cook-rooms and stables, two main and two bath rooms, tiled buildings, six tables, two washhand stands, two stools, five chairs, two easy chairs, two clothes stands, two enamelled basins and one iron cot. Eight annas for single and 12 annas a married couple per diem. Two bath tubs available. Water can be had from the well in the bungalow.
46	Raja's Chattram.	District Board.	Tanjore ...	Motor garage available. Seven first-class rooms and 24 rooms, second and third class. Bath tubs, one in each available in first-class rooms. Kitchen rooms three for Brahmans, and three for Non-Brahmans available. First-class room 1 rupee 8 annas a day, second class 8 annas a day and third class 4 annas a day. Terraced, one well and water taps.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and stations. (2)	By whom maintained. (3)	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it. (4)	Nature of accommodation. (5)
	TANJORE DIVISION—*cont.* *Tanjore Taluk —cont.*			
47	Tiruvadi Bungalow, second class.	District Board.	Tanjore, 7 miles.	A Mangalore tiled building with two main rooms, two punkahs, two easy chairs, one wooden chair, two rattan beds or sofas, two office tables, two drawing tables, one wooden table for servants, four bath rooms, two tables with basins, one sanitary commode with iron-stand and one with wooden stand and two zinc bath tubs, one outhouse with the kitchen room, one watchman's room in front, one stable with four compartments. one privy. Ten bamboo splits, chicks to verandahs, Teak wood shelves, four wooden hat racks, two hat racks with brass catch, two wall lamps, hanging and hand lamps. Motor garage available. Twelve annas for a single person and 1 rupee 4 annas for a married couple. Water can be had from a well.
48	Sengipatti ...	District Board.	Budalur, 6 miles.	A terraced building, two main, and two bath room, two chairs, one table, one punkah, one easy chair, one coat stand, one rattan chair, two zinc bath tubs, one cot and two mat rolls. No motor garage. Twelve annas for a single person and 1 rupee 4 annas for a married couple per diem. Water can be had from a L.F. well 1½ furlongs away.
49	Koviladi ...	Vasudeva Rao and Ranganatha Rao, Koviladi.	Budalur, 11 miles.	No motor garage. No charge for occupation, two rooms, two bath tubs available.
50	Katchamangalam.	P W.D., Vennar.	Budalur, 8 miles.	Plank shed tiled, one main room, one bath room, kitchen and stables. Two arm chairs, one drawing table, one easy chair and one commode. No motor garage, one bath tub available. No motor garage, no charges.
51	Vettar Head ...	P.W.D., Vennar Division.	Tanjore, 8 miles.	Inspection bungalow with cook room and stables, one main and bath rooms, tiled building, three arm chairs, three tables, two long arm chairs, one punkah with wheel, seven hat racks, three zinc buckets, one washhand stand, one clothes stand, one teakwood stool and one oval bath tub No motor garage. Eight annas per day or fraction thereof for an adult and 12 annas for a married couple.

V.—Religions in 1921.

Taluks.	Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
KUMBAKŌNAM DIVISION.												
Kumbakonam	245,682	118,492	127,190	14,700	6,907	7,793	9,057	4,322	4,735	126	77	49
Papanasam	160,946	78,066	82,880	14,434	6,572	7,862	5,774	2,841	2,933	12	7	5
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.												
Mannargudi	178,549	85,559	92,990	8,675	3,784	4,891	4,605	2,280	2,325	162	77	85
Tiruturaippundi	181,263	87,119	94,144	8,382	3,645	4,737	2,685	1,308	1,377	68	31	37
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.												
Mayavaram	228,888	108,789	120,099	13,074	5,718	7,356	9,837	4,739	5,098	1	1	...
Shiyali	122,716	59,444	63,272	5,795	2,597	3,198	2,715	1,332	1,383	...	...	...
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.												
Nannilam	187,901	88,367	99,634	12,906	5,439	7,467	5,892	2,828	3,064	27	14	13
Negapatam	192,490	92,670	99,820	20,246	8,652	11,594	10,570	5,190	5,380	29	19	10
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.												
Arantangi	96,308	46,304	50,004	10,951	4,328	6,623	6,132	2,991	3,141	...	..	...
Pattukkottai	260,144	127,950	132,194	12,986	5,643	7,343	4,636	2,321	2,315	2	2	...
TANJORE DIVISION.												
Tanjore	250,609	122,831	127,778	8,504	4,237	4,267	27,985	13,599	14,386	131	70	61
District total ...	2,705,496	1,015,491	1,090,005	130,653	57,522	73,131	89,888	43,751	46,137	558	298	260

VI.—Vital Statistics

Taluks.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of																			
	Births.										Deaths.									
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.																				
Kumbakonam	25	26	26	25	25	24	30	31	30	32	25	21	44	26	22	31	30	25	22	24
Papanasam	22	23	22	21	23	21	25	27	24	27	18	21	37	11	19	27	31	21	20	20
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.																				
Mannargudi	24	28	23	24	23	23	29	30	31	29	24	23	42	25	22	21	23	28	24	27
Tiratturaippundi	23	31	26	22	20	23	30	29	29	34	24	24	33	24	20	22	22	24	22	27
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.																				
Mayavaram	26	31	24	27	21	24	29	34	29	33	28	26	40	29	20	24	25	27	22	23
Shiyali	28	30	26	27	28	27	32	33	33	35	25	23	42	25	24	23	21	27	25	27
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.																				
Nannilam	26	28	26	25	28	23	28	30	28	33	26	23	51	30	25	33	27	28	23	27
Negapatam	27	28	23	24	23	21	27	27	28	31	26	26	38	29	26	27	23	24	3	31
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.																				
Arantangi	23	26	23	20	17	19	19	24	26	24	19	18	29	18	12	14	15	19	20	25
Pattukkottai	20	22	20	21	19	24	24	23	18	27	20	16	26	23	16	18	18	19	11	20

VI.—Vital Statistics—*cont.*

Taluks	Births										Deaths									
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Tanjore Division.																				
Tanjore	20	20	21	20	19	20	27	28	28	28	20	17	35	22	19	21	31	24	24	22
Towns.																				
Adirampatnam	30	28	27	40	35	28	26	33	37	35	25	18	30	81	27	26	19	22	28	21
Ayyampet	20	15	21	29	22	26	38	40	28	35	26	19	34	26	19	28	40	31	24	25
Kumbakonam	30	36	26	26	28	22	27	22	30·3	32	35	34	43	34	35	35	28	21	25	30
Kodavasal	18	33	27	25	28	22	27	28	25	34	30	30	49	20	23	42	26	25	22	27
Mannargudi	33	38	28	31	32	24	27	30	32·6	32	38	35	58	31	31	33	26	13	24	32
Mayavaram	32	36	30	32	29	25	30	25	30·2	35	34	34	50	36	38	36	29	24	28	29
Mattupet	30	36	32	32	29	25	28	36	33	28	41	33	43	48	28	44	27	33	34	27
Nannilam	24	25	21	26	25	20	26	26	26	24	21	19	36	21	21	24	26	22	17	25
Negapatam	30	35	29	29	28	26	30	24	34·7	33	35	35	41	37	35	31	31	23	27	29
Pattukkottai	30	33	27	25	26	24	28	31	35	32	31	23	40	27	21	21	24	23	21	21
Shiyali	26	27	29	21	30	26	32	30	28	36	31	30	34	24	35	33	24	26	20	24
Tanjore	35	40	35	33	32	30	34	25	33·3	35	42	35	51	37	35	35	35	22	30	81
Tirukkattupalli	30	26	31	34	21	23	24	28	35	28	37	21	57	34	19	30	37	29	28	23
Tiruttaraippundi	33	42	29	32	33	26	37	33	42	28	40	41	57	36	42	29	35	35	35	23
Tiruvadi	25	26	25	27	20	25	32	40	29	31	26	24	37	34	21	34	34	40	30	20
Tiruvalur	21	27	22	19	18	15	16	15	18·3	17	29	25	36	27	24	21	14	14	16	22
Tiruvadamarudur	25	28	30	24	26	29	28	34	31	31	26	26	39	25	19	35	26	26	22	22
Tranquebar	25	28	25	27	29	25	29	35	26	31	28	20	28	29	28	25	20	26	19	24
Vallam	31	33	34	26	24	26	29	25	35	38	38	24	54	32	27	25	26	27	22	22
Vedaranniyam	29	25	38	30	27	29	31	34	30	36	24	16	41	27	26	23	24	27	22	21
Vaithiswarankoyil	21	16	22	28	31	21	22	22	20	27	26	14	39	23	29	21	20	17	24	18
Total	26	29	27	26	26	24	28	29	28	31	29	25	41	28	25	23	26	25	23	25

Ratio per 1,000 of population of births and deaths.

Note.—This table includes the statistics for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1925.)

Taluks. (1)	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from: Cholera. (2)	Smallpox. (3)	Plague. (4)	Fever. (5)	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. (6)	Respiratory diseases. (7)	All other causes. (8)	Total. (9)
Kumbakōnam Division.								
Kumbakōnam	10	2	...	30	5	3	81	131
Papanasam	10	2	..	28	5	3	71	119
Mannargudi Division.								
Mannargudi	6	2	...	14	5	4	87	118
Tirutturaippundi	8	1	...	14	4	2	90	119
Mayavaram Division.								
Mayavaram	4	2	...	22	5	2	85	120
Shiyali	8	2	...	12	5	2	93	122
Negapatam Division.								
Nannilam	9	2	...	13	5	4	106	139
Negapatam	10	2	...	12	5	3	97	129
Pattukkottai Division.								
Arantangi	8	3	..	5	2	1	73	92
Pattukkottai	2	3	...	14	4	3	61	87
Tanjore Division.								
Tanjore	10	3	...	21	4	3	82	123
Towns.								
Adirampatnam	7	1	...	23	8	1	75	115
Ayyampet	13	1	...	25	13	6	90	148
Kumbakōnam	6	4	...	19	14	14	86	143
Kodavasal	17	4	...	18	7	...	95	141
Mannargudi	13	2	..	18	12	7	82	134

Note.—This table includes the statistics for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

VII.—Causes of Death—*cont.*

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1925)—*cont.*

Taluks. (1)	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from — Cholera. (2)	Smallpox. (3)	Plague. (4)	Fever. (5)	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. (6)	Respiratory diseases. (7)	All other causes. (8)	Total. (9)
Towns—*cont.*								
Mayavaram	5	2	...	23	8	1	107	146
Muttupet	10	...	...	34	17	4	91	156
Nannilam	8	1	...	14	9	4	78	114
Negapatam	4	6	.	17	14	13	84	138
Pattukkottai	1	2	..	18	6	2	81	110
Shiyali	7	2	...	16	4	3	94	126
Tanjore	3	2	...	25	17	13	86	146
Tirukkattuppalli	18	1	...	23	5	2	98	147
Tiruttaraippundi	10	1	...	38	15	4	90	156
Tiruvadi	10	6	..	6	.	...	145	167
Tiruvalur	7	...	...	17	8	1	53	86
Tiruvidamarudur	10	1	...	13	9	2	78	130
Tranquebar	2	...	..	20	8	15	68	113
Vallam	5	3		3	2	...	123	136
Vedaranniyam	1	1	...	22	3	1	88	116
Vaithiswarankoyil	8	1	...	8	34	4	46	101
Total ...	8	2	..	18	8	4	86	126

NOTE.—This table includes the statistics for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I.—HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) *Tamil.*			
Agamudaiyan	56,194	61,492	117,686
Ambalakaran	29,606	29,478	59,084
Ambattan	11,496	12,856	24,352
Andi	2,287	2,592	4,879
Brahman (Tamil)	59,869	65,136	125,005
Chakkilian	2,006	2,011	4,017
Chetti	6,276	5,962	12,238
Idaiyan	37,470	38,829	76,299
Jetti	144	114	258
Kaikolan	10,516	11,205	21,721
Kallan	99,671	108,013	207,684
Kammalan	30,568	30 594	61,162
Karaiyan	6,682	6,796	13,478
Kuravan	2,357	2,455	4,812
Kusavan	5,739	5,871	11,610
Malaiman	2,452	2,542	4,994
Maravan	1,758	2,000	3.758
Muttiriyan	3,705	3 975	7 680
Nadar	18,800	18,735	37,535
Nattaman	9,553	11,067	20,620
Nokkan	1,546	1,601	3.147
Pallan	75,298	82,499	157 797
Palli	119,749	130,002	249,751
Pandaram	3,440	3,344	6.784
Paraiyan	160,324	177,121	337,445
Sembadavan	5,345	5,322	10,667
Senaikkudaiyan	7,198	6,363	13,581
Sudarmon	7,156	61,057	13,213
Vaisya	1,033	842	1,875
Valaiyan	43,325	45,192	88,517
Valluvan	3,558	3,628	7,136
Vanian	9.431	9,797	19,228
Vannan	7,506	8,745	16,251
Vellala	105,827	116,412	222,239
(b) *Telugu.*			
Balija	23,650	26,160	49,810
Brahman	3,029	3,358	6,387
Kamma	1,337	1,147	2,484
Kapu	1,087	1,295	2,382
Odde	1,610	1,513	3,123
Sāle	2,679	2,859	5,588
(c) *Malayalam*—Nil.			
(d) *Kanarese.*			
Brahman	1,537	1,756	3,293
Devanga	3,065	2,388	5,453

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—*cont.*

Caste, Tribe or Race. (1)	Strength. Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Total. (4)
(e) *Oriya*—Nil.			
(f) *Other Madras languages.*			
Brahman	1,964	2,463	4,427
Kshatriya	2,646	2,656	5,302
Mahratti	2,623	2,748	5,371
Sowrashtra	7,657	8,881	16,538
II.—MUSALMAN.			
Labbai	18,453	23,161	41,614
Pathan	2,068	2,080	4,148
Saiyid	3,707	4,717	8.424
Sheik	26,943	35,129	62,072
III.—INDIAN CHRISTIANS	42,906	45,806	88,712
IV.—OTHERS	21,856	22,798	44,654
Total ...	1,116,702	1,209,563	2,326,265

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops, Fasli 1335.

Items.	Kumbakonam Division.		Mannargudi Division.		Mayavaram Division.		Negapatam Division.		Pattukkottai Division.		Tanjore Division.	District total.
	Kumbakonam Taluk.	Papanasam Taluk.	Mannargudi Taluk.	Tiruturaippundi Taluk.	Mayavaram Taluk.	Shiyali Taluk.	Nannilam Taluk.	Negapatam Taluk.	Arantangi Taluk.	Pattukkottai Taluk.	Tanjore Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Government (Ryotwari land) and minor inams	117,629	126,522	166,387	291,995	176,386	105,173	182,311	139,303	50,102	86,127	224,756	1,666,691
Whole Inam	17,379	21,166	25,838	24,956	4,727	4,191	3,657	13,671	191,484	178,039	43,491	528,599
Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	21,571	169,354	268,247	190,925
Total area by survey ...	135,008	147,688	192,225	316,951	181,113	109,364	185,968	152,974	263,157	433,520	...	2,386,215
Forests	..	...	...	12,460	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12,460
Not available for cultivation	23,067	26,698	29,236	109,257	29,573	20,988	25,569	23,438	168,575	17,928	67,384	541,713
Cultivable waste other than fallows	428	817	6,177	12,002	527	2,125	265	3,588	1,853	7,838	9,583	45,203
Current fallows	8,433	14,433	26,722	33,534	18,220	15,935	17,724	22,939	5,115	14,534	47,437	225,026
Net area cropped	103,080	105,740	130,090	149,698	132,793	70,316	142,410	103,009	66,043	45,827	143 843	1,192,849
Area shown in the village accounts	135,008	147,688	192,225	316,951	181,113	109,364	185,968	152,974	241,586	86,127	268,247	2,017,251

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops, Fasli 1335—*cont.*

Items.	Kumbakonam Division.		Mannargudi Division.		Mayavaram Division.		Negapatam Division.		Pattukkottai Division.		Tanjore Division.	District total.
	Kumbakonam Taluk.	Papanasam Taluk.	Mannargudi Taluk.	Tiruturaippundi Taluk.	Mayavaram Taluk.	Shiyali Taluk.	Nannilam Taluk.	Negapatam Taluk.	Arantangi Taluk.	Pattukkottai Taluk.	Tanjore Taluk.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Irrigated by Government canals	92,698	87,557	95,075	83,502	121,564	61,794	135,193	91,284	...	591	54,153	823,411
Irrigated by private canals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..
Do. by tanks	...	121	6,933	293	.	...	. .	769	53,034	11,211	15,471	87,832
Do. by wells	549	1,163	2,301	2,033	566	...	211	220	41	1,975	2,120	11,179
Do. by other sources ...	333	1,375	...	582	.		...	.	10	8	...	2,308
Total ...	93,680	90,216	104,309	86,410	122,130	61,794	135,404	92,273	53,085	13,785	71,744	924,730
Area under—												
Cereals and pulses—												
Rice	95,096	98,209	109,671	137,678	122,992	65,783	135,500	97,192	54,495	16,830	92,697	1,026,143
Cholam	1,963	1,830	1,985	93	1,196	699	643	104	716	1,449	2,180	12,858
Cambu	1,133	529	57	1,228	436	556	10	1,228	135	613	2,588	8,513
Ragi	8,550	3,146	1,906	1,205	1,392	1,121	145	1,205	2,994	3,140	6,969	26,773
Others	611	3,216	2,546	1,292	1,620	1,338	283	285	582	36,151	28,407	76,851
Total ...	102,353	106,950	116,165	141,496	127,636	69,497	136,581	100,014	58,922	58,183	132,841	1,150,638

Oil seeds—												
Gingelly	1,248	1,330	2,511	711	1,531	1,190	429	109	490	1,855	2,617	14,021
Groundnut	904	4,539	8,168	95	1,046	1,217	50	11	5,647	13,361	25,929	60,967
Castors	35	150	5	14	70	19	2	17	13	1	151	502
Others	4,445	2,088	2,087	6,9 1	3,310	1,574	3,229	2,068	1,395	8,779	1,542	37,448
Total ...	6,632	8,107	12,771	7,751	5,957	4,000	3,735	2,205	7,545	23,996	30,239	112,938
Condiments and spices—												
Sugarcane	247	128	5	...	166	6	8	2	...	...	422	984
Cotton	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	214	...	1,365	1,588
Indigo	...	7	4	...	...	8	..	4	...	..	139	...
Total ...	254	135	10	...	166	14	8	7	214	..	1,926	2,734
Drugs and narcotics—												
Tobacco	74	182	..	1,248	17	119	1	...	...	38	123	1,803
Others	434	478	80	2	327	56	222	16	...	26	621	2,262
Total ...	508	661	80	1,250	344	175	223	16	.	64	744	4,065
Fodder crops—												
Orchard and garden produce	9,616	7,169	8,716	5,514	4,591	3,686	4,971	4,168	1,579	12,724	10,604	73,288
Miscellaneous non-food crops	786	1,044	332	2,018	237	220	135	125	4	34	286	5,221
Total area cropped ...	119,517	123,050	137,862	156,008	140,577	77,377	145,443	104,116	71,930	49,408	175,744	1,300,832
Deduct area cropped more than once	16,437	17,310	7,572	6,310	7,784	7,061	3,033	1,107	5,887	3,581	31,901	107,983
Net area cropped ...	103,080	105,740	130,090	149,698	132,793	70,316	142,410	103,009	66,043	45,827	143,843	1,192,849

X.—Reserved Forest and Area proposed for Reservation in Square Miles on 30th June 1926.

Taluks. (1)	Reserved forest. (2)	Area proposed for reservation. (3)	Total of columns 2 and 3. (4)	Area of taluk. (5)	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area. (6)
Kumbakonam Division.					
Kumbakonam	...	...	...	211	...
Papanasam	...	...	...	230	...
Mannargudi Division.					
Mannargudi	...	...	...	301	...
Tirutturaippundi	10·1	...	10·1	497	4·32
Mayavaram Division.					
Mayavaram	...	...	...	283	...
Shiyali	...	...	...	171	...
Negapatam Division.					
Nannilam	...	...	...	291	...
Negapatam	...	...	...	240	...
Pattukkottai Division.					
Arantangi	...	...	...	382	...
Pattukkottai	...	...	...	700	...
Tanjore Division.					
Tanjore	...	...	...	421	...
Total ...	10·1	...	10·1	3,747	4·32

Net revenue realized under forests during

1916–17	1917–18.	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
3,840	3,508	3,176	4,558	4,831	9,819	9,497	15,215	5,701	8,231

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate.)

Serial number. (1)	Rate per acre. (2)	Extent. (3)
	RS. A. P.	ACS.
	Dry lands—Ordinary.	
1	5 15 0	2,895
2	4 12 0	5,978
3	3 8 0	14,135
4	3 0 0	22,540
5	2 6 0	23,590
6	1 12 0	31,192
7	1 8 0	60,328
8	1 3 0	68,418
9	0 14 0	38,843
10	0 8 0	14,795
11	0 4 0	4,458
	Total ...	287,172
	Special rate—Padugai.	
12	8 4 0	1,485
13	5 15 0	3,335
	Total ...	4,820
	Special rate—Manavari.	
14	4 12 0	7
15	3 8 0	14
16	3 0 0	268
17	2 6 0	2,794
18	1 12 0	13,673
19	1 8 0	25,820
20	1 3 0	24,845
21	0 14 0	9,278
22	0 8 0	994
	Total ...	77,693
	Special rate—Ditch.	
23	3 8 0	133
	Special rate (waterspread and private tank)	
24	3 8 0	18
25	2 6 0	14
26	2 4 0	68
27	1 13 0	256
28	1 12 0	60
29	1 11 0	246

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Rate per acre. (2)	Extent. (3)
	RS. A. P.	ACS.
Special rate (waterspread and private tank)—*cont.*		
30	1 10 0	107
31	1 9 0	89
32	1 8 0	620
33	1 7 0	197
34	1 3 0	164
35	0 14 0	47
36	0 8 0	9
	Total ...	1,895

		ACS.
Dry—Ordinary	...	287,172
Special rate—Padugai	...	4,820
Do.	Manavari ...	77,693
Do.	Waterspread and private tank ...	1,895
Do.	Ditch ...	183
	Grand total ...	371,713

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Number. (1)	Rate per acre. (2)			Extent. Deltaic. (3)	Extent. Non-deltaic. (4)	Extent. Total. (5)
				Wet lands—Single crop.		
	RS.	A.	P.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1	16	10	0	41	...	41
2	14	4	0	1,435	...	1,435
3	11	14	0	14,515	...	14,515
4	10	10	0	59,950	...	59,950
5	9	8	0	91,403	...	91,403
6	8	4	0	151,436	...	151,436
7	7	2	0	161,815	...	161,815
8	5	15	0	105,187	1,942	107,129
9	5	4	0	65,199	5,376	70,575
10	4	12	0	39,737	9,311	49,048
11	4	2	0	15,255	12,665	27,920
12	3	8	0	2,235	10,457	12,692
13	3	0	0	...	6,318	6,318
14	2	6	0	...	2,013	2,013
15	1	12	0	...	454	454
	Total ...			708,208	48,536	756,744
				Registered double crop at one-half.		
16	24	15	0	807	...	807
17	21	6	0	4,230	...	4,230
18	17	13	0	7,301	...	7,301
19	15	15	0	4,896	...	4,896
20	14	4	0	3,090	...	3,090
21	12	6	0	1,462	...	1,462
22	10	11	0	366	...	366
23	8	15	0	40	...	40
24	7	14	0	3	...	3
	Total ...			22,195	...	22,195
				1. Compounded at one-third.		
25	15	13	0	80	...	80
26	14	3	0	301	...	301
27	12	11	0	373	...	373
28	11	0	0	107	...	107
29	9	8	0	51	...	51
30	7	15	0	58	...	58
31	7	0	0	59	...	59
32	6	5	0	34	...	34
	Total ...			1,063	...	1,063

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Number. (1)	Rate per acre. (2)	Extent. Deltaic. (3)	Non-deltaic. (4)	Total. (5)
	2. Compounded at one-fourth.			
	RS. A. P.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
33	13 5 0	2	...	2
34	8 15 0	45	...	45
35	7 7 0	308	...	308
36	6 9 0	229	...	229
37	5 15 0	108	...	108
38	5 3 0	22	...	22
	Total ...	714		714
	Non-deltaic—Compounded at favourable rates of composition at one-twelfth.			
39	3 13 0	...	10	10
	Kattukuthagai special rate.			
40	... ...	79·49	...	79·49
...	Single crop	...	...	756,744
...	Double crop, permanent ...	...	...	22,195
..	Double crop, compounded, ordinary rates.	...	...	1,777
...	Double crop, compounded favourable rates.	...	...	10
...	Kattukuthagai	...	...	79
	Grand total ...	...	...	780,805

NOTE.—The statistics relate to the eleven taluks of the district. They were all resettled in 1923-24 and this resettlement will be current up to 1952-53.

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Deltaic wet lands.

Soils.										First class.		Second class.		Third class.	
I	II	III	IV	V	VII	VIII	XII	XIII	XIV	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
											RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
...	I-A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16 10	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14 4	3	11 14	4	10 10
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11 14	4	10 10	5	9 8
2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10 10	5	9 8	6	8 4
3	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	9 8	6	8 4	7	7 2
4	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	6	8 4	7	7 2	8	5 15
5	...	3	4	2	3	2	2	1	...	7	7 2	8	5 15	9	5 4
...	...	4	5	3	4	3	3	2	1	8	5 15	9	5 4	10	4 12
...	...	5	...	4	5	4	...	3	2	9	5 4	10	4 12	11	4 2
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	3	10	4 12	11	4 2	12	3 8

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Non-deltaic wet lands.

Soils.								Second class.		Third class.		Fourth class.		Fifth class.	
III	IV	V	VII	VIII	XII	XIII	XIV	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
									RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8 4	2	7 2	3	5 15	4	5 4
1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	7 2	3	5 15	4	5 4	5	4 12
2	3	1	2	1	1	..	...	3	5 15	4	5 4	5	4 12	6	4 2
3	4	2	3	2	2	1	...	4	5 4	5	4 12	6	4 2	7	3 8
4	5	3	4	3	3	2	1	5	4 12	6	4 2	7	3 8	8	3 0
5	...	4	5	4	..	3	2	6	4 2	7	3 8	8	3 0	9	2 6
...	...	5	...	5	...	...	3	7	3 8	8	3 0	9	2 6	10	1 12

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Dry lands.

Class and sort of soil.										First group.			Second group.		
I	II	III	IV	V	VII	VIII	XII	XIII	XIV	Taram.	Rate.		Taram.	Rate.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)	(14)	
											RS.	A.		RS.	A.
1 P	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	...	...	
2-P	1-P	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	5	15	...	...	
1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	15	3	4	12
2	1	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	12	4	3	8
3	2	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	4	3	8	5	3	0
4	3	2	1	...	..	.	..	...	..	5	3	0	6	2	6
5	4	3	2	..	1	...	...	.	..	6	2	6	7	1	12
...	5	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	7	1	12	8	1	8
...		5	4	2	3	2	2	1	...	8	1	8	9	1	3
..	..		5	3	4	3	3	2	1	9	1	3	10	0	14
...	...	..	.	4	5	4	...	3	2	10	0	14	11	0	8
		..	...	5	...	5	...	...	3	11	0	8	12	0	4

XI.—Classification of Area and Money Rates according to the Last Settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts included under each money rate)—*cont.*

Manavari lands.

Class and sort of soil.										First group.		Second group.	
I	II	III	IV	V	VII	VIII	XII	XIII	XIV	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
											RS. A.		RS. A.
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4 12	4	3 8
4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3 8	5	3 0
5	4	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	3 0	6	2 6
...	5	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	6	2 6	7	1 12
...	...	5	4	2	3	2	2	1	...	7	1 12	8	1 8
...	...	...	5	3	4	3	3	2	1	8	1 8	9	1 3
...	...	...	...	4	5	4	...	3	2	9	1 3	10	0 14
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	3	10	0 14	11	0 8

XII.—Rainfall.

Names of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall in inches (1870—1925).												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
KUMBAKONAM TALUK.													
Kumbakonam ...	1·32	0·56	0·73	0·79	2·50	2·11	1·97	4·80	5·95	7·17	9·83	5·66	43·39
PAPANASAM TALUK.													
Papanasam *	1·12	0·39	0·52	0·80	2·27	1·43	3·07	4·21	4·23	5·72	11·90	4·67	40·33
Valangiman	1·28	0·47	0·65	0·69	2·29	1·59	2·02	5·21	5·58	6·61	10·39	5·29	42·07
NEGAPATAM TALUK.													
Negapatam	1·41	0·85	1·08	0·76	1·83	1·32	1·82	3·33	3·77	10·47	16·69	10·67	54·00
Tiruppundi	1·82	0·99	1·22	0·68	1·60	1·18	1·77	3·19	4·08	9·88	17·54	10·73	54·68
Tiruvalur	1·32	0·87	1·08	0·93	1·89	1·49	1·82	3·88	4·28	8·87	14·08	9·65	50·16
NANNILAM TALUK.													
Kodavasal	1·48	0·64	0·89	0·95	2·11	1·36	1·86	4·30	5·58	7·49	11·32	7·24	45·22
Nannilam	1·21	0·77	0·98	0·84	1·84	0·98	2·26	3·34	4·86	8·18	13·23	8·29	46·78

* Papanasam, November 1910—1925.

XII.—Rainfall—*cont.*

Names of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall in inches (1870—1925).												Whole year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
MAYAVARAM TALUK.													
Mayavaram	1·56	0·70	0·87	0 81	2·13	2·20	2·26	4·83	4·20	9·34	14 38	8·2[illegible]	51·53
Naidavasal	1·36	0·65	0·82	0·62	0·84	1·10	1·49	4·31	4·38	11 30	17·23	8 19	52·29
Tranquebar	0 98	0·60	0 76	0·65	1·46	0·07	1·86	3·77	3·66	11·04	15·58	9·37	49·80
SHIYALI TALUK.													
Shiyali	1·56	0·67	0·79	0·[illegible]6	1·50	1·47	2·51	4·78	4·65	10·77	16·07	8·96	54·24
MANNARGUDI TALUK.													
Mannargudi	1 31	0·67	0·82	1·15	1·95	1·65	2·22	4·99	5·70	7·90	10·39	6·97	45·72
Nidamangalam ...	1·17	0·65	0·76	0·98	2·54	1·62	2·47	4·79	5·44	7·37	9·80	6·78	44·37
TIRUTTURAIPPUNDI TALUK.													
Muttupet ...	1·41	0·88	1·03	1·68	2·12	1·32	1·69	4·10	4·75	8·19	10·47	7·60	45·24
Tiruttutaippundi ...	1 28	0 69	0·89	1·03	1 65	1·18	1 88	3·72	4·25	7·85	12·50	7·68	44·60
Vedaranniyam ...	1·36	0·90	1·01	1·39	1·55	1·15	1·74	3·03	3·97	10·47	17·48	10·14	54·19

ARANTANGI TALUK.													
Arantangi	1·13	0·46	0·57	1·23	2·08	1·37	1·35	2·11	4·13	6·72	6·45	4·32	31·92
Kattumavadi ...	1·31	0·71	0·89	1·56	1·53	0·96	1·64	3·25	3·92	6·80	7·06	5·34	34·97
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK.													
Adirampatnam ...	1·53	0·68	0·83	1·12	1·46	1·02	2·33	4·47	4·49	7·50	8·08	5·09	38·60
Pattukkottai	1·43	0·65	0·78	1·57	1·98	1·72	2·17	4·35	3·81	6·88	8·31	5·93	39·58
TANJORE TALUK.													
Grand Aniout * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·53	8·68	5·70	17·91
Tanjore	1·15	0·44	0·52	1·08	2·11	1·74	1·91	4·24	5·54	6·16	8·06	4·41	37·36
Tirukkattupalli ...	1·09	0·55	0·66	0·86	2·41	1·28	1·58	4·60	5·32	5·59	7·18	3·49	34·61
Tiruvadi	0·95	0·45	0·54	0·97	2·45	1·57	1·72	4·27	5·18	6·05	7·15	4·27	35·57
Vallam	1·28	0·49	0·59	1·00	2·40	1·83	2·01	4·96	5·87	6·43	7·10	4·40	38·36
District average ...	1·31	0·66	0·81	0·99	1·94	1·39	1·98	4·11	4·70	7·78	11·41	6·89	43·97

* Grand Aniout opened in October 1925.

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and

Taluks.	Total holdings					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RS.		RS.		RS.
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.						
Kumbakonam ...	19,351	77,334	67,414	7,05,700	86,765	7,83,034
Papanasam	24,480	62,521	75,028	7,12,344	99,508	7,74,865
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.						
Mannargudi	36,911	55,459	89,434	5,68,053	126,345	6,23,512
Tiruttaraippundi ..	69,278	86,461	79,519	4,30,226	148,797	5,16,687
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.						
Mayavaram	24,927	53,517	113,749	8,23,453	138,676	8,81,970
Shiyali	20,053	29,148	55,845	3,78,531	75,898	4,07,679
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.						
Nannilam	14,999	38,412	129,564	10,97,054	144,563	11,35,466
Negapatam	22,019	31,298	85,256	5,70,140	107,305	6,01,438
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.						
Arantangi	5,829	6,205	16,235	70,587	22,064	76,792
Pattukkottai	45,638	57,145	12,526	46,761	58,164	1,03,906
TANJORE DIVISION.						
Tanjore	91,378	1,37,682	56,884	5,31,407	148,262	6,69,089
Huzur Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	374,863	6,40,182	781,484	59,34,256	1,156,347	65,74,438

Demand in Fasli 1335.

Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwari demand.	Land cess.	Total demand of land revenue and miscellaneous and cesses.
Dry.		Wet.					
Extent.	Assessment including water-rate.	Extent.	Assessment including second crop charges.				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
19,351	1,06,722	67,414	7,50,614	65,429	9,08,397	59,810	9,68,207
24,480	78,471	75,028	7,39,159	41,918	8,54,943	54,516	9,09,459
36,911	60,623	89,434	5,77,343	49,861	6,85,663	46,489	7,32,152
69,278	90,966	79,519	4,39,943	48,041	5,68,547	35,872	6,04,419
24,927	76,400	113,343	8,41,889	38,808	9,53,921	60,972	10,14,8 3
20,053	33,608	55,799	3,92,490	22,897	4,44,130	29,770	4,73,900
14,999	49,100	129,559	11,08,858	49,706	12,06,338	76,624	12,82,962
22,019	35,756	84,962	5,71,432	34,826	6,22,928	38,603	6,61,531
5,829	6,683	16,235	76,527	6,556	88,985	6,853	95,843
45,638	58,031	12,521	49,210	13,698	1,20,231	9,131	1,29,362
91,378	1,50,904	56,632	5,61,602	44,023	7,50,370	65,595	8,15,965
...	..	...	...	804	804	...	804
374,863	7,47,264	780,446	61,09,067	4,16,587	72,05,257	4,84,240	76,89,497

XIV.—Statement showing the Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in Fasli 1335.

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and estates. (2)	Peshkash. (3)	Land-cess. (4)	Miscellaneous revenue. (5)	Total. (6)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Arantangi Taluk.				
1	Attivetti Zamin, Kumulur and Koneriendal.	...	...	120	120
2	Elambavayal	171	176	44	391
3	Idayankottai	132	75	...	207
4	Karakottai	1,938	825	...	2,763
5	Kokkumuttai and Kadai Edyathur.	62	53	...	115
6	Kottamangalam	111	279	...	390
7	Kuttangudi	42	28	...	70
8	Mannakudi and Sivapuram ...	80	111	10	201
9	Marayakkudi	71	139	...	210
10	Nagudi Sinamangalam	62	57	...	119
11	Niramangalam Pettivayal ..	130	333	26	489
12	Palayavanam	2,671	1,659	48	4,378
13	Periyakottaiyur	82	143	...	225
14	Perunavalur	552	875	...	1,427
15	Serukottaiyur	71	75	10	156
16	Singavanam	546	885	...	1,431
17	Tiruvappadi	18	34	...	52
18	Vennattur	82	73	20	175
	Total ...	6,821	5,820	278	12,919
	Pattukkottai Taluk.				
19	Avanam	208	225	...	433
20	Attivetti	914	1,503	...	2,417
21	Aravampatti	42	13	...	55
22	Gandarvakottai	4,655	3,064	346	8,065
23	Kalattur	296	490	...	786
24	Kallakotai	1,702	2,103	...	3,805
25	Kottayangadu	10	61	..	71
26	Kottanvayal	9	15	...	24
27	Kollampatti	127	87	...	214
28	Komapuram	223	142	..	365
29	Konur	433	227	...	660
30	Kovilur	59	38	...	97
31	Madukkur	2,491	1,682	...	4,173
32	Maiyampatti	109	67	.	176
33	Mattangal	1	2	...	3
34	Neppugai	1	3	...	4
35	Neduvasal	1,195	1,059	...	2,254
36	Pappanad	4,316	2,999	..	7,315
37	P.navasal	351	315	...	666
38	Pathirankottai, North and South.	1,870	1,414	59	2,843
39	Palayagandarvakottai estate ...	357	223	...	580

XIV.—Statement showing the Revenue payable by Permanently Settled Estates in Fasli 1335—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	Taluks and estates. (2)	Pesh-kash. (3)	Land-cess. (4)	Miscellaneous revenue. (5)	Total. (6)
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	Pattukkottai Taluk—cont.				
40	Palayagandarvakottai minor sub-division.	3	3		6
41	Ponakulam	129	82	...	211
42	Pudukkudi and portion of Madrikulam.	134	92	.	226
43	Sendampatti	159	75	...	234
44	Sendangudi	2,047	2,891	...	4,938
45	Sillattur	2,166	2,129	...	4,295
46	Sennayaviduthi	238	271	...	509
47	Thorisipatti	237	169	...	406
48	Velavadipatti and Viravadipatti.	37	42	..	79
49	Virakkudi	594	294	...	888
	Total ...	24,613	21,780	405	46,793

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees.)

Taluks.	Demand.										Collected or written off.			
	1326.	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	1326.	1327.	1328.	1329.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.														
Kumbakonam	825	835	823	837	842	833	855	990	929	968	823	823	808	817
Papanasam	772	776	769	778	726	767	792	922	889	909	764	765	724	764
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.														
Mannargudi	618	616	619	645	631	656	656	751	749	753	613	604	598	627
Tirutturaippundi	509	512	396	604	537	549	543	634	584	629	507	510	309	581
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.														
Mayavaram	866	873	795	875	870	862	946	1,027	960	1,014	865	872	728	864
Shiyali	394	404	380	405	404	402	414	481	436	477	394	401	360	401
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.														
Nannilam	1,088	1,095	1,060	1,099	1,091	1,074	1,096	1,290	1,252	1,283	1,086	1,085	1,033	1,095
Negapatam	567	573	487	582	569	565	572	680	588	675	567	571	441	575
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.														
Arantangi	136	148	137	150	152	127	157	161	156	96	133	144	134	145
Pattukkottai	195	197	190	197	199	198	216	130	128	129	178	174	154	158
TANJORE DIVISION.														
Tanjore	651	679	648	698	687	686	703	806	740	730	615	631	583	618
District total ...	66,21	67,08	63,04	68.70	67,08	67,19	69,50	78,72	74,11	76,63	65,45	65,80	58,70	66,45

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees)—*cont.*

Taluks.	Collected or written off—*cont.*						Balance.									
	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	1326.	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.																
Kumbakonam	796	801	824	957	885	953	2	12	15	20	46	32	31	33	44	15
Papanasam	695	744	739	868	819	884	8	11	45	14	31	23	53	54	70	25
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.																
Mannargudi	588	636	649	737	740	745	5	12	23	18	43	20	7	14	9	8
Tirutturaippundi	511	540	531	624	568	621	2	2	87	23	26	9	12	10	16	8
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.																
Mayavaram	850	852	932	1,019	911	1,010	1	1	67	11	20	10	14	8	49	4
Shiyali	401	401	412	479	422	476	...	3	20	4	3	1	2	2	14	1
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.																
Nannilam	1,086	1,083	1,090	1,249	1,237	1,278	2	10	27	4	5	11	6	41	15	5
Negapatam	563	557	563	671	557	671	...	2	46	7	6	8	9	9	31	4
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.																
Arantangi	142	120	142	159	154	95	3	4	3	5	10	7	15	2	2	1
Pattukkottai	163	157	166	100	110	113	17	23	36	39	36	41	50	30	18	16
TANJORE DIVISION.																
Tanjore	634	639	650	748	685	678	36	48	65	60	53	47	53	58	55	52
District total ...	64,29	65,10	66,98	76,11	70,88	75,24	76	1,28	4,34	2,25	2,79	2,09	2,52	2,61	3,23	1,39

XVI.—Remissions

Taluks.	Weste remitted.													
	Wet.													
	1326.	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	Total.	1326.	1327.	1328.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.														
Kumbakonam	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Papanasam	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	..	12	...	...	...
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.														
Mannargudi	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...
Tirutturaippundi ...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	92	...	...	...
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.														
Mayavaram	...	...	45	1	...	-	...	...	44	3	93	...	...	...
Shiyali	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	37	...	...	...
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.														
Nannilam	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	34	...	...	...
Negapatam	...	...	76	...	...	1	1	1	44	1	124	...	...	...
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.														
Arantangi	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Pattukkottai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TANJORE DIVISION.														
Tanjore	2	.	10	...	...	...	...	5	20	...	37	...	...	..
Distric total ...	2	...	2,63	1	...	4	1	6	1,61	4	4,42	...	...	...

(in thousands of rupees).

Dry.								Other seasonal remissions (excluding fixed remissions).										
1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	Total.	1326.	1327.	1328.	1329.	1330.	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	Total.
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	1	1	...	...	...	21	1	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	14	..	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12	1	1	2	1	1	44	1	63
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	3	7	56	...	109
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	1,40	2	5	13	4	8	2,32	2	4,09

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans.

Taluk.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Act in										Total (including outstanding balance at the beginning of fasli 1326).	Amount recovered.
	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kumbakonam ...	750	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	26,420	14,050	41,360	4,045
Papanasam	1,63,000	25,400	19,500	35,925	29,575	30,780	7,895	4,350	8,550	7,420	2,28,620	2,01,810
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.												
Mannargudi	400	3,500	2,500	3,500	1,500	300	500	2,000	...	1,000	15,200	9,400
Tirutturaippundi ...	...	...	...	31,675	...	5,380	1,600	500	700	15,000	54,855	55,360
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.												
Mayavaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	94,535	17,525	1,12,560	5,820
Shiyali	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	150	1,17,275	6,645	1,24,170	60
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.												
Nannilam	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	2,200	700	7,500	11,700	1,320
Negapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	3,500	12,000	18,000	3,270

Pattukkottai Division.												
Arantangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattukkottai	3,675	650	600	8,075	8,000	20,795	15,050	1,700	...	...	1,81,630	1,99,080
Tanjore Division.												
Tanjore	59,680	1,18,480	83,210	1,17,135	17,385	19,845	5,000	3,000	23,300	17,025	5,55,445	6,63,180
Total ...	80,805	1,48,030	1,05,810	1,96,310	56,600	80,900	30,145	14,400	2,74,980	98,165	13,38,540	11,43,345

XVIII.—Prices in

Fasli.	Kumbakonam Division.				Mannargudi Division.				
	Kumbakonam Taluk.		Papanasam Taluk.		Mannargudi Taluk.		Tirutturaippundi Taluk.		
	Kumbakonam.	Madhyarjunam (Tiruvada-marudur).	Papanasam.	Valangiman.	Mannargudi.	Nidamangalam.	Muttupet.	Tirutturaip-pundi.	Topputturai (Vedaraniyam).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Rice, second
1326	7·8	7·0	7·8	7·8	7·7	7·5	6·6	7·9	8·5
1327	7·0	6·9	...	6·7	8·9	7·9	7·1	7·5	7·5
1328	5·0	5·1	5·8	5·3	4·9	5·2	6·4	6·4	5·9
1329	4 0	(e) 3·9	4·1	4·1	4·5	4·1	4·6	5·2	4·5
1330	5·0	4·7	5·0	5·1	5·6	5·0	5·4	5·8	5·8
1331	5·0	5·0	5·1	5·7	5·3	5·3	6·6	5·5	5·6
1332	5·4	5 6	5·1	5·3	5·3	5·3	6·6	5·9	5·7
1333	6·53	6·26	5·78	6·60	6·51	6·04	5·80	6·60	6·96
1334	4·40	4·24	4·40	4·56	4·96	4·48	4·23	4·94	4·98
1335	5·45	5·13	4·66	4·43	5·67	5·36	4·96	6·04	5·64
									Paddy, first
1326	13·2	12·3	12·7	...	...	...	9·2	13·2	...
1327	12·5	12·1	11·2	9·4	(b) 12·6	12·8	...	11·9	(b) 12·3
1328	8·5	8·7	9·1	...	...	...	8·7	9·7	...
1329	6·9	7·2	7·3	(b) 6·2	...	...	(b) 5 6	7·5	...
1330	8·7	8·6	9·6	8·1	...	...	9·8	9·3	...
1331	8·4	8·3	8·6	...	...	...	(b) 7·2	8·8	...
1332	9·1	8·8	7·6	..	...	...	...	(j) 10·3	...
1333	10·45	10·47	8·00	...	...	...	...	10·81	...
1334	6·92	6·81	7·18	...	...	...	...	7·33	...
1335	8·19	7·75	7·32	...	...	...	...	8·92	...
									Paddy, second
1326	14·1	13·5	14·4	14·2	13·3	(h) 12·9	9·9	13·8	13·3
1327	13 3	13·3	12·5	10·1	14·0	13·8	11·8	...	13·9
1328	9·1	9·6	(h) 11·1	9·3	8·7	...	9·6	9·7	9·3

(a) Sold for eight months.
(b) Sold for one month.
(c) Sold for five months.
(d) Sold for nine months.
(e) Sold dear throughout the year.

Seers per Rupee.

Mayavaram Division.				Negapatam Division.			Pattukkottai Division.		Tanjore Division.			
Mayavaram Taluk.		Shivali Taluk.		Nannilam Taluk.	Negapatam Taluk.		Arantangi Taluk.	Pattukkottai Taluk.	Tanjore Taluk.			
Mayavaram.	Poraiyur (Tranquebar).	Shiyali.	Tirumalaivasal.	Kodavasal.	Negapatam.	Tiruvalur	Arantangi.	Pattukkottai.	Orattanad.	Tanjore.	Tiruvadi.	District Average.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
sort.												
7 4	8·4	8·4	7·7	7·3	7·4	7·9	...	7·8	6·9	7·9	7·4	7·7
7·4	8·5	8 5	7·3	7·4	7 6	6·9	7·8	7·2	7·5	7·3	7·4	7·5
5·5	5·4	5·3	5·4	5·3	5·4	5·6	5·0	5 8	5·0	5 3	5 0	5·3
4·9	5·2	4·9	4·5	4·6	5·4	4·9	4·0	4·8	4·3	4 5	4 3	4·5
6 2	6·1	6·0	6·1	5·1	5·1	5 6	4·6	5·4	5 0	5·1	5·0	5·3
5·6	5·7	5 6	5·9	5·0	4·9	6·5	5·1	5·9	4 9	5·2	5 4	5·5
5·9	6·2	6·2	5·4	5·2	5·2	5·8	5 5	5·9	5·1	5·5	5·2	5·6
6·63	6·93	6·89	6·60	6·71	5·95	6·45	6·42	6·55	5·89	5·98	6·04	6 39
4·75	4·89	4·69	4·96	4·74	4·35	4·91	4·77	4·64	4·04	4 41	4·71	4·62
5·33	5·68	5·64	5·51	5·45	5·00	5·61	5 60	5·60	4·87	5·01	4 92	5·32
sort.												
...	12 2	12·7	...	12·3	11·9	...	11·1	11·8	...	11·9	(a) 11·8	12·0
(b) 11·1	12·9	13·8	...	12·6	12·5	...	11 6	12·3	11·3	..	...	12·0
7 6	9·0	(c) 10·1	...	8·7	8·7	...	8·6	8 3	...	8·1	8·3	8·7
...	7 3	(b) 7·4	...	7·3	6·7	(i) 8·4	6·5	6·8	..	5·7	7·2	6 9
...	9 0	..	...	8·6	8·6	9·0	8·1	7·7	7·3	8·7	8·0	8·6
...	8·5	...	...	8·1	8·2	8·7	8·2	7·9	...	(g) 9·6	(g) 7·2	8 3
...	9·4	...	...	9·1	8·4	9·0	8·1	8·6	(g) 7·3	..	8·2	8·6
...	11·10	...	...	12·4	9·93	11·43	9 38	9 68	..	...	9·82	10·32
...	7·54	...	...	8·89	8·67	7·44	6·85	7·05	...	...	6·69	7·22
...	8·10	..	...	8·86	8·38	8·64	7·83	8·12	...	...	9·65	8·34
sort.												
11·1	15·4	13·9	12·0	16·0	...	13 9	12·3	12 6	12·4	13 5	13·6	13 3
11·1	16·1	14·4	11·8	13·9	16·1	12·8	12·9	13·2	11·7	12·1	...	13·1
8·9	8·3	9·3	8·1	9·9	...	8·7	(f) 12·4	9·5	8·3	8·6	10·0	9·4

(f) Sold for four months.
(g) Sold for two months.
(h) Sold for seven months.
(i) Sold for three months.
(j) Sold for six months.

XVIII.—Prices in

Fasli. (1)	Kumbakonam Division. Kumbakonam Taluk. Kumbakonam. (2)	Madhyarjunam (Tiruvadamarudur). (3)	Papanasam Taluk. Papanasam. (4)	Valangiman. (5)	Mannargudi Division. Mannargudi Taluk. Mannargudi. (6)	Nidamangalam. (7)	Tirutturaipundi Taluk. Muttupet. (8)	Tirutturaippundi. (9)	Topputturai (Vedaraniyam). (10)
									Paddy, second
1329	7 6	7·8	7·7	6·2	7·1	...	...	8·6	7·1
1330	9·8	9·5	9·5	9·2	9·6	..	10·5	10·2	8·3
1331	9·1	8·9	9·7	7·4	8·9	...	8·6	9·4	8·7
1332	10·1	9·5	9·0	...	9·2	(b) 8·6	8·9	10·5	8 8
1333	11·47	11·11	9·84	...	11·78	...	10·09	12·07	19·90
1334	7·98	6·96	7·71	...	7·78	...	6·92	8·12	7·70
1335	9·16	8 47	9·18	...	9·04	...	8·90	10·29	8·98
									Cumbu
1326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1327	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 13·4	...	...
1328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1332	..	...	(b) 2·9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1334	...	...	(d) 4·45	...	...	...	...	...	...
1335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Sold for eight months.
(b) Sold for one month.
(c) Sold for five months.
(d) Sold for three months.

Seers per Rupee—*cont.*

Mayavaram Division.				Negapatam Division.			Pattukkottai Division.		Tanjore Division.			
Mayavaram Taluk.		Shiyali Taluk.		Nannilam Taluk.	Negapatam Taluk.		Arantangi Taluk.	Pattukkottai Taluk.	Tanjore Taluk.			
Mayavaram.	Porayar (Tranquebar).	Shiyali.	Tirumalaivasal.	Kodavasal.	Negapatam.	Tiruvalur.	Arantangi.	Pattukkottai.	Orattanad.	Tanjore.	Tiruvadi.	District average.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
sort—cont.												
7·3	(k) 9·2	7·5	6·8	8·3	8·2	7·9	8·9	8·3	6·9	7·1	8·0	7·7
10·1	10·4	...	9·8	10·7	11·1	10·3	9 4	8·9	8·7	9·8	10·3	9·8
9·9	9·3	...	11·1	10·6	9·1	9·6	9 2	9·0	10·8	8·5	9·0	9·1
9·9	10·2	...	11·1	11·0	(b) 10·5	10·5	9·4	9·7	8·3	...	10 0	9·70
10·96	12·16	...	11·07	13·70	(d) 11·41	12·41	10·24	10·84	9·47	...	10·86	11·20
7·85	8·22	...	8·67	9·79	7·83	8·47	7·54	7 63	6·47	...	7·62	7·84
8·10	9·41	...	9·55	10·16	..	10·29	8·54	8·82	7·14	..	7·07	8·94
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	(h) 15·4	16·8	12·6	12·6	14·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 16·4	12·0	12·0	...	...	13·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·3	8·8	8·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6	5·6	6·7	6·3
...	6·3	...	...	...		...	5·5	8·2	(g) 11·0	6·4	7 5	7·5
...	5·8	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 6·9	7·5	8·1	6 9	9·1	7·4
...	6·1	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 6 2	(d) 9·8	(c) 9·1	6·6	...	6·8
...	6·65	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 7·19	(d) 10·96	(g) 10·96	7·22	...	8·64
...	5·58	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	(b) 5·99	6·03	...	5·51
...	5·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·79	...	(c) 6·58	...	6·95

(*f*) Sold for six months.
(*g*) Sold for two months.

(*h*) Sold for seven months.
(*k*) Sold for nine months.

XVIII.—Prices in

Fasli.	Kumbakonam Division.				Mannargudi Division.				
	Kumbakonam Taluk.		Papanasam Taluk.		Mannargudi Taluk.		Tirutturaippundi Taluk.		
	Kumbakonam.	Madhyarjunam (Tiruvadamarudur).	Papanasam.	Valangiman.	Mannargudi.	Nidamangalam.	Muttupet.	Tirutturaippundi.	Topputturai (Vedaraniyam).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Varagu
1326	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
1327	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·5	...	...
1328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1330	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1334	...	...	(d) 8·38	...	...	...	...	...	..
1335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Ragi.
1326	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.
1327	..	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	...	...
1328	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
1329	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 4·1	...	...
1330	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2	...	...
1331	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1332	...	...	..	(b) 5·9	...	...	...	...	...
1333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1334	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For explanation of foot notes

Seers per Rupee—*cont.*

Mayavaram Division.				Negapatam Division.			Pattukkottai Division.		Tanjore Division.			
Mayavaram Taluk.		Shiyali Taluk.		Nannilam Taluk.	Negapatam Taluk.		Arantangi Taluk.	Pattukkottai Taluk.	Tanjore Taluk.			
Mayavaram.	Porayar (Tranquebar).	Shiyali.	Tirumalaivasal.	Kodavasal.	Negapatam.	Tiruvalur.	Arantangi.	Pattukkottai.	Orattanad.	Tanjore.	Tiruvadi.	District average.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)

unhusked.

...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	21·5	..	.	21·0
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	19·9	...	...	...	...	19·2
..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2	...	...	13 2
..	(g) 5·1	...	...	..	..	...	...	(b) 15·4	10·4	...	..	10·3
..	...	...	. .	.	...	...	...	13·8	14·2	(b) 20 5	...	16·2
...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	. .	...	...
.	(c) 5·0	...	...	...	..	...	...	(g) 11·1	14 8	...		10·3
...	(g) 7 04		...	...	...	...	...	15·36	16·96	...	...	13·1 2
..	(b) 6·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	(o) 12 04	9·45	...	...	9·07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(o) 10·85	9·66	...	..	10·26

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5	14·2	13·5	16·1	14·6
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2	13·7	12·3	...	...	13·5
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8·8	8·7	8·2	(d) 10·9	9·1
...	6·1	...	..	..	...	...	...	6·5	6·4	6·1	7·9	6·2
...	7·1	...	...	..	...	...	...	8·0	7·8	7·1	9·3	7·9
..	7·2	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	8·2	7·6	7·7	9·4	7·9
..	(c) 6·1	..	..	...	...	...	7·3	7·2	8·0	7·8	...	7·1
...	(b) 8·88	...	...	...	...	...	7·78	8·86	9·20	8·63	...	8·67
...	(d) 6·41	...	...	...	...	...	6·61	6·25	6·99	6·73	...	6·60
..	(o) 7·40	...	..	...	...	...	7·18	7 46	8·00	7·12	.	7·43

—see next page.

XVIII.—Prices in

Fasli.	Kumbakonam Division.				Mannargudi Division.				
	Kumbakonam Taluk.		Papanasam Taluk.		Mannargudi Taluk.		Tirutturaippundi Taluk.		
	Kumbakonam.	Madhyarjunam (Tiruvadamarudur).	Papanasam.	Valangiman.	Mannargudi.	Nidamangalam.	Muttupet.	Tirutturaippundi.	Topputturai (Vedaraniyam).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Salt.
1326	15·8	17·4	18·6	15·1	18·1	17 1	19·4	18·7	17·6
1327	14·0	15·9	14.3	15·5	17·9	16·7	15·2	17·7	15·8
1328	14·9	15·3	16·5	14·5	15·7	15·5	16·0	17·9	17·6
1329 .. .	16·6	15·9	16·4	18·2	18·7	17·2	19 8	18·9	17·6
1330	16·1	15·9	16·3	19·7	17·9	16·0	19 8	19·1	17 6
1331	14·8	15·2	14 9	19·7	16·7	13 5	17·1	17·4	19·4
1332	13·1	16·7	14·4	17·3	16·3	16 6	14·2	16·5	16·5
1333 ..	10·22	9·57	10·57	10·49	13·17	12·43	10 78	12·71	13·96
1334	13·17	12·78	14·32	15·44	18·80	19·33	15·10	18·67	19·80
1335	15·53	13·23	16·20	16·09	18·80	20·00	20·40	18·45	16·67

(*b*) Sold for one month.
(*c*) Sold for five months.
(*d*) Sold for three months.
(*e*) Sold dear throughout the year.

Seers per Rupee—*cont.*

Mayavaram Division.				Negapatam Division.			Pattukkottai Division.		Tanjore Division.			
Mayavaram Taluk.		Shiyali Taluk.		Nannilam Taluk.	Negapatam Taluk.		Arantangi Taluk.	Pattukkottai Taluk.	Tanjore Taluk.			
Mayavaram.	Porayar (Tranquebar).	Shiyali.	Tirumalaivasal	Kodavasal.	Negapatam.	Tiruvalur.	Arantangi.	Pattukkottai.	Orattanad.	Tanjore.	Tiruvadi.	District average.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
18·8	(i) 21·3	19·0	19·1	14 9	17·7	17·6	17·6	20·0	17·8	18·0	17·9	18·0
15·7	16·7	15·4	17·1	15·7	13·1	13·0	16·3	14 1	14·5	15·1	14·4	15·4
15·5	17·0	15·7	16·6	14·1	19·0	17·2	17·1	19·8	16·4	14 3	16·4	16·2
16·7	18·6	16·9	17·1	14·1	19·6	19·8	18·6	(m) 21·8	19·0	18·6	16·5	17·9
17·9	21·3	19·6	17·1	(e) 14·1	19 8	22·6	18 3	22 2	18 6	20·2	16·4	18·4
16·7	23 8	18·5	16 6	12·2	16·5	17·7	14·6	20·9	16·7	18·2	15·6	17·0
14·6	(n) 31·6	16·3	14·6	11·7	16 6	15·4	14·5	18·6	15·0	15 8	14·2	16·2
12·76	20·00	9·80	13·71	10 77	13 90	12·80	12·70	14·63	13·44	12·61	11·59	12·51
16·53	18·50	17 97	17·07	12·30	19·80	17·07	18·68	21·18	19·20	17 71	17·17	17·17
18·19	18·40	18 92	17 96	12·30	19·80	17·07	18·72	21·84	19 20	18·48	18·56	17·84

(g) Sold dear for two months.

(i) Sold cheap generally.

(m) Sold cheap for a greater part of the year.

(n) Sold cheap throughout the year.

(o) Sold for four months.

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

— (1)	1916-17. (2)	1917-18. (3)	1918-19. (4)	1919-20. (5)	1920-21. (6)	1921-22. (7)	1922-23. (8)	1923-24. (9)	1924-25. (10)	1925-26. (11)
COUNTRY SPIRITS.										
Number of retail shops licensed	157	152	145	113	111	111	111	111	95	96
Issues in Imperial proof gallons	47,170	46,765	51,616	50,206	48,985	51,354	45,521	42,391	37,792	31,811
Number of persons per retail shop	15,050	15,546	16,296	20,911	20,954	20,954	20,954	20,954	24,484	26,826
Gross receipts from duty ... ... Rs.	5,26,213	3,67,870	6,39,369	3,96,559	4,15,458	4,33,301	3,77,254	3,73,749	3,37,904	2,81,543
Do. from rentals .. ... Rs.	1,73,254	1,76,730	1,87,495	2,15,460	2,56,686	2,68,797	2,73,307	2,77,229	2,69,630	1,99,443
TODDY.										
Number of retails shops licensed	1,334	1,303	1,258	1,192	1,165	1,144	1,153	1,148	1,154	1,144
Number of persons per shop	1,771	1,813	1,878	1,143	1,996	2,033	2,017	2,026	2,014	2,251
Gross receipts from tree tax ... ... Rs.	9,08,421	9,29,805	10,49,719	11,00,119	10,86,371	9,68,817	10,43,672	10,53,228	10,36,449	9,97,634
Gross receipts from rentals ... .. Rs.	11,42,813	13,24,864	14,71,010	15,55,135	16,95,390	15,53,316	15,02,797	15,48,642	15,14,601	13,87,383
GANJA, BHANG.										
Number of retail shops licensed	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18

Quantity sold in seers, ganja	1,676	1,486	1,673	1,458	1,531	1,635	1,542	1,465	1,051	1,089
Bhang ,, ...	211	44	...	425	647	513	379	497	496	396
Number of persons per shop	124,368	124,368	124,368	124,368	129,222	129,222	129,222	129,222	129,222	143,070
Gross receipts from duty ... ... Rs.	27,376	28,192	38,939	45,030	30,335	35,008	33,031	31,267	21,399	24,069
Gross receipts from rentals ... ... Rs.	25,403	32,792	42,410	46,704	47,155	51,957	46,932	45,372	49,085	29,665
OPIUM.										
Number of retail shops licensed	18	18	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16
Quantity sold in seers ...	820	1,012	1,086	951	901	872	853	1,363	1,173	1,222
Number of persons per shop	131,277	131,277	139,000	139,000	145,375	145,375	145 375	145,875	145,375	160,954
Gross receipts from duty ... ... Rs.	24,994	31,173	34,538	39,665	36,972	38 891	38,321	59,331	47,288	99,937
Gross receipts from rentals ... ... Rs.	28,620	32,904	48,360	48,096	52,170	54,825	53,482	52,020	59 829	52,562

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	60,91,033	61,45,632	58,43,751	62,23,859	59,60,515	63,84,101	63,05,249	66,92,006	73,83,844	76,27,437
Excise	29,06,190	29,68,988	35,57,787	36,90,621	37,90,775	36,48,428	37,02,019	35,96,453	33,84,181	31,39,914
Stamps	13,70,921	13,94,182	14,23,404	15,63,740	15,24,905	16,70,608	18,14,711	18,68,164	18,74,451	17,95,679
Forest	21,893	1,51,714	12,130	23,618	17,812	20,593	22,288	24,432	15,131	16,671
Registration	1,99,956	1,99,411	2,03,903	2,35,034	2,53,022	2,56,860	2,74,583	2,62,373	2,64,995	2,68,534
Opium*	10,321	12,383	15,436	13,992	12,996	19,255	22,466	44,220	37,545	...
Salt	9,04,869	11,12,573	14,12,624	12,84,781	12,49,724	13,78,784	17,89,937	17,84,957	...	...
Customs	3,60,429	3,10,649	3,56,571	1,92,880	2,01,269	2,22,916	2,39,655	2,95,073	2,48,512	2,18,011

* No separate heading from this year but included under VI Excise.

† The figures are for Negapatam subdivision. Owing to changes in the territorial limits of subdivisions from 1924-25, statistics from that year have not been furnished.

XXI.—SEA-BORNE TRADE (TOTAL TRADE IN EACH PORT).

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade (Total trade in each port).

Name of port.	Imports.					Exports.				
	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ADIRAMPATNAM.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise	1,95,576	3,83,760	95,179	1,54,448	1,03,452	3,68,193	5,55,098	9,17,377	7,61,176	7,55,990
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Total ...	1,95,576	3,83,760	95,179	1,54,448	1,03,452	3,68,193	5,55,098	9,17,377	7,61,176	7,55,990
AMMAPATNAM.										
Merchandise	41,017	1,63,157	32,373	35,616	45,192	1,56,499	13,490	56,785	36,528	11,720
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ..	41,017	1,63,157	32,373	35,616	45,192	1,56,499	13,490	56,785	36,528	11,720
MUTTUPET.										
Merchandise	4,755	14	1,689	127	...	13,708	24,513	5,447	8,977	321
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	4,755	14	1,689	127	...	13,708	24,513	5,447	8,977	321
NEGAPATAM.										
Merchandise	47,18,835	51,06,269	44,88,723	62,16,758	53,42,720	1,06,23,673	1,02,60,369	1,69,58,181	1,36,22,116	1,57,60,557
Treasure	...	...	16	...	50,009	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47,18,835	51,06,269	44,88,739	62,16,758	53,92,729	1,06,23,673	1,02,60,369	1,69,58,181	1,36,22,116	1,57,60,557

Tirumulaivasal.										
Merchandise	43,154	10,166	9,896	14,564	12,764	1,68,532	4,50,614	1,58,683	20,304	15,553
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	43,154	10,166	9,896	14,564	12,764	1,68,532	4,50,614	1,58,683	20,304	15,553
Topputurai.										
Merchandise	8,655	1,342	11,420	6,389	1,165	150	35,594	1,92,157	1,34,920	28,662
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8,655	1,342	11,420	6,389	1,165	150	35,594	1,92,157	1,34,920	28,662
Velanganni.										
Merchandise	14,480	168	1,160	9,365	573	59,794	44,867	53,496	58,606	18,435
Treasure	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,480	168	1,160	9,365	573	59,794	44,867	53,496	53,606	18,435
Nagore.										
Merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar.										
Merchandise	595	...	350	312	876	1,700	1,180	722	350	3,148
Treasure	...	.	.	.	...	..	.	...	.	...
Total	595	...	350	312	876	1,700	1,180	722	350	3,148

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XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports.

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.

Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
				Rs.
	Coal, Coke and patent fuel—			
	Coal	tons.	12,967	1,94,911
	Grain, Pulse and Flour—			
	Gram	tons.	366	42,410
	Pulse	,,	3,641	5,11,698
	Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	,,	4,295	3,96,067
	Rice not in the husk—			
	Cleaned rice	,,	556	1,02,616
	Broken cleaned rice ...	,,	2,352	3,28,816
	Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice) ...	,,	490	87,482
	Wheat flour	,,	377	91,504
	Other sorts	,,	120	16,625
	Gums and resins—			
	Benjamin	cwt.	1,145	49,471
	Other sorts	,,	754	6,568
	Lac—			
	Stick and seed	cwt.	60	6,098

Exports.

Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)		Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
				Rs.
	Animals, Living—			
	Cattle (excepting sheep and goats)	No.	2,307	3,41,305
	Other kinds	,,	259	2,358
	Dyeing and Tanning substances—			
	Turmeric	cwt.	6,922	1,22,411
	Other sorts (including lac-dye)	,,	78	1,614
	Fish (excluding canned fish)—			
	Fishman's and sharkfins ...	cwt.	953	1,25,263
	Other kinds	,,	401	11,111
	Fruits and Vegetables—			
	Fresh fruits and vegetables—			
	Fresh fruits	val.	...	10,662
	Cocoanuts	No.	143,503	10,681

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Negapatam.	Matches—			
	Safety	gross of boxes.	15,619	35,540
	Other sorts	,,	1	1
	Metals and Ores—			
	Iron or Steel—			
	Wire nails	tons.	...	5
	Other manufactures of iron or steel	,,	...	248
	Tin—			
	Unwrought (clocks, ingots, bars and slabs)	cwt.	690	1,01,625
	Metals unenumerated ...	,,	2	72
	Oils—			
	Mineral—			
	Kerosine oil	galls.	33,455	37,218
	Other kinds	,,	2,906	4,233
	Vegetable, Non-Essential—			
	Other sorts ...	galls. cwt.	13,212	264
	Provisions and Oilman's stores—			
	Farinaceous and patent foods	cwt.	1,677	26,958
	Farinaceous foods in bulk.	,,	2,781	51,474
	Other sorts	,,	1	29
	All other sorts of provisions, etc.	val.	...	14,717
	Seeds—			
	Essential—			
	Coriander	tons.	226	45,284
	Cummin	,,	18	15,826
	Fenugreek	,,	52	24,457
	Other sorts	,,	9	5,660
Negapatam.	Fresh vegetables of all kinds—			
	Onions	cwt.	69,191	3,50,053
	Other kinds	val.	...	11,630
	Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, all sorts ...	tons.	789	1,51,409
	Grain, Pulse and Flour—			
	Rice in the husk	tons.	302	35,164
	Rice not in the husk ...	,,	6,887	13,18,726
	Other sorts	,,	269	38,318
	Leather—			
	Skins, Tanned or Dressed—			
	Sheep skins	tons.	5	26,899
		No.	25,217	
	Other skins	tons.	...	68
		No.	93	
	Other kinds of Leather ...	val.	...	124
	Oil-cakes—			
	Rape and sesamum cake ...	tons.	94	14,062
	Other cakes	,,	15	2,272
	Postal Articles—	val.	...	19,72,819
	Provisions and Oilman's stores—			
	Ghee	tons.	2,832	3,07,148
	Other sorts	val.	250	25,359

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)	Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
			RS.				RS.
	Seeds—*cont.*				Seeds—		
	Non-Essential—				Oil-seeds—		
	Cotton ... ... tons.	463	50,427		Essential—		
	Mustard ... ... ,,	125	28,884		Coriander ... ... tons.	87	20,306
	Sesamum (til or jinjili) ,,	364	1,81,996		Other sorts .. ... ,,	2	1,697
	Other sorts ... ... ,,	21	7,976		Non-Essential—		
	Spices—				Cotton ... ... tons.	17	2,388
	Betelnuts ... ... cwt.	42,469	8,43,062		Groundnuts ... ... ,,	21,205	60,74,896
	Other sorts ... . ,,	47	1,910		Sesamum (til or jinjili) ... ,,	19	5,387
	Textiles—				Other sorts ... . ,,	...	171
	Cotton—				Other than oil-seeds ... ,,	...	178
	Manufactures—				Spices—		
	Piece-goods—				Chillies ... ... cwt.	7,378	2,38,216
	White (bleached)—				Other sorts ... ... ,,	41	2,944
	Jaconets, madapollams, cambrics and muslins ... yds.	106,779	59,122		Sugar—		
	Other kinds ... ,,	4,672	3,307		Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above .. .. tons.	10	3,001
	Grey (unbleached). ,,	8,365	5,457		Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below ... ... ,,	204	57,412
	Coloured, printed or dyed .. ... ,,	2,901	1,461		Sugar, Confectionery . . ,,	...	...
	Other sorts of piece-goods .. .. ,,	26,956	18,364		Sugar, Molasses including palmyra and cane jaggery. ,,	36	11,527

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Negapatam—*cont.*	Other sorts of manufactures	val.	...	1,045
	Other kinds of Cotton (textiles) ...	"	...	80
	Silk—			
	Manufactures—			
	Other sorts	lb.	240	960
	Jute—			
	Manufactures—			
	Gunny bags	No. Tons.	237,604 190	1,19,868
	Other kinds	val.	...	5,416
	Other kinds of textiles ..	"	..	6,008
	Wood and Timber—			
	Timber, other than Railway sleepers—			
	Teakwood	C. tons.	9,064	12,10,029
	Firewood	tons.	26	430
	Sandalwood	"	...	816
	Other timber	"	138	12,076
	Wood—			
	Other kinds of wood ...	"	...	5,731
	Other kinds of wood and timber	"	..	3,622
	Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinet-ware	"	...	34,903
	All other Articles of Merchandise—			
	Unmanufactured	val.	...	1,06,811
	Manufactured	"	...	2,67,074
	Grand total ...		...	51,74,662

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Negapatam—*cont.*	Textiles—			
	Cotton—			
	Twist and yarn—			
	Grey (all counts) ...	lb.	448	498
	Orange, red and other colours—			
	Nos. 1 to 20	lb.	402	599
	Nos. 21 to 40	"	218	339
	White (bleached)	"	632	758
	Unspecified descriptions of twist and yarn	"	11	18
	Manufactures—			
	Piece-goods—			
	Coloured, printed or dyed.	yds.	682,946	5,90,943
	Other sorts	"	71,130	65,997
	Other sorts of piece-goods.	"	19,816	14,068
	Other sorts of manufactures	val.	...	1,544
	Other sorts of cotton (textiles)	"	...	275
	Silk—			
	Manufactures—			
	Goods of silk mixed with other materials ...	yds.	8,663	12,821
	Other sorts . ..	val.	...	596
	Other sorts of textiles ...	"	...	418
	Tobacco—			
	Unmanufactured	lb.	2,826,681	11,89,894
	Manufactured—			
	Cigars	lb.	40,709	37,157
	Other sorts	"	2,934	2,302
	All other Articles of Merchandise—			
	Unmanufactured	val.	...	59,446
	Manufactured	"	...	1,69,240
	Grand total ..		...	1,34,44,977

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			RS.				RS.
					Animals Living—		
					Cattle (excepting sheep and goat) ... ... No.	565	65,019
					Horses ... ... „	1	122
					Sheep and goats ... ... „	1	17
					Other kinds ... ... „	1	2
					Total ...	...	65,160
					Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics)—		
					Camphor ... ... lb.	101	239
					Other sorts ... ... val.	...	114
					Total ...	...	353
					Fodder, bran and pollards (excluding oil cake)—		
					Bran and pollards ... tons.	23	657
					Rice bran ... ... „	205	5,498

Port	Articles	Unit	Quantity	Value
Adirampatnam.	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	tons.	711	85,830
	Hides and Skins—			
	Raw	„	23	22,123
	Jute—			
	Gunny bag	No.	230,889	58,775
	Wood and timber		...	1,305
	All other articles		...	18,750
	Total ...		...	1,86,483
Adirampatnam.	Other kinds of bran and pollards	„	2	60
	Other sorts of fodder ...	„	...	2
	Other sorts		11	88
	Total ...		...	6,805
	Fruits and vegetables—			
	Fresh vegetables of all kinds—			
	Cocoanuts	No.	432,244	18,494
	Onions	cwt.	6,092	28,344
	Other kinds	val.	...	1,359
	Fruits and vegetable dried salted or preserved—			
	All sorts	tons.	139	16,588
	Total ...		...	64,785
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Beans	tons.	0·2	39
	Gram	„	2	250
	Pulse—			
	Other sorts	tons.	105	15,827
	Paddy (rice in the husk) ...	„	581	60,345
	Rice not in the husk—			
	Cleaned rice	tons.	134	23,160
	Boiled rice	„	1,481	2,83,133
	Other sorts	„	99	25,083
	Other sorts	„	62	8,948
	Total ...		...	4,16,496
	Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	val.	...	5,156

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
							Rs.
					Leather—		
					Skins, tanned or dressed—		
					Other skins ... ... cwt.	1	67
					No.	152	
					Unwrought	2	182
					Other sorts	...	72
					Total ...	...	321
					Metals and Ores—		
					Brass, bronze and similar alloys and manufactures thereof—		
					Wrought	2	136
					Copper—		
					Wrought	4	300
					Iron or steel—		
					Nails, screws, rivets and washers	...	145

Adirampatnam—*cont.*	Metals and Ores—		
	Old for remanufacture	0·2	25
	Total ...	...	606
	Oil-cakes—		
	Rape and seasamum cake ... tons.	40	4,562
	Provisions and Oilman's stores—		
	Ghee ... ... cwt.	14	1,519
	Other sorts ... ... ,,	1	72
	Total ...	...	1,591
	Seeds—		
	Oil-seeds—		
	Essential—		
	Corriander ... ... tons.	16	2,598
	Cummin other than black.	0·2	189
	Non-essential—		
	Groundnuts	51	8,444
	Castor seed	...	2
	Cotton	0·2	133
	Seasamum	10	2,930
	Total ...	...	14,291
	Spices—		
	Chillies ... ... cwt.	246	6,682
	Pepper ... ... ,,	5	173
	Total ...	...	6,855

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925-26.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of port.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			RS.				RS.
					Sugar—		
					16 Dutch standard and above. cwt.	8	1,739
					15 Dutch standard and below. tons.	225	62,047
					Molasses, including palmyrah and cane jaggery ... ... „	5	1,200
					Total ...	...	64,986
					Textiles—		
					Cotton—		
					Twist and yarn—		
					Orange red and other colours. lb.	156	117
					Unspecified descriptions ... „	90	90
					Manufactures—		
					Piece-goods—		
					Grey (unbleached)—		
					Chadars and dhutis ... yds.	186	84
					Coloured, printed or dyed—		
					Lungis and saries ... „	387	328
					Other sorts ... ... „	274	171
					Other sorts ... ... „	207	167

Muttupet. Grain, pulse and flour—			
Rice in the husk ... ... tons.	6	682
Wood and timber ... ... val.	...	298
Other articles ... ... „	...	437
Total ...	...	1,317

Adirampatnam—cont. Other sorts of manufacture	83	51
Kapok ... ... cwt.	0·2	5
Silk—		
Manufactures—		
Goods of silk mixed with other matters	28	108
Wool—		
Manufactures—		
Carpets and rugs—		
Other sorts	45	24
Hemp—		
Raw	26	306
Manufactures excluding cordage	...	762
Total ...	...	2,213
Tobacco—		
Unmanufactured	254	184
All other articles	...	16,787
Grand total ...	...	6,70,651
Muttupet. Fruits and vegetables—		
Cocoanuts ... ... No.	44,939	1,942
Grain, pulse and flour—		
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... tons.	8	954
Rice not in the husk ... ... „	14	3,006
Other articles ... ... val.	...	4,691
Total ...	...	10,593

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in selected ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1925–26.)

Imports.

Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
				RS.
Tirumulavasal.	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk	tons.	69	5,280
	Jute—			
	Gunny bags	No.	1,020	326
	Wood and timber	val.	...	11,410
	Other articles	„	...	1,093
	Total ...		...	18,109
Topputturai.	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk	tons.	86	8,400
	Jute—			
	Gunny bags	No.	9,440	2,179
	Wood and timber	val.	...	1,329
	Other articles	„	...	2,613
	Total ...		...	14,521

Exports.

Name of port. (5)	Articles. (6)		Quantity. (7)	Value. (8)
				RS.
Tirumulavasal.	Earthenware and porcelain ...	val.	...	2,249
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	tons.	69	7,748
	Rice not in the husk	„	725	1,41,744
	Wood and timber—			
	Other timber	c.tons.	22	1,536
	Firewood	tons.	68	649
	Other articles	val.	...	9,011
	Total ..		...	1,62,737
Topputturai.	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	tons.	116	11,416
	Rice not in the husk	„	387	65,669
	Salt	„	41	1,940
	Tobacco—			
	Unmanufactured	lb.	6,563	1,172
	Wood and timber—			
	Firewood	tons.	29	452
	Other articles	val.	...	1,240
	Total ...		...	81,889

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Velanganni.	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	tons.	32	2,640
	Jute—			
	Gunny bags	No.	9,313	1,942
	Wood and timber	val.	...	189
	Other articles	„	...	376
	Total ...		...	5,149
Nagore.	Nagore is not now a separate port but a wharf of Negapatam—			
Tranquebar.	Wood and timber	val.	...	119
	Other articles	„	...	307
	Total ...		...	426
Ammapatnam.	Building and Engineering materials	val.	...	3,626
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Gram	tons.	15	1,773
	Rice in the husk	„	312	35,015
	Rice not in the husk	„	54	9,310
	Wood and timber	val.	...	1,412
	Other articles	„	...	12,305
	Total ...		...	63,471

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Velanganni.	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	tons.	100	13,420
	Rice not in the husk	„	163	30,667
	Wood and timber—			
	Firewood	tons.	62	858
	Other articles	val.	...	1,094
	Total ...		...	46,039
Tranquebar.	Wood and timber—			
	Other timber	tons.	20	1,146
	Other articles	val.	...	273
	Total ...		...	1,419
Ammapatnam.	Chemicals and chemical preparations—			
	Other sorts of chemicals ...	val.	...	1,278
	Earthenware and porcelain ...	„	...	1,526
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	tons.	455	38,325
	Rice not in the husk	„	42	7,174
	Other articles	val.	...	6,699
	Total ...		...	55,004

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925—26.

Items. (1)	District Board. (2)	District Board Endowments (3)	Tanjore Taluk Board. (4)	Kumbakonam Taluk Board. (5)	Papanasam Taluk Board. (6)	Mayavaram Taluk Board. (7)	Nannilam Taluk Board. (8)
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts—Ordinary.							
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue	2,11,148	...	38,739	31,204	14,669	40,128	42,134
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources	1,31,868	2,553	498	375	250	6,068	8,120
(3) Endowments and contributions	8,769	3,44,029	8	34,974	7,297	18,723	11,617
(4) Remunerative enterprises	69,282	2,417	382	979	200	3,641	3,100
(5) Other receipts	14,13,933	13,356	979	6,832	605	3,787	6,142
Total	18,34,995	3,62,355	40,606	74,364	23,021	72,347	71,113
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—							
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary ...	17,793	3,494	...	23,152	8,042	17,990	19,839
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account	18,17,202	3,56,861	40,606	51,212	14,979	54,357	51,274
(8) Total ordinary expenditure...	11,41,147	3,42,184	30,158	41,085	17,067	49,745	42,563
(9) Surplus or deficit	+6,76,055	+14,677	+10,448	+10,127	−2,688	+4,612	+8,711
(10) Government grant in-aid of general resources	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit...	+6,76,055	+14,677	+10,448	+10,127	−2,688	+4,612	+8,711

B.—General Account.

Capital.

(12) Governmennt grants	...	...	6,722	5,660	7,490	7,009	10,592
(13) Endowments and contributions	850	76,608	10,800	...	1,801	15,903	8,119
(14) Loans	1,05,000	...	...	...	3,000	4,335	5,000
(15) Other receipts...	...	5,331	...	..	55	...	...
(16) Total receipts	1,05,850	81,939	17,522	5,660	12,346	27,247	23,711
(17) Total expenditure	2,35,211	96,616	17,268	16,110	11,786	25,889	29,428
(18) Net expenditure—[item (17) *minus* item (16)]	1,29,361	14,677	−254	10,460	(b) −560	(c) −1,358	5,717
(19) *Add*—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—							
(i) Lighting Account—Capital	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital ...	...	..	...	...	...	510	180
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues ...	1,29,361	14,677	−254	(a) 10,266	...	510	5,897
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure—Item (11) *minus* item (20).	+5,46,694	..	+10,702	−139	−2,688	+4,102	+2,814
(22) Opening balance	−7,96,865	...	10,595	8,557	6,546	9,535	5,841
(23) Closing balance	−2,50,171	...	21,297	8,418	3,858	13,637	8,655
(24) Difference—item (23) *minus* item (22)	5,46,694	...	+10,702	−139	−2,688	+4,102	+2,814

(a) Rs. 184 met from capital balance. (b) Rs. 560 shown as capital balance. (c) Rs. 1,358 shown as capital balance.

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925-26—*cont.*

Items.	Negapatam Taluk Board.	Tiruttaraipundi Taluk Board.	Pattukottai Taluk Board.	Mannargudi Taluk Board.	Union Boards.	Total of all Boards.
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT—*cont.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts—Ordinary.						
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue	18,478	19,696	19,683	22,317	76,864	5,35,055
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	2,527	578	463	6,204	...	1,59,504
(3) Endowments and contributions	9,455	7,987	956	−46	...	4,43,769
(4) Remunerative enterprises	5,105	1,954	3,280	1,530	16,261	1,08,131
(5) Other receipts	7,174	1,245	274	(*f*) 5,306	7,636	14,67,269
Total	42,739	31,460	24,756	35,311	1,00,761	27,13,728
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary —to—						
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary ...	16,940	9,550	19,455	12,650	...	1,50,911
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	..
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account	25,793	21,910	5,201	22,661	1,00,761	25,62,817
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	32,600	26,348	28,591	12,475	97,340	18,61,908
(9) Surplus or deficit	−6,807	−4,438	−23,390	+10,186	+3,421	+7,00,914
(10) Government grants-in-aid of general resources	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit...	−6,807	−4,488	−23,390	+10,186	+3,421	+7,00,914

B.—General Account.

Capital.

(12) Government grants ...	9,978	6,257	7,409	13,224	...	74,341
(13) Endowments and contributions ...	4,064	5,680	15,309	3,860	82	1,43,066
(14) Loans ...	10,000	...	...	...	236	1,27,571
(15) Other receipts ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,386
(16) Total receipts ...	24,042	11,987	22,718	17,074	318	3,50,364
(17) Total expenditure ...	17,731	17,909	18,693	23,074	2,941	5,12,656
(18) Net expenditure—[item (17) *minus* item (16)] ...	(*d*) −6,311	5,972	−4,025	6,000	2,623	1,62,292
(19) *Add*—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—						
(i) Lighting Account—Capital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital ...	1,054	...	...	1,500	...	3,244
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues ...	1,054	5,972	−4,025	6,569 (*e*)	2,623	1,72,650
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure—item (11) *minus* item (20).	−7,861	−10,410	−19,365	+ 3,617	+798	+5,28,264
(22) Opening balance ...	13,316	5,830	77,988	−5,070	19,805	−6,43,922
(23) Closing balance ...	5,455	−4,580	58,623	−1,453	20,603	−1,15,658
(24) Difference—item (23) *minus* item (22) ...	−7,861	−10,410	−19,365	+3,617	+798	+5,28,264

(*d*) Rs. 6,311 shown as capital balance. (*e*) Rs. 931 met from capital balance. (*f*) Includes a loan of Rs. 5,000 from District Board.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925–26.

Items.	Kumbakonam.	Mannargudi.	Mayavaram.	Negapatam.	Tanjore.	Tiruvalur.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A. General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—						
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	83,700	23,625	34,662	81,229	71,390	28,743
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	3,390	...	3,267	188	...	1,737
(3) Endowments and contributions.	12,113	...	...	7,666	...	11,912
(4) Remunerative enterprises.	27,567	8,707	11,015	32,446	23,109	4,534
(5) Other receipts ...	71,238	24,055	64,164	43,376	77,834	7,831
Total ...	1,98,008	56,387	1,13,108	1,64,905	1,72,333	54,757
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—						
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	11,330	7,070	8,504	7,100	6,399	3,620
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	..	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	1,86,678	49,317	1,04,604	1,57,805	1,65,934	51,137
(8) Total ordinary expenditure.	1,79,339	45,540	98,279	1,42,316	1,82,478	49,241
(9) Surplus or deficit.	+ 7,339	+ 3,777	+ 6,325	+ 15,489	-16,544	+ 1,896
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	...	.	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit.	+ 7,339	+ 3,777	+ 6,325	+ 15,489	-16,544	+ 1,896
NOTE.—Arrears (both tax and non-tax items).	64,589	7,520	7,667	34,340	98,150	30,452
Unpaid bills.	9,247	12,002	6,270*	9,450	1,190	13,233

* Represents the toll contribution due to the District Board.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925-26—*cont.*

Items.	Kumbakonam.	Mannargudi.	Mayavaram.	Negapatam.	Tanjore.	Tiruvalur.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
B. General Account—Capital—						
(12) Government grants.	...	...	...	..	..	...
(13) Endowments and contributions.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(14) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts ...	...	401	1,294	3,122	...	...
(16) Total receipts ...	...	(a) 401	1,294	3,122	...	...
(17) Total expenditure.	162	180	7,187	9,215	10,793	...
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) *minus* item (16)].	162	180	5,893	6,093	10,793	...
(19) *Add*—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—*to*—						
(i) Lighting Account-Capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital	...	...	...	...	2,400	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...	3,089	...
(20) Total Capital expenditure from General revenues.	162	180	5,893	1,934 (b)	16,282	...
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) *minus* item (20)].	+7,177	+3,597	+432	+13,555	−32,826	+1,896
(22) Opening balance.	2,770	9,327	8,135	−18,221	1,37,573	3,788
(23) Closing balance .	9,947	12,924	8,567	−4,666	1,04,747	5,684
(24) Difference [item (23) *minus* item (22)].	+7,177	+3,597	+432	+13,555	−32,826	+1,896

(a) Added to the capital balance.
(b) Remaining expenditure met from capital balance.

XXIV.—Education in 1921.

Taluks.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.						
Kumbakonam	40,017	5,183	308	37	5,880	231
Papanasam	20,458	1,607	283	16	1,867	27
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.						
Mannargudi	20,353	2,333	221	23	2,515	105
Tirutturaipundi ...	19,223	1,121	208	11	950	14
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.						
Mayavaram	31,131	3,848	261	29	3,760	141
Shiyali	14,123	1,399	222	20	1,570	25
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.						
Nannilam	25,578	1,719	265	15	1,668	22
Negapatam	37,945	4,527	356	38	5,625	432
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.						
Arantangi	8,914	331	166	6	325	10
Pattukkottai	19,860	961	146	6	1,026	34
TANJORE DIVISION.						
Tanjore	38,929	5,850	276	39	7,470	605
District total ...	276,532	28,879	247	24	32,676	1,646

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1926.

Class of institutions. (1)	Number of institutions. Government. (2)	Municipal. (3)	Local fund. (4)	Aided. (5)	Unaided. (6)	Total. (7)	Number of scholars. Males. (8)	Females. (9)	Total. (10)
Public.									
Arts Colleges ...	1	...	...	1	..	2	551	1	552
Professional Colleges—									
(a) Secondary schools for boys.	.	2	11	27	...	40	14,879	130	15,009
(a) Secondary schools for girls.	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	402	402
(b) Elementary schools for boys.	255	95	517	1,113	132	2,112	86,086	11,430	97,516
(b) Elementary schools for girls.	4	27	52	54	2	139	195	11,283	11,478
Training school for Masters.	2	...	...	1	...	3	455		455
Training school for Mistresses.	1	...	...	..	..	1	...	61	61
Other special schools.	1	1	...	4	18	24	1,071	54	1,125
Oriental Colleges ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	73	..	73
Total ...	265	125	581	1,201	152	2,324	103,310	23,361	126,671
Private.									
Advanced	..	...	1	2	52	55	1,799	204	2,003
Elementary	...	..	...	5	173	178	5,227	1,759	6,986
Total ...	..	...	1	7	225	233	7,026	1,963	8,989
Grand total ...	265	125	582	1,208	377	2,557	110,336	25,324	135,660

(a) Includes European High and Middle schools.
(b) Includes European Primary schools.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1925-26.

Nature of management.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and Industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government ...	2,91,569	2,39,645	80,424	48,554	8,034	7,333	74,638	74,583	74,326	73,907	54,147	40,268
Local Board ..	5,20,371	2,26,660	12,250	...	1,89,743	83,904	3,17,161	1,41,539	...	...	1,217	1,217
Municipal Board.	1,85,351	96,623	...	...	40,797	1,911	1,40,855	93,712	...	...	3,699	1,000
Aided	8,68,645	3,53,683	27,772	5,184	4,09,461	78,723	3,37,874	2,10,158	34,201	15,636	59,337	48,982
Unaided	17,498	7,069	...	...	...	...	10,527	6,224	...	...	6,971	845
Private	67,569	44,121	...	...	44,083	30,776	23,486	13,345	...	...	...	...
District total ...	19,51,003	9,67,801	1,20,446	48,738	6,92,118	1,97,647	9,04,541	5,39,561	1,08,527	89,543	1,25,371	92,812
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial Funds.	...	4,05,449	...	5,994	...	87,849	...	2,81,977	...	18,565	...	11,064
Local Funds ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Municipal Funds.	...	1,484	...	...	...	...	...	1,484	...	.	...	...
Fees	...	5,16,321	...	52,308	...	3,70,626	...	72,432	...	266	...	20,689
Endowments ...	...	27,612	...	12,250	...	12,071	...	3,291	...	...	...	...
Subscriptions ...	...	28,654	...		...	21,884	...	5,464	...	...	...	1,306
Other sources ...	...	3,682	...	1,156	...	2,041	...	332	...	153	...	...

XXVII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN 1925.

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925.

Name of dispensary.		Of what class.	In-patients. Number of beds available. Men.	Women.	Daily average number. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Out-patients. Average daily attendance. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and outdoor.	Total expenditure during the year.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A																RS.
Tanjore	1877	I ...	112	60	94·15	46·05	4·52	3·72	148·44	170·75	74·85	34·10	26·70	306·40	47,263	70,698
Admirāpatnam ...	1891	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·29	15·60	11·43	9·00	76·32	9,754	2,471
Ammāpet	1916	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·79	13·28	9·69	7·59	63·35	9,823	2,217
Arantāngi... ...	1878	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·47	13·08	7·60	5·32	52·47	8,381	3,277
Avadaiyārkōvil ...	1902	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·11	7·52	8·15	2·37	46·15	7,240	1,985
Ayyampet... .	1880	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·31	26·72	19·91	15·66	107·60	14,806	2,390
Enangudi	1903	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·99	9·22	4·03	3·66	40·90	8,006	3,257
Gandarvakōttai ...	1893	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·75	13·34	8·90	7·30	56·29	10,149	2,383
Karuntattangudi ...	1875	III ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	61·73	27·30	19·91	17·80	126·74	18,239	4,106
Kivalūr	...	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	23·57	13·01	7·44	5·17	49·19	8,935	3,088
Kodavasal... ...	1880	III ...	...	...	·05	...	...	..	0·05	28·72	14·44	6·65	4·91	54·72	8,825	3,342
Kumbakōnam ...	1864	III ...	64	18	56·12	29·91	20·19	11·23	117·45	104·78	41·36	21·48	20·57	188·14	37,148	29,628
Kumbakōnam Branch	1876	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93·67	49·29	27·63	24·10	194·69	29,260	4,461
Kuttalām	...	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·78	19·07	11·71	8·66	80·22	12,822	3,072
Kuttanellore ...	1880	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·49	12·00	7·79	8·07	56·35	9,954	3,056
Mānambuchāvadi .	1875	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·43	28·93	25·98	19·61	134·95	21,163	4,262

Manamelkudi ...	1857	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·04	8·62	5·92	3 66	38·24	6,821	2,963
Mannārgudi ...	1880	III ...	24	18	12·36	6·87	0·56	0·31	20·10	75·69	55·18	20 08	19 85	170 25	23,420	15,978
Māyavaram ...	1918	III ...	6	6	9·50	2·69	0·19	0·11	12·49	71·55	38·44	18·58	18·90	142 47	22,665	11,558
Milattūr	...	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·84	5·94	3 13	1·82	21·73	3,401	2,174
Mimisal	1918	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·85	10·56	5·73	3 96	43·10	7,887	2,844
Muttupet ...	1880	III ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·40	16·56	8 23	6·82	70·01	17,071	3,196
Nagore	1878	III ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	81 02	45·41	25·86	23·72	176 01	20,083	2,654
Nannilam	1876	III .	5	5	2·10	7 67	·21	0·03	3·01	32·89	12·37	6·59	5·97	57·82	10,955	6,913
Natchiyarkoil ...	1921	III	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	27·95	14 95	9 87	7 32	59·79	8,438	3,128
Negapatam ...	1864	III ...	46	38	66·71	35·96	3·17	3·38	109·22	130·79	62·56	36·46	29·13	258·94	41,332	38,306
Nīdāmangalam ...	1870	III ..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	27·33	11·68	7·03	6·19	52 23	13,019	3,198
Orattanādu ...	1873	III ...	1	...	·01	·01	...	...	·02	32·95	10·57	6 60	5·19	55·31	8,696	3,006
Pāpanāsam ...	1880	III ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	47·68	26·16	13·25	10·52	97 61	16 866	3,201
Pattukkōttai ...	1875	III .	4	6	2·21	0·44	0·07	..	2·72	32·86	13·09	10 09	7·52	63·56	11,999	4,477
Peralam	..	III ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20·80	9·90	5·54	4·29	40·53	7,146	3,679
Perumpanniyur ...	..	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158·56	90·13	35 84	24·99	309·52	5,050	3,318
Shiyāli	1871	III ..	10	4	3·05	0·33	...	...	3·38	57 77	18 33	11·40	9 34	96·84	14,207	5,963
Swamimalai ...	1921	III ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	34·84	15·51	6·77	5·81	62·93	10,547	2,927
Tirukkāttuppalli ...	1880	III ...	1	1	·01	0·16	·04	...	0·21	41·62	21 73	12·93	11·16	87·44	13,937	3,103
Tirupanandal ...	1907	III ...	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	22·58	9·58	5·46	4 28	41·90	8,148	3,053
Tiruttaraippūndi ..	1871	III ...	8	4	3·06	0 89	0·34	0·05	4·34	50·49	22·51	10·74	7·93	91·67	14,780	5,473
Tiruvidamarudūr .	1880	III ...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	39·14	17·05	8 34	7·00	71·58	11,918	3,686
Tiruvādi	1880	III ...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	64 22	31·08	15 13	13·44	123·87	20,744	3,328
Tiruvalūr	1876	III ...	8	6	5·24	2·21	0·41	0·16	8·02	59 85	26·08	15·10	11·98	113·01	20,726	12,408
Tranquebar (Porayar) ...	1871	III ..	5	7	5·18	2·63	0·20	0·16	8·17	41·05	22·69	10·59	8·15	82·48	11,193	9,040
Valangiman ...	1880	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·30	27·22	15 57	12 77	98·86	13,571	2,219
Vallam	1876	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 24	16 50	10 08	9·41	66·23	9,958	2,886
Vedāranniyam ...	1876	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·58	8·58	4·58	2·79	38 58	6,173	3,248
Vidayapuram ...	1922	III .	...	...	...		...	...	...	12·03	7·35	4·20	3·56	27·14	3,307	4,989
Vaithiswarankoil ..	1916	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	31·59	18·70	9 07	6·38	61·14	9,316	2,318
Kumbakōnam (Leper Asylum) ...	1925	IV ...	68	12	48·53	8·02	0·01	0·17	56 73	...	...	.	...	...	268	8,632
Sangandri	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·01	3·72	1·98	0·91	13·57	1,419	...
Tappalampilliyur	1925	III ...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·32	0·17	0·14	1·29	275	...

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925—*cont.*

Name of dispensary. (1)		Of what class. (2)	In-patients. Number of beds available. Men. (3)	Women. (4)	Daily average number. Men. (5)	Women. (6)	Children. Male (7)	Female. (8)	Total. (9)	Out-patients. Average daily attendance. Men. (10)	Women. (11)	Children. Male. (12)	Female. (13)	Total (14)	Total number of patients treated both indoor and outdoor. (15)	Total expenditure during the year. (16)
A—*cont.*																RS.
Thalanayar ...	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·01	1·52	0·57	0·42	6·52	1,940	...
Āduthurai ...	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·83	13·82	7·95	5·64	52·29	7,345	...
Ammayappan ...	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·25	1·84	0·76	0·68	10·53	3,379	..
Grand Anicut .	1925	III ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2·64	0·54	0·27	0·17	3·62	1,322	1,550
Kallaperambur ...	1925	III ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10·04	5·80	0·50	0 50	17·40	3,042	...
Killayur	1925	III ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 00	5 00	4·00	3·00	23·00	1,519	...
Kapistalam ...	1925	III ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·00	11·41	5·82	3 63	43·86	7,338	...
Keeramangalam ...	1925	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·74	4·97	2·82	1·30	18·74	1,946	...
Manalmadu ...	1925	III ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10·00	7·00	2·00	2·00	21·00	2,149	...
Sengipattai ...	1925	III ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3·00	2·00	1·00	1·00	7·00	536	...
Thambikkottai ...	1925	III ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·60	9·60	7·60	3·40	38·20	2,724	...
Tittaicheri ...	1925	III ..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	16·60	7·40	2·70	1·40	28·10	2,673	...
Tiruvengadu ...	1925	III ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·22	5·97	4·39	2·71	23·29	2,392	...
B																
Kumbakōnam (St. Ann's Women and Children's Hospital) ...	...	IV ...	...	30	...	13·71	1·78	2·96	18·45	...	59·18	11·69	10·05	80·92	25,397	12,860

Negapatam (Subrahmanya Pillai's Women and Children's Dispensary)	III ...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	43·39	16·16	22·48	82·03	29,946	2,337
District Total, Class A (General Dispensaries).	...	363	186	308·28	136·84	29·91	19·32	494·35	2,373·04	1,149·95	628·85	501·74	4,653·58	688,407	358,945
District Total, Class B (Female Dispensaries).	...	...	30	...	13·71	1·78	2·96	18·45	...	102·57	27·85	32·53	162·95	55,343	15,197
Combined District Total.	...	363	216	308 28	150·55	31·69	22·28	512·80	2,373·04	1,252·52	656·70	534·27	4,816·53	743,750	374,142

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve only a special section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached.

CLASS III.—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or *Municipal* Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds.

CLASS V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

CLASS VI.—Comprises all Railway Dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or others.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluks and Municipalities.	Number of cases successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth rate per 1,000 of population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during three years ending 1925–26.
	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TALUKS.							
Kumbakonam Division.							
Kumbakonam ...	4,773	4,967	4,966	32·0	31·6	32·5	1,959
Papanasam ...	5,875	6,490	5,348	37·7	31·6	33·3	2,642
Mannargudi Division.							
Mannargudi ...	5,613	5,056	4,478	31·0	32·6	31·0	2,445
Tiruttaraippundi...	7,554	7,005	5,196	30·0	30·6	33·1	2,001
Mayavaram Division.							
Mayavaram ...	7,867	9,723	8,188	30·2	31·6	33·8	2,794
Shiyali	5,263	4,918	4,521	32·2	31·6	33·8	1,583
Negapatam Division.							
Nannilam	5,404	6,273	4,855	29·5	29·5	32·2	1,649
Negapatam ...	5,094	4,044	3,646	26·0	28·5	32·3	1,744
Pattukkottai Division.							
Arantangi ..	3,878	3,386	4,026	28·4	29·2	26·7	1,107
Pattukkottai .	5,917	6,708	6,129	25·4			1,739
Tanjore Division.							
Tanjore Taluk ...	9,794	10,147	7,950	27·9	29·4	28·3	2,882
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Kumbakonam ...	2,074	2,247	2,139	25	33	35·1	1,512
Mannargudi ...	499	638	638	30	32·6	32·7	426
Mayavaram ...	790	875	778	25	30·2	35·4	660
Negapatam ...	2,625	3,661	4,044	24	34·7	33·7	1,532
Tanjore	2,240	2,312	2,047	25	33·3	35·1	1,476
Tiruvalur	465	466	523	15	18·3	17·2	389
Total ...	75,725	78,917	69,463	28	28	29	28,540

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1921–1925.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tanjore, East.							
Village Courts	1,846	21	...	...	...	...	...
Village Panchayat Courts ...	2,685	31	...			...	...
Revenue Courts	91	238	10	7	5	...	...
District Munsifs' Courts ...	2,346	156	1,877	312	349	208	60
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	219	(a) 940	148	31	23	15	65
District Judge's Court ...	6	12,047	...	..	...	...	...
Tanjore, West.							
Village Courts	5,451 (b)	21	...	.	..	...	...
Village Panchayat Courts ...	2,227	31	...	...	...	..	...
Revenue Courts	754	164	528	56	104	30	29
District Munsifs' Courts ..	2,583	573	2,273	391	360	204	57
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	245	12,654	251	28	25	15	60
District Judge's Court ...	13	25,798	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Average for 3 years 1923 to 1925.
(b) Average for 4 years 1922 to 1925.

The number of small cause suits disposed of during the five years is as shown below:—

	Tanjore, East.	Tanjore, West.
District Munsifs	36,570	28,142
Subordinate Judges	19,230	54,025

The district was divided into Tanjore East and Tanjore West in 1921 and the statistics furnished above relate only to 1921–1925.

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the years 1916–1925.)

Offence.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Murder	6	10	5	5	9	6	2	8	30	1
Culpable homicide ...	6	8	6	...	4	2	5	5	1	13
Hurts and assaults ..	...	2	2	...	300	374	413	362	417	391
Other offences against the person.	...	5	1	2	27	63	55	16	45	47
Dacoity	15	10	11	2	20	15	14	25	19	10
Robbery	1	...	..	3	25	16	23	17	14	28
House-breaking ...	4	2	..	2	55	35	49	37	72	70
Cattle theft	..	2	.	1	84	77	71	53	38	67
Other theft	3	11	15	5	531	535	399	386	480	543
Other charges against property	2	3	5	4	89	150	127	140	92	115
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII) ...	...	..	.	...	136	132	88	60	203	142
Other offences against the Penal Code	7	10	...	2	736	440	494	461	479	438
Total ...	44	63	45	26	2,016	1,845	1,740	1,571	1,890	1,865
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour ..	1	1	2	..	120	134	222	167	69	102
Offences under the Madras Salt Act IV of 1889 ..	..	.	...		64	5	10	25	42	10
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act I of 1886		...	...	..	128	163	117	65	46	64
Offences under the Madras Forest Act V of 1882	...	...	...	...	54	72	32	32	17	23
Offences under the District Municipalities Act ...	..	..	..	...	1,259	1,077	1,108	1,140	1,465	1,447
Other offences against Special and Local Laws	1		1	...	7,228	5,455	7,944	7,693	7,936	7,140
Grand total ...	46	64	48	26	10,869	8,751	11,173	10,693	11,465	10,651

The statistics from 1916 to 1919 relates only to the Sessions Court. The District Magistrate has reported that the statistics for the other Courts are not available.

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1916–1925.)

Class of Courts. (1)	Number of original cases instituted. (2)	Number of appeals received. (3)
Village Magistrates (*a*)	850	...
Village Panchayat Courts (*a*)	...	...
Bench Magistrates (*a*)	8,091	...
Special Magistrates (*a*)	41	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates (*a*) ...	6,769	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates (*a*) ...	672	365
District Magistrate (*a*)	1	11
Additional District Magistrate (*a*)	10	48
Court of Sessions, East Tanjore (*b*)	27	34
Do. West Tanjore...	46	65
Assistant Sessions Judge's Court (*c*)	15	...

(*a*) Average only for the years 1920–1925, the statistics for the years 1916–1920 are reported to be not available.
(*b*) Average from 1922 to 1925, as the Court opened only towards the end of 1921.
(*c*) Average for 8 years during which the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge were exercised.

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1926.

Taluks. (1)	Number of police: Stations. (2)	Number of police: Outposts. (3)	Police force: Inspectors. (4)	Police force: Sub-Inspectors. (5)	Police force: Head Constables. (6)	Police force: Constables. (7)	Police force: Police Talaiyari Vacancy Reserve.* (8)	Revenue Talaiyaries. (9)	Number of Known Depredators. (10)	Number of Sub-Jails. (11)	Total accommodation in them. (12)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.											
Kumbakonam ...	5	..	1	6	19	114		141	57	2	44
Papanasam ...	3	2	...	3	7	37		138	31	2	30
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.											
Mannargudi ..	4	1	1	4	9	57		134	33	2	32
Tiruttaraippundi...	3	1	1	3	6	46		127	10	2	30
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.											
Mayavaram ...	4	2	1	4	13	69	96*	175	27	2	45
Shiyali	2	...	..	2	4	22		82	14	1	15
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.											
Nannilam	4	1	..	4	7	50		227	24	2	32
Negapatam ...	6	2	2	6	24	131		137	43	2	52
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.											
Arantangi ...	2	2	...	2	5	24		50	4	1	22
Pattukkottai ...	4	2	1	4	8	50		76	40	1	18
TANJORE DIVISION.											
Reserve	...	...	1	2 Sergeants.	11	106	21*	...		...	...
Tanjore Taluk ...	6	2	2	1 Sergeant. 7	1 Jamadar. 26	145	..	148	102	2	87
Prosecuting staff ...	...	...	1	3	...	...		...	..	...	...
School	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...	...	...
Vacancy Reserve...	...	..	...	11	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total ...	43	15	11	3 Sergeants. 59	140 + 1 Jamadar.	851	117*	1,435	385	19	407

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax.	
			Per head of assessee.	Per head of population.
		RS.	RS.	RS A. P.
1922–23	2,095	5,72,896	273	0 3 11
1923–24...	2,473	4,41,403	178	0 3 1
1924–25	3,003	5,00,225	166	0 3 5
1955–26	3,131	5,41,283	172	0 3 8
1926–27	2,752	3,89,819	141	0 2 8

I.—Area, Population, etc., in 1931.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population, 1931.			Population (both sexes).		Percentage of variation (of population).		Density of population per square mile, 1931.
		Towns.	Villages	Occupied houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1911-21.	1921-31.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.												
Kumbakonam	211	2	195	53,820	280,985	136,223	144,762	269,565	279,178	− 3·4	+ 4·2	1,332
Papanasam ...	230	2	171	36,453	185,731	90,037	95,694	180,110	186,324	− 2·8	+ 3·1	808
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.												
Mannargudi	301	1	190	41,922	200,899	95,729	105,170	191,991	196,983	− 2·5	+ 4·6	667
Tirutturaippundi	496	3	147	44,667	201,116	96,058	105,058	192,398	194,949	− 1·3	+ 4·5	405
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.												
Mayavaram	282	3	181	54,979	262,361	123,386	138,975	251,440	261,686	− 3·9	+ 4·3	930
Shiyali	171	3	89	26,479	133,187	64,009	69,178	131,226	128,895	+ 1·8	+ 1·5	779
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.												
Nannilam	291	...	249	48,404	212,535	98,967	113,568	206,726	217,267	− 4·9	+ 2·8	730
Negapatam	240	2	192	48,058	220,536	104,549	115,987	223,335	233,210	− 4·2	− 1·3	919
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.												
Arantangi	398	...	498	23,658	110,691	52,117	58,574	117,743	107,542	+ 5·4	− 6·0	278
Pattukkottai	700	2	405	53,125	278,637	135,458	143,179	277,096	266,889	+ 4·1	+ 0·6	398
TANJORE DIVISION.												
Tanjore	422	4	194	55,385	299,242	147,205	152,037	288,285	289,766	− 0·9	+ 3·8	709
District total ...	3,742	22	2,511	486,950	2,385,920	1,143,738	1,242,182	2,329,915	2,362,689	− 1·5	+ 2·4	638

Note.—Census figures for 1911 and 1921 have been adjusted to allow for inter-taluk transfers and therefore show the population existing at these enumerations in the areas now forming the taluks.

II.—Variation in Population since 1901.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901–1911.	1911–1921.	1921–1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
The whole district ...	2,385,920	2,329,915	2,362,689	5·2	— 1·5	2·4
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.						
Kumbakonam Taluk.						
Kumbakonam (*a*) ...	62,317	60,700	64,647	8·3	— 6·1	2·5
Tiruvadamarudur ...	12,759	11,511	12,549	11·7	— 8·2	10·8
Papanasam Taluk.						
Ayyampettai ...	10,163	9,796	9,754	3·2	0·4	3·7
Valangiman	5,227	4,708	5,426	...	— 13·2	11·0
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.						
Mannargudi Taluk.						
Mannargudi (*a*) ...	22,764	21,636	21,398	4·6	1·1	5·2
Tirutturaippundi Taluk.						
Muttupet	6,980	6,946	9,382	3·1	— 20·5	·5
Tirutturaippundi ...	7,351	6,487	6,015	11·5	7·8	13·3
Vedaranniyam ...	15,036	14,475	14,632	3·5	— 1·06	3·8
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.						
Mayavaram Taluk.						
Kuttalam	6,367	4,877	5,276	10·5	7·5	30·5
Mayavaram (*a*) ...	31,887	28,617	27,121	11·7	5·1	11·5
Tranquebar	12,796	11,520	13,268	0·9	13·1	11·7
Shiyali Taluk.						
Shiyali	12,814	12,360	11,116	14·3	11·2	— 3·6
Tirumulavasal ..	4,807	4,643	4,996	17·1	— 7·1	3·7
Vaidisvarankoyil ...	5,372	6,708	4,785	5·9	40·2	— 19·9
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.						
Negapatam Taluk.						
Negapatam (*a*) ...	48,527	54,016	60,168	5·2	— 10·2	— 10·2
Tiruvarur (*a*) ...	20,371	24,124	16,408	6·3	47·1	— 15·5

(*a*) Represents a Municipal Town.

II.—Variation in Population since 1901—*cont.*

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901–1911.	1911–1921.	1921–1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.						
Pattukkottai Taluk.						
Adirampatnam ...	10,893	10,274	10,686	1·8	– 3·8	6·1
Pattukkottai ...	10,981	9,623	8,515	13·5	13 0	14·1
TANJORE DIVISION.						
Tanjore Taluk.						
Tanjore (*a*)	66,889	59,913	60,341	4·3	— 0·6	11·6
Tirukkattupalli ...	6,406	5,536	7,064	17·3	—21·6	15·7
Tiruvadi	7,741	8,494	8,190	4 7	3 7	–8 9
Vallam	8,534	7,647	7,701	11·5	·07	11·6

(*a*) Represents a Municipal Town.

III.—Roads.

Year. (1) 1930 31.	Mileage of roads maintained. Total. (2) M.	F.	Metalled. (3) M.	F.	Unmetalled. (4) M.	F.
Trunk Roads handed over to Public Works Department.	...		...		...	
Maintained by the District Board ...	1,575	6	516	0	1,059	6
Do. Taluk Boards ...	802	7	1	4	801	3
Total ...	2,378	5	517	4	1,861	1
Maintained by Kumbakonam Municipality.	48	2	18	0	30	2
Maintained by Mannargudi Municipality.	33	0	12	0	21	0
Maintained by Mayavaram Municipality.	43	6	8	0	35	6
Maintained by Negapatam Municipality.	61	0	14	0	47	0
Maintained by Tanjore Municipality.	57	4	39	0	18	4
Do. by Tiruvarur Municipality.	19	0	6	5	12	3

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

(Additions to the list of Travellers' Bungalows at pages 4 to 13 of the volume.)

Serial number.	Taluks and stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Page 6—			
	MANNARGUDI DIVISION.			
	Tirutturaippundi Taluk.			
16-A	Talanayar	P.W.D., Vennar Division.	Alattambadi, 10 miles.	Double accommodation with motor garage. The bungalow has not yet been fully furnished. Steps are being taken by the Public Works Department to have the full set of furniture as laid down in paragraph 239 of the Public Works Department Code.
	Page 9—			
	PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.			
	Arantangi Taluk.			
30-A	Arantangi	P.W.D., Vennar Division.	Arantangi, 1 furlong.	

V.—Religions in 1931.

Taluks.	Hindus.			Mussalmans.			Christians.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.												
Kumbakonam	254,448	123,627	130,821	16,456	7,708	8,748	9,970	4,824	5,146	111	64	47
Papanasam	162,632	79,348	83,284	16,871	7,621	9,250	6,218	3,063	3,155	10	5	5
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.												
Mannargudi	185,107	88,525	96,582	10,642	4,654	5,988	5,032	2,491	2,541	118	59	59
Tirutturaippundi	189,762	90,988	98,774	8,455	3,627	4,828	2,835	1,411	1,424	64	32	32
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.												
Mayavaram	237,529	112,300	125,229	14,783	6,360	8,423	10,046	4,724	5,322	3	2	1
Shiyali	124,235	59,912	64,323	6,118	2,730	3,388	2,833	1,367	1,466	1	...	1
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.												
Nannilam	192,369	90,177	102,192	14,001	5,868	8,133	6,118	2,900	3,218	47	22	25
Negapatam	191,073	91,569	99,504	21,106	9,011	12,095	8,295	3,947	4,348	62	22	40
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.												
Arantangi	90,731	43,316	47,415	13,739	5,851	7,888	6,220	2,949	3,271	1	1	...
Pattukkottai	259,989	127,056	132,933	13,667	5,892	7,775	4,977	2,507	2,470	4	3	1
TANJORE DIVISION.												
Tanjore	260,168	128,052	132,116	9,782	4,891	4,891	29,114	14,164	14,950	178	98	80
District total ...	2,148,043	1,034,870	1,113,173	145,620	64,213	81,407	91,658	44,347	47,311	599	308	291

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluks.	Ratio per 1,000 of population of									
	Births.					Deaths.				
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1926.	1927.	1928	1929.	1930.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.										
Kumbakonam	24	25	38	29	29	22	19	30	22	19
Papanasam	33	34	34	33	33	29	28	29	30	28
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.										
Mannargudi	28	30	32	31	30	27	24	28	26	23
Tirutturaippundi	31	28	33	32	32	33	26	27	24	28
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.										
Mayavaram	33	32	33	34	32	25	27	26	25	24
Shiyali	34	30	34	34	30	33	26	25	24	24
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.										
Nannilam	32	32	34	32	31	32	28	31	31	29
Negapatam	22	14	22	24	21	14	16	18	19	19
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.										
Arantangi	26	24	22	20	28	20	33	29	17	22
Pattukkottai	21	22	22	21	25	18	23	20	15	18

TANJORE DIVISION.										
Tanjore	48	42	45	46	41	40	47	42	40	41
MUNICIPALITIES.										
Kumbakonam	29·4	30·2	32·4	32·00	33·34	30·1	25·4	30·3	33·20	29·82
Mannargudi	32·4	32·4	34·5	34·19	35·13	33·2	27·0	35·4	33·45	26·67
Mayavaram	29·8	30·5	32·8	30·29	30·16	35·3	28·7	30·1	31·51	26·87
Negapatam	30·5	30·5	33·0	28·95	27·81	33·5	30·7	27·7	28·73	31·94
Tanjore	34·1	27·9	36·0	34·04	32·45	33·1	34·6	35·0	37·17	38·26
Tiruvarur	18·7	16·4	21·0	15·78	21·10	21·1	22·3	21·2	19·75	18·61
TOWN CIRCLES.										
Adirampatnam	32·3	31·0	37·1	26·56	31·15	38·6	37·1	25·5	28·80	23·75
Ayyampet	25·9	24·2	10·6	7·96	27·56	29·3	21·0	7·7	7·85	24·60
Kodavasal *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttupet	23·3	31·7	32·1	28·66	26·92	47·2	26·6	35·5	26·05	36·28
Nannilam *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattukkottai	30·8	32·7	32·2	27·87	32·01	26·0	31·1	29·1	24·23	28·89
Shiyali	30·3	26·6	33·6	31·07	28·88	37·1	29·8	23·5	25·73	19·57
Tirukkattuppalli	22·6	19·9	24·0	19·73	3·19	15·7	19·3	14·6	14·66	19·87
Tiruttaraippundi	31·4	30·5	34·1	39·12	30·68	37·6	30·5	32·0	30·81	34·84
Tiruvadi	23·8	31·2	32·0	29·74	23·72	23·6	28·6	30·1	31·15	26·61
Tiruvadamarudur	32·8	34·1	31·2	27·05	27·76	32·2	26·1	27·8	25·69	19·89
Tranquebar	29·9	32·9	35·2	30·03	28·47	32·8	21·7	26·8	20·75	24·91
Vallam	31·3	33·9	46·3	44·15	35·57	22·4	30·9	34·2	37·99	35·62
Vedaranniyam	28·0	30·7	34·5	32·48	34·31	24·7	25·5	23·3	26·05	28·60
Vaidisvarankoyil	25·0	22·5	20·9	25·18	21·91	22·8	24·3	24·0	15·79	16·55
Total ...	29·2	28·8	31·6	29·38	29·24	29·1	27·4	27·3	25·88	26·27

* Figures not given in the report of the Director of Public Health.

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Taluks.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						Total.
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	All other causes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.							
Kumbakonam	2	1	...	3	1	23	30
Papanasam	4	1	...	3	2	20	30
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.							
Mannargudi	2	1	...	2	1	9	15
Tiruttaraippundi	2	...	...	2	1	23	28
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.							
Mayavaram	5	3	...	5	2	10	25
Shiyali	3·4	·1	...	1·9	1 2	15 7	22·9
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.							
Nannilam	3	..	...	1	1	25	30
Negapatam	1	1	...	1	...	14	17
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.							
Arantangi	3	.	...	2	1	19	25
Pattukkottai	1·4	·6	...	1·6	·8	16 6	21·2
TANJORE DIVISION.							
Tanjore	1	...	...	1	1	10	13
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Kumbakonam	1·11	0·26	...	4 08	1·85	22·46	29 76
Mannargudi	2·22	2 24	...	0·89	3 73	22·06	31·14
Mayavaram	1 77	0·38	..	5·09	2·03	20·83	30 10
Negapatam	0·81	0·51	...	4·12	3·96	20·73	30·13
Tanjore	0·94	0·41	...	4·46	4 99	24·73	35·53
Tiruvarur	1·65	0 09	. .	5·16	3 49	10·21	20 60
TOWN CIRCLES.							
Adirampatnam	5 86	-	..	1 09	0·61	23·30	30·77
Ayyampet	2 26	0·06	...	2·16	1·65	11 99	18·12
Kodavasal *	-	...	...	.		..	..
Muttupet	4·87	0·02	...	7·51	5·86	16·16	34·42
Nannilam *	..	..	...	...	...	...	...

* Figures not given in the report of the Director of Public Health.

VII.—Causes of Death—*cont.*

(Average of statistics for the five years ending 1930)—*cont.*

Taluks.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from						Total.
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	All other causes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TOWN CIRCLES—*cont.*							
Pattukkottai	1·66	0·10	...	4·61	1·19	20·30	27·86
Shiyali	4 56	0·04	...	4·16	1·22	17·16	27 14
Tirukkattuppalli	1·43	0·29	...	0 39	0 08	14 64	16·83
Tiruttturaippundi	3 43	0 03	...	5 61	2·92	22·23	34·22
Tiruvadi	2 06	0·02	...	0·04	0·02	26·46	28·60
Tiruvadamarudur	2·67	0·41	...	5·70	1·24	16·32	26·34
Tranquebar	2·137	0·163	...	3·34	1·44	18·30	25 380
Vallam	1·69	...	...	2·95	1·85	25 94	32·43
Vedaranniyam	0·92	0 01	...	2·12	0·70	22·03	25·78
Vaithiswarankoyil	3·15	0·03	...	1·50	4 57	12·44	21·69
Total ...	2·91	0·44	...	3·66	2·18	22·94	32·13

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1931.

Caste, Tribe or Race.	Strength. Males.	Females.	Total.
I.—Hindu and Animist Castes.			
(a) Brahmans.			
Kanarese	1,474	1,603	3,077
Tamil	56,799	63,230	120,029
Telugu	2,541	2,922	5,463
Others	2,466	2,515	4,981
Total ...	63,280	70,270	133,550
(b) Depressed Classes.			
Adi-Dravida	37,445	40,736	78,181
Chakkiliyan	2,174	2,069	4,243
Pallan	74,969	80,588	155,557
Panchama	1,285	1,302	2,587
Paraiyan	131,050	143,317	274,367
Valluvan	3,433	3,714	7,147
Others	704	700	1,404
Total ...	251,060	272,426	523,486
(c) Other Hindus.			
Kallan	90,668	99,761	190,429
Maravan	1,805	2,000	3,805
Navithan	1,670	1,729	3,399
Sengunthar (Kaikolan)	10,634	11,615	22,249
Vaniyan	4,380	4,080	8,460
Vannan	6,580	7,184	13,764
Vanniyan (Vanniyakula Kshatriya) ...	91,277	98,814	190,091
Visvabrahman, Tamil	29,545	30,365	59,910
Yadava	33,945	35,440	69,385
Other castes not specified	450,026	479,489	929,515
Total ...	720,530	770,477	1,491,007
II.—Mussalmans.			
Labbais	14,913	18,680	33,593
Other Muhammadans	49,300	62,727	112,027
III.—Christians	44,347	47,311	91,658
IV.—Others	308	291	599
	1,143,738	1,242,182	2,385,920

Note—Figures for all the castes included in the table for 1921 were not extracted for the census of 1931; only those for select castes were. Depressed classes are separately given, the criterion for inclusion being untouchability.

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasli 1340.

Items.	Kumbakonam Division.		Mannargudi Division.		Mayavaram Division.		Negapatam Division.		Pattukkottai Division.		Tanjore Division, Tanjore Taluk.	District total.
	Kumbakonam Taluk.	Papanasam Taluk.	Mannargudi Taluk.	Tiruttu-raijppundi Taluk.	Mayavaram Taluk.	Shiyali Taluk.	Nannilam Taluk.	Negapatam Taluk.	Arantangi Taluk.	Pattukkottai Taluk.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Government (ryotwari land) and minor inams.	117,016	126,578	166,436	291,965	176,386	105,173	182,311	139,305	50,102	86,127	223,747	1,665,178
Whole inams	17,992	21,094	25,830	24,956	4,727	4,191	3,657	13,672	191,484	178,039	44,373	530,015
Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,473	168,354	...	189,827
Total area by survey ...	135,008	147,672	192,266	316,951	181,113	109,364	185,968	152,977	262,059	433,520	268,120	23,851,018
Forests	...	...	...	12,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,460
Not available for cultivation.	22,661	26,644	30,664	108,690	30,371	21,193	27,831	23,491	196,554	110,651	66,512	665,262
Cultivable waste other than fallows.	346	674	4,454	11,028	412	1,836	238	3,351	1,599	87,860	14,683	126,484
Current fallows ...	9,013	16,607	29,452	42,904	17,010	15,967	15,682	23,628	6,278	45,757	44,643	266,941
Net area cropped ...	102,988	103,747	127,696	141,869	133,320	70,368	142,322	102,504	69,401	189,252	142,282	1,325,749
Area shown in the village accounts.	135,008	147,672	192,266	316,951	181,113	109,364	186,073	152,977	273,832	433,520	268,120	2,396,896
Irrigated by Government canals.	92,064	87,447	91,404	80,850	122,138	60,489	136,018	90,862	...	5,082	52,579	821,933
Irrigated by private canals.	...	...	...	10	...	863	...	...	...	...	...	873

IX.—Classification of Area and Principal Crops in Fasli 1340—*cont.*

Items.	Kumbakonam Division.		Mannargudi Division.		Mayavaram Division.		Negapatam Division.		Pattukkottai Division.		Tanjore Division, Tanjore Taluk.	District total.
	Kumbakonam Taluk.	Papanasam Taluk.	Mannargudi Taluk.	Tiruttu-raipoundi Taluk.	Mayavaram Taluk.	Shiyali Taluk.	Nannilam Taluk.	Negapatam Taluk.	Arantangi Taluk.	Pattukkottai Taluk.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	CS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Irrigated by tanks ...	...	9	7,522	220	...	...	...	673	54,391	58,806	16,563	138,184
Irrigated by wells ...	646	1,018	2,451	2,100	574	...	263	181	70	3,227	1,333	11,863
Irrigated by other sources.	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	28	...	1,152
Total ...	92,710	89,589	104,377	83,180	122,712	61,352	136,281	91,716	54,470	67,143	70,475	974,005
Area under Cereals and Pulses.												
Rice	97,134	99,412	110,142	129,370	125,558	68,464	135,379	97,783	80,311	59,678	95,405	1,098,636
Cholam	1,975	1,479	1,623	20	1,017	288	360	33	1,065	4,528	1,409	13,803
Kambu	1,402	924	80	488	414	335	1	1	113	2,809	1,962	8,529
Ragi	1,436	1,308	1,542	845	487	537	67	60	2,037	8,255	3,342	19,916
Others	24,980	22,456	2,999	1,148	17,003	8,316	1,584	708	4,595	31,084	48,989	163,862
Total ...	126,927	125,579	116,386	131,871	144,479	77,940	137,397	98,585	88,121	106,354	151,107	1,304,746
Oil-seeds.												
Gingelly	1,663	1,993	3,225	464	1,999	1,639	760	151	1,248	13,039	2,767	28,948

Groundnut	716	4,404	8,017	86	624	1,007	41	3	4,403	43,447	23,918	86,666
Castor	22	58	19	5	36	8	10	68	16	39	65	346
Others	5,913	3,006	3,108	10,523	4,295	2,268	4,114	2,717	2,499	14,230	2,200	54,963
Total ...	8,314	9,461	14,369	11,078	6,954	4,922	4,925	2,939	8,166	70,755	29 040	170,923
Condiments and Spices.												
Sugarcane	184	176	2	...	102	...	11	1	...	...	308	784
Cotton	1	...	2	7	...	...	3	...	8	1	285	807
Indigo	1	1	18	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	90	127
Total ...	186	177	22	7	102	17	14	1	8	1	683	1,218
Drugs and Narcotics.												
Tobacco	102	396	4	1,248	67	213	...	1	...	38	115	2,184
Others	521	550	83	1	281	67	207	23	...	...	578	2,311
Total ...	623	916	87	1,249	348	280	207	24	...	38	693	4,495
Fodder crops	...	2	1	439	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	443
Orchard and garden produce.	5,393	3,109	2,281	350	3,212	1,170	2,467	1,927	393	4,124	5,586	30,012
Miscellaneous non-food crops.	2,019	2,801	2,697	1,279	2,137	1,111	1,421	1,068	82	6,071	1,394	22,080
Total area cropped ...	144,266	142,075	136,123	146,282	157,142	85,440	148,431	104,691	76,137	207,976	191,030	1,537,593
Deduct area cropped more than once.	41,278	38,328	8,427	4,413	23,822	15,072	4,109	2,187	6,736	18,724	48,748	211,844
Net area cropped ...	102,988	103,747	127,696	141,869	133,320	70,368	142,322	102,504	69,401	189,252	142,282	1,325,749

X.—Reserved Forest and area proposed for reservation on 30th June 1931.

Taluks.	Reserved forest.	Area proposed for reservation.	Total of columns (2) and (3).	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column 4 to cultivated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.					
Kumbakonam	...	...	...	211	...
Papanasam	...	...	...	230	...
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.					
Mannargudi	...	...	...	301	...
Tiruttaraippundi	10·1	9·4	19·5	496	8·4
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.					
Mayavaram	...	...	...	282	...
Shiyali	...	...	...	171	...
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.					
Nannilam	...	...	...	291	...
Negapatam	...	...	...	240	...
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.					
Arantangi	...	...	...	398	...
Pattukkottai	...	...	...	700	...
TANJORE DIVISION.					
Tanjore	...	...	...	422	...
Total ...	10·1	9·4	19·5	3,742	8·4

Net revenue realized under Forests during—

1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
15,095	14,051	10,261	17,050	14,987

Note.—The figures are as per the Forest Administration Report.

TABLE XI.

(Please see pages 25 to 32 of the volume.)

XII.—Rainfall.

Name of rain-gauge stations.	Average rainfall (1870–1930) in inches in												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
KUMBAKONAM TALUK.													
Kumbakonam	2·94	0·72	0·44	0·74	2·48	1·62	2·17	3·94	5·20	7·67	9·48	5·15	42·55
PAPANASAM TALUK.													
Papanasam	2·54	0·78	0·43	0·74	1·99	1·32	2·39	3·73	3·64	7·08	9·91	4·72	39·27
Valangiman	3·03	0·73	0·41	0·68	2·56	1·24	1·92	3·85	4·65	7·41	10·65	5·32	42·45
NEGAPATAM TALUK.													
Negapatam	4·41	1·14	0·93	0·71	2·06	1·01	1·85	2·70	3·42	11·57	16·36	8·49	54·65
Tiruppundi	5·13	1·14	0·92	0·68	1·67	1·04	1·69	2·55	3·46	11·46	17·36	8·64	55·74
Tiruvarur	4·30	1·34	0·89	1·02	1·89	1·28	2·10	3·20	3·73	9·33	15·07	7·86	52·01
NANNILAM TALUK.													
Kodavasal	3·74	0·67	0·71	1·10	2·44	1·13	2·13	3·34	4·79	7·84	12·44	6·80	47·13
Nannilam	3·60	1·12	0·72	0·98	2·01	1·04	2·44	2·71	4·14	8·90	13·83	7·42	48·91
MAYAVARAM TALUK.													
Mayavaram	3·45	1·19	0·58	0·68	2·15	1·93	1·74	4·30	3·62	9·65	14·58	6·75	50·62
Naidavasal	3·63	0·43	0·46	0·75	1·19	1·06	1·31	4·46	3·25	12·24	17·84	7·89	54·51
Tranquebar	3·28	0·91	0·55	0·57	1·71	0·38	1·57	3·51	4·32	11·81	15·88	8·60	53·09

SHIYALI TALUK.													
Shiyali	3·87	0·91	0·54	0·64	1·71	1·05	1·85	4·87	3·27	16·52	16·88	7·58	59·69
MANNARGUDI TALUK.													
Mannargudi	3·06	0·79	0·51	1·47	2·58	1·56	2·87	4·31	5·46	8·76	10·56	5·74	47·67
Nidamangalam	3·19	0·74	0·54	0·86	2·51	1·68	1·16	4·39	4·71	7 77	9·98	6·12	43·65
TIRUTTURAIPPUNDI TALUK.													
Muttupet	3·24	1·88	0·60	2·03	2·68	1·13	1·90	2·61	5·17	9·42	11·77	6 61	49 04
Tirutturaippundi	3 81	0·76	0·73	1·25	1 76	1·10	1 92	2·81	3·97	9·52	13·10	6·33	47 06
Vedaranniyam	5·15	1·38	1·05	1·06	2·16	0·89	1·40	2·33	3·85	12 01	19 02	9·28	59·58
ARANTANGI TALUK.													
Arantangi	1·50	0·59	0 64	1 31	2·32	1·01	1·26	2·09	4·04	7·80	6·06	3·60	32·22
Kattumavadi	1·68	1·18	0·95	2·06	2·19	0·68	1·39	2·19	3·43	5·21	6·51	4·30	31 75
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK.													
Adirampatnam	1·48	0·90	0·62	1·26	2·70	1·10	2·93	2·78	4·46	8·35	9·17	4·56	40·31
Pattukkottai	2·23	0·89	0 56	1·63	2·60	1·54	2·21	3·55	4·63	8·33	8·90	4·90	41·97
TANJORE TALUK.													
Grand Anicut	1·34	1·22	0·28	0·90	2·83	1·46	1·99	2·44	4·39	6·82	5 08	2·46	31·24
Tanjore	2·41	0 66	0·35	1·06	2·48	1·29	1·75	3·74	4·87	6·37	7 58	4·22	36·78
Tirukkattuppalli	1·65	0·96	0·72	0·96	2·72	1·39	1·71	4·43	5·15	8 43	6·61	3·76	38·49
Tiruvadi	2·22	0·80	0·52	0·80	2·50	9 96	1 94	4·22	4·52	7 82	7·88	4·38	39·54
Vallam	2·12	0·78	0 42	1·03	3·12	1·34	2·15	4 55	5·15	8·04	6·67	3·99	39·36
District average ...	3·11	0·94	0·63	1·04	2 24	1·23	1·91	3 49	4·28	9·17	11·76	6·12	45·92

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation and Demand in Fasli 1340 (1930-31).

Taluks.	Total holdings.						Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous revenue.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses.	Total demand of land revenue, ryotwar, miscellaneous and cesses.
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.					
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment including water-rate.	Extent.	Assessment including second crop charge.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kumbakonam	20,045	79,930	70,762	7,40,464	90,807	8,20,374	20,045	1,10,951	70,728	7,93,288	52,313	9,01,610	58,718	9,60,328
Papanasam	24,334	61,221	75,468	7,16,201	99,802	7,77,422	24,334	76,576	74,124	7,38,369	38,727	7,09,998	50,293	7,60,291
MANNARGUDI DIVISION														
Mannargudi	36,403	54,845	91,225	5,80,028	127,628	6,34,873	36,403	59,893	90,548	5,87,247	29,781	5,17,412	44,395	5,61,807
Tirutturaippundi	69,583	86,774	80,344	4,33,916	149,927	5,20,690	69,583	90,362	76,517	4,23,750	25,665	3,59,520	26,885	3,86,405
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.														
Mayavaram	25,026	58,715	114,255	8,26,981	139,281	8,85,696	25,026	76,490	112,872	8,43,377	35,159	8,00,339	51,149	8,51,488
Shiyali	20,013	20,067	55,792	3,78,171	75,805	4,07,238	20,013	33,460	54,865	3,92,271	17,308	3,78,829	25,917	4,04,746

NEGAPATAM DIVISION.														
Nannilam	15,125	38,718	1,31,940	11,17,097	147,065	11,55,815	15,125	49,276	130,997	11,21,582	37,351	10,23,580	71,727	10,95,307
Negapatam	22,192	36,458	85,976	5,74,763	108,168	6,06,221	22,192	35,566	83,637	5,66,276	21,579	4,71,146	36,409	5,07,555
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.														
Arantangi	5,889	6,219	16,233	70,591	22,122	76,810	5,889	6,515	16,020	76,606	4,071	84,443	6,792	91,235
Pattukkottai	44,770	55,993	12,482	46,633	57,252	1,02,626	44,770	56,400	12,331	48,174	7,220	1,08,417	8,671	1,17,088
TANJORE DIVISION.														
Tanjore	89,364	1,33,703	56,346	807	145,710	6,62,510	89,304	1,47,602	54,309	5,49,863	49,643	6,99,622	62,195	7,61,817
Huzur collections ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2,418	2,418	...	2,418
Total ...	372,744	6,36,633	790,823	60,13,642	1,163,567	66,50,275	372,744	7,43,091	776,948	61,40,803	3,21,235	60,57,334	4,43,151	65,00,485

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently-settled Estates in Fasli 1340 (1930-31).

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peshkash.			Land-cess.			Miscellaneous revenue.			Total.		
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)			(6)		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	ARANTANGI TALUK.												
1	Neivathali	130	7	6	176	10	6	.			307	2	0
2	Perunavalur, Yoganayakipuram.	552	5	0	579	8	4	...			1,131	13	4
3	Palayavanam	2,490	12	0	1,902	2	4	43	9	7	4,436	7	11
4	Kokkumuttai, Kada Elattur.	112	0	6	88	9	7	...			200	10	1
5	Mannargudi, Sivapuram.	80	3	5	255	15	9	...			336	3	2
6	Edayankottai	132	5	3	271	7	5	...			403	12	8
7	Thiruvappadi	18	6	4	41	6	9	...			59	13	1
8	Nagudi, Seenamangalam.	61	10	2	82	8	0	...			144	2	2
9	Singavanam	432	3	10	1,375	11	2	...			1,807	15	0
10	Karakottai, Kambar Koil, Omakkanvayal.	1,938	2	0	1,025	14	10	...			2,964	0	10
11	Kuthangudi	41	13	11	57	3	4	...			99	1	3
12	Kothanvayal, Krishnajipatnam.	20	11	0	85	8	3	...			106	3	3
13	Marayakkudi	70	14	7	259	7	8	...			340	6	3
14	Kothamangalam ...	111	6	2	342	0	1	...			453	6	3
15	Niramangalam, Petivayal.	129	8	10	502	4	5	19	13	0	651	10	3
16	Periakottaiyur	81	14	4	244	4	5	..			326	2	9
17	Siriakottaiyur	71	6	4	200	2	2	...			271	8	6
18	Vennathur	81	13	10	125	15	4	9	15	7	217	12	9
19	Elambavayal	170	11	3	221	8	3	...			392	3	6
20	Pappagudi	92	9	5	615	0	0	...			707	9	5
21	Koluvanur, Koneri Endal.	...			...			82	6	6	82	6	6
	Total ...	6,821	5	8	8,463	4	7	155	12	8	15,440	6	11
	PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK.												
22	Sillattur	2,124	3	5	3,512	5	2	...			5,641	8	7
23	Avanam	208	0	2	700	0	2	...			908	0	4
24	Papanad	4,273	5	0	3,748	11	10	...			8,022	0	10
25	Madukkur	2,445	7	2	3,249	11	10	.			5,695	3	0
26	Sandangudi	2,045	14	10	2,874	4	10	..			4,920	3	8
27	Ammangudi	84	14	0	377	5	1	...			462	3	1
28	Neduvasal	1,096	15	1	1,286	9	11	.			2,383	9	0
29	Senniaviduti	230	9	9	512	11	2	...			743	4	11
30	Kattayangadu	10	7	4	104	5	2	...			114	12	6
31	Veerakudi, Serialur ...	594	1	7	997	15	10	...			1,592	1	5
32	Punavasal	350	15	7	455	12	11	...			806	12	6
33	Kalattur	295	10	0	621	11	10	..			917	5	10
34	Konur	416	6	6	250	15	1	...			667	5	7
35	Kallarottai	1,691	5	9	2,450	11	4	...			4,142	1	1
36	Attivethi	290	11	1	491	5	2	...			782	0	3
37	Padiramkottai, South ...	255	14	8	1,161	12	0	...			1,417	10	8
38	*Do.* North ...	128	0	6	697	14	3	...			825	14	9
39	Anandagopalapuram, South.	38	8	2	...			...			38	8	2
40	Anandagopalapuram, North.	27	2	4	...			...			27	2	4

XIV.—Revenue payable by Permanently-settled Estates in Fasli 1340 (1930–31)—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluks and estates.	Peshkash.	Land-cess.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK —*cont.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
41	Alivalam	118 4 7	...	. .	118 4 7
42	Alattali	157 11 5	...	...	157 11 5
43	Vatatakottai	210 4 7	...	...	210 4 7
44	Kallukadu	107 12 4	..	...	107 12 4
45	Enadi	314 8 7	...	...	314 8 7
46	Gandarvakottai ...	3,932 9 5	2,836 8 9	...	6,769 2 2
47	Palayagandarvakottai Subdivision.	2 12 3	3 6 8	.	6 2 11
48	Tumsipatti	237 5 8	213 10 7	...	451 0 3
49	Komapuram	223 3 8	300 14 9	...	524 2 5
50	Kallampatti	126 14 0	112 10 1	. .	239 8 1
51	Sundampatti	158 10 3	93 14 7	..	252 8 10
52	Pudukkudi	91 10 2	77 12 3		169 6 5
53	Mudukulam, West ...	42 10 3	34 1 8	...	76 11 11
54	Velavadipatti	23 10 0	16 3 7	...	39 13 7
55	Veeradipatti	13 0 0	36 8 8	...	49 8 8
56	Mattangal Subdivision.	0 10 7	2 10 5	...	3 5 0
57	Palayagandarvakottai...	254 0 0	221 6 6	...	475 6 6
58	Neppugai Subdivision...	0 14 9	3 6 5	...	4 5 2
59	Kovilur Subdivision S. A. Nagappa Chettiyar.	37 11 0	28 4 1	..	65 15 1
60	Kovilur Subdivision Chinnayya Chettiyar.	1 11 5	2 1 8	...	3 13 1
61	Kovilur Subdivision Venkatarama Ayyar.	4 11 11	2 8 0	...	7 3 11
62	Kovilur Subdivision Nizam Mohi-ud-din.	1 3 0	0 15 1	..	2 2 1
63	Kovilur Subdivision Govindaswami Pillai.	13 5 0	13 13 11	...	27 2 11
64	Kattunaval Subdivision Nur-ud-din Sahib.	3 11 1	4 0 6	...	7 11 7
65	Kattunaval Subdivision Srinivasa Acharya.	2 12 3	1 5 3	...	4 1 6
66	Kattunaval Subdivision Gopala Acharya.	2 12 3	1 7 1	...	4 3 4
67	Ponakulam	129 1 8	106 4 3	...	235 5 11
68	Manjampatti	409 0 10	91 0 8	...	200 1 6
69	Aravampatti	41 14 6	11 12 0	...	53 10 6
70	Ariyanipatti	133 0 0	88 10 7	...	221 10 7
71	Matangal	641 0 0	647 12 9	...	1,288 12 9
72	Pulavangadu and other inams.	623 3 3	1,017 5 3	...	1,640 8 6
	Total ..	24,370 3 7	29,469 11 7	...	53,839 15 2

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Current Land Revenue and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Taluks.	Demand.					Collected or written off					Balance.				
	Fasli 1336	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1336	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.															
Kumbakonam	956	958	959	985	959	952	955	958	985	956	4	3	1	...	3
Papanasam	908	912	910	917	760	899	899	904	910	747	14	13	6	7	13
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.															
Mannargudi	736	718	718	741	570	733	717	716	738	565	3	1	2	3	5
Tirutturaipundi	614	599	600	600	386	612	599	599	600	385	2	..	1	...	1
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.															
Mayavaram	1,015	1,011	1,006	1,017	851	1,015	1,011	1,006	1,017	847	...	...	...	...	4
Shiyali	476	465	469	470	405	474	464	469	469	402	2	1	...	1	3
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.															
Nannilam	1,293	1,276	1,272	1,287	1,095	1,292	1,273	1,272	1,287	1,092	1	3	...	...	3
Negapatam	664	668	662	658	506	662	668	662	658	503	2	...	...	...	3
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.															
Arantangi	79	42	85	93	91	78	42	85	93	91	1	...	...	...	...
Pattukkottai	126	127	135	127	117	123	118	129	125	116	3	9	6	2	1
TANJORE DIVISION.															
Tanjore	806	792	813	806	762	771	770	789	791	709	35	22	24	15	53
District total ...	7,673	7,568	7,629	7,701	6,502	7,606	7,516	7,589	7,678	6,413	67	52	40	28	89

XVI.—Remissions (in thousands of rupees).

—	Waste remitted.																						Other seasonal remissions excluding fixed remission.										
	Wet.											Dry.																					
	Fasli										Total.	Fasli										Total.	Fasli										Total.
	1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.		1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.		1331.	1332.	1333.	1334.	1335.	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.																																	
Kumbakonam ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	5	1	...	...	21	58
Papanasam ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	11	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	137	157
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.																																	
Mannargudi ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	145	149
Tirutturaippūndi ...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	18	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	1	...	7	...	169	196
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.																																	
Mayavaram	...	...	...	44	3	2	2	2	2	9	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	1	1	...	...	150	174
Shiyali	...	...	...	22	1	1	1	...	...	5	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	2	...	...	60	77
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.																																	
Nannilam ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	171	193
Negapatam ...	1	1	1	44	1	...	...	...	...	14	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	44	1	1	1	1	1	130	183
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.																																	
Arantangi ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	1	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	9	37	1	...	2	62
Pattukkottai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	14
TANJORE DIVISION.																																	
Tanjore	...	...	5	20		3	7	2	1	11	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	56	...	9	19	...	9	42	145
District total ...	4	1	6	161	5	7	21	6	3	81	294	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	4	8	232	2	29	70	15	10	1,080	1,408

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluks.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in						Total recovered.*
	Fasli					Total (including outstanding balance at the beginning of fasli 1336.	
	1336.	1337.	1338.	1339.	1340.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.							
Kumbakonam ..	4,530	1,200	..	...	...	5,730	43,304
Papanasam	2,475	300	100	500	1,800	13,801	1,02,459
MANNARGUDI DIVISION.							
Mannargudi ..	800	600	450	1,000	1,000	3,850	9,040
Tirutturaippundi ..	...	200	1,690	1,750	26,000	29,640	21,664
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.							
Mayavaram	14,562	200	100	500	1,000	16,362	1,22,344
Shiyali	755	500	...	...	...	1,765	1,08,950
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.							
Nannilam	850	1,000	200	...	..	2,082	10,524
Negapatam	...	1,150	950	...	135	2,235	18,907
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.							
Arantangi	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Pattukkottai ...	500	...	500	...	23,000	29,330	20,685
TANJORE DIVISION.							
Tanjore	2,500	1,650	..	...	3,000	1,22,664	1,86,756
Total ...	26,972	6,800	3,990	3,750	55,935	2,27,459	5,44,633

* Represents total amount recovered in Fasli 1336 to 1340 inclusive of the demands accrued in the faslis with interest.

XVIII.—PRICES IN SEERS PER RUPEE.

XVIII.—Prices in

Fasli.	Kumbakonam Division.				Mannargudi Division.				
	Kumbakonam Taluk.		Papanasam Taluk.		Mannargudi Taluk.		Tirutturaippundi Taluk.		
	Kumbakonam.	Madhyarjunam (Tiruvadamarudur).	Papanasam.	Valangiman.	Mannargudi.	Nidamangalam.	Muttupet.	Tirutturaippundi.	Topputturai (Vedaranniyam).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Rice,
1336 ..	5·3	5·4	4·8	4·9	5·4	5·5	5·2	6·0	6 4
1337 ..	5·1	5·0	5 0	4·9	5 3	5·2	4·8	5·5	5 6
1338 ...	5·5	5·4	5 9	5·7	5·4	5·8	5·1	6·2	5·6
1339 ..	6 3	5 8	5·1	6·6	6 4	6·7	6 1	7·6	7·1
1340 ..	7·1	7·8	7 4	6·6	8·2	8·0	0·4	9·2	8·8
									Paddy,
1336 ...	9·4	9·0	7 9	...	...	...	(*d*) 9·0	9·2	(*d*)9·0
1337 .	8·2	7·4	8·8	(*a*)7·3	...	...	8·1	8·7	9·0
1338 ...	9·3	8·3	9·1	9·5	...	...	(*b*)8·1	9·7	...
1339 ...	11·2	10·7	9·8	11·0	...	...	..	11·0	...
1340 ...	12·4	14 3	10·5	11·8	...	(*b*)12·2	...	12·5	...
									Paddy,
1336 ...	10 3	10·1	9·3	...	8·6	(*a*)8 6	8·9	10·5	9 3
1337 ...	9·2	8·1	10·0	8·7	8 5	8·4	8·8	9·1	8·7
1338 ...	9·7	9 0	10·5	10·6	9 6	9 7	9·0	10·6	8·8
1339 ..	13·5	11·9	11·7	14·3	11·2	10·7	9·2	13·9	10·9
1340 ...	14·6	16·3	12·2	14·8	13·9	11·5	11 1	15·9	(*e*)13·3
									Cumbu,
1336	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
1337 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1338 ...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1339 ...	...	...	...	...	.		...	..	...
1340 ...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	..

(*a*) Sold for one month. (*b*) Sold for two months. (*e*) Sold for

Seers per Rupee.

Mayavaram Division.				Negapatam Division.			Pattukkottai Division.		Tanjore Division.			
Mayavaram Taluk.		Shiyali Taluk.		Nannilam Taluk	Negapatam Taluk.		Arantangi Taluk	Pattukkottai Taluk	Tanjore Taluk.			
Mayavaram.	Poraiyur (Tranquebar).	Shiyali.	Tirumulavasal.	Kodavasal.	Negapatam.	Tiruvarur.	Arantangi.	Pattukkottai.	Orattanad	Tanjore.	Tiruvadi.	District average
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
second sort.												
5·9	6·1	5·5	6·2	5·9	5·5	5·9	5·6	5 9	5·2	5·7	5·2	5·6
5·3	5·7	5·4	5·5	5 9	5·2	5·4	5·2	5·3	4 8	4·8	5·1	5 2
5·4	6·0	6·3	5·2	6·2	5·6	5·8	5·3	5 7	5·4	5·1	5·3	5·6
7·1	7·2	6·4	5·9	6·8	6·3	7·2	6·9	6·8	6·3	6·2	6 0	6·5
9·0	8·6	8·3	7·9	8·0	8·3	8·8	8·5	8 2	7·2	7·3	6 6	8 0
first sort.												
(c) 7·4	9·0	(d) 8·6	..	8·9	8 6	8 7	8·2	8·6	..	8 6	8·2	8·6
8·3	8 3	8 6	...	8·8	8·2	8 7	7·8	7·9	...	7·5	(c) 7·7	8 2
9·2	9·0	(c) 10 1	.	8·6	8·7	9·0	8 1	8·6	(a) 9·5	7 6	8 7	8·9
10·5	10·9	9 9	..	10 3	10·3	11 7	10 2	10 0	...	9 2	9·8	10·4
13·6	13·8	12·4	...	12 4	13·6	14·0	13·5	11·9	...	10·3	.	12·6
second sort.												
8·9	10·5	(e) 9·5	9 6	10 8	.	10·0	9·1	9·6	8 1	10·3	9·3	9 5
8·9	9·4	9·8	8·2	10·1		9 4	8·3	8 8	8 2	7·6	8·5	8·8
10 6	10·1	10 9	7·6	9·8	9·0	10 3	(c) 10 0	9 1	8·5	...	9·5	9·7
14·1	12·2	12 6	9·2	12 4	...	12·8	11·3	11·3	10 5	..	13·9	12·0
16·4	15·7	14·6	12·4	16·3	..	16·4	14 2	13·7	11·7	(d) 12·7	12·6	14·0
...	6·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	...	7·2	.	7·1
...	5 8	...	...	..			...	. .	..	7 0	...	6·4
...	6 3	..	..	..	...	...	..	(d) 9 6	...	6·6	...	7 5
...	7·6	..	.	...	..		...	. .	...	7 5	...	7·6
...	9·1	...		...	..	...	.	(b) 15·1	...	10·1	...	11·4

(c) Sold for three months. (d) Sold for four months.
five months.

XVIII.—Prices in

Fasli.	Kumbakonam Division.				Mannargudi Division.				
	Kumbakonam Taluk.		Papanasam Taluk.		Mannargudi Taluk.		Tirutturaippundi Taluk.		
	Kumbakonam.	Mudiyarjunam (Tiruvadamarudur).	Papanasam.	Valangiman.	Mannargudi.	Nidamangalam.	Muttupet.	Tirutturaippundi.	Topputturai (Vedaranniyam).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Varagu,
1336 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
1337 ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1338 ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1339 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1340 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
									Ragi.
1336 ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
1337 ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1338	...	...		...	...	...		...	...
1339 ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...
1340 ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..
									Salt.
1336 ..	15·5	14·3	16·2	16·4	18·8	19·8	20·4	19·3	12·3
1337 ...	17·4	13·4	16·4	16·6	18·9	20·0	19·8	18·6	12·3
1338	17·6	13·4	18.0	17·0	18·8	20·0	18·1	18·9	12·3
1339 ...	17·2	13·4	18·0	16·9	18·8	20·0	20·1	19·0	12·3
1340 ...	16·7	13·4	18·0	16·9	17·5	20·0	20·4	18·4	16·3

Seers per Rupee—*cont.*

Mayavaram Division.				Negapatam Division.			Pattukkottai Division.		Tanjore Division.			
Mayavaram Taluk.		Shiyali Taluk.		Nannilam Taluk.	Negapatam Taluk.		Arantangi Taluk.	Pattukkottai Taluk.	Tanjore Taluk.			
Mayavaram.	Poraiyur (Tranquebar).	Shiyali.	Tirumulavasal.	Kodavasal.	Negapatam.	Tiruvalur.	Arantangi.	Pattukkottai.	Orattanad.	Tanjore.	Tiruvadi.	District average.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
unhusked.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	13·2		...	13·4
...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 1	13·3	...	...	13·2
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15 7	12·1	(a) 5·1	...	11·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20·8	18 8	...	...	19 8
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	25·8	22·3	...	...	24 1
...	7·6	...	. .	...	...	.	8 0	8·5	8·8	7 9	...	8·2
...	7·4	...	...	...	...		6·7	7·8	8·7	7·4	...	7 6
...	(b) 7 4	...	.	...	..	...	7·8	8·3	8 8	7·3	.	7·9
...	9·3	...	...	...	.	...	11·2	11 8	12·6	8 1	..	10 6
...	12 0	...	...	...	...	.	14·9	16·7	16·6	12·3	...	14 5
19·8	18·0	19 1	19 2	16 9	19 8	18·9	19·0	21 0	19 2	19·1	18 6	18 2
19·8	18·0	18·7	19 2	19 2	19·8	19·3	18 8	21 2	19·2	18 9	18 6	18·3
19·8	18·0	18 6	19 2	18 2	19·6	22·3	18·7	21·7	19·2	18·8	18 6	18 5
19·8	18·0	18 4	19·2	19·2	19 8	19 8	18·3	22·0	20·6	18·9	17 7	18·5
19·5	18·0	18·1	18·9	19·2	19·4	18·1	17 2	20·1	20·3	18·9	17 6	18·2

(*a*) Sold for one month. (*b*) Sold for three months.

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

——		1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Country Spirits.						
Number of retail shops licensed ...		92	95	93	92	91
Issues in impèrial proof gallons ...		37,720	40,363	42,545	40,905	37,000
Number of persons per retail shop ...		25,934	25,115	25,655	25,934	26,219
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs.	3,38,609	3,57,073	3,75,638	3,61,752	3,28,615
Do. rentals ..	„	1,72,668	2,06,052	2,21,196	2,44,584	2,20,920
Toddy.						
Number of retail shops licensed ..		1,144	1,128	1,086	1,064	995
Number of persons per shop ...		2,086	2,115	2,197	2,242	2,398
Gross receipts from tree-tax	Rs.	10,75,129	13,38,496	14,11,710	13,77,083	12,45,641
Do. rentals ...	„	13,40,920	14,23,461	15,93,132	15,83,952	14,62,788
Ganja, Bhang.						
Number of retail shops licensed ...		18	18	18	18	18
Quantity sold in seers		1,356	1,502	1,429	1,199	1,264
Number of persons per shop		132,549	132,549	132,549	132,549	132,549
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs.	23,969	33,875	31,476	30,166	31,852
Do. rentals ...	„	27,768	35,640	34,884	39,060	44,592
Opium.						
Number of retail shops licensed ...		16	16	16	16	16
Quantity sold in seers		1,048	974	984	997	1,008
Number of persons per shop		149,118	149,118	149,118	149,118	149,118
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs.	78,600	73,013	78,720	79,772	80,730
Do. rentals ...	„	47,820	60,936	66,252	97,800	78,756

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

——	1926-27	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue and rates	74,17,467	73,91,387	72,29,091	73,51,270	62,65,001
Stamps	18,07,861	18,09,554	15,87,897	15,93,557	14,84,216
Excise (*a*)	31,54,732	34,92,846	37,38,304	38,77,963	36,60,001
Forests	17,107	15,608	11,908	19,897	15,978
Registration	2,86,135	2,97,144	2,34,882	2,40,797	2,12,231
Opium	86,700	82,867	87,680	87,040	89,680
Customs	12,19,605	13,06,868	11,46,211	11,76,848	9,87,447

(*a*) Includes opium receipts.

XXI.—SEA-BORNE TRADE.

XXI.—Sea-borne Trade.

(Total trade in each port.)

Name of port.	Imports.					Exports.				
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
ADIRAMPATNAM.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Merchandise	30,457	1,42,490	1,65,364	39,190	56,167	9,19,378	10,55,194	13,12,619	10,50,236	8,27,859
Treasure	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30,457	1,42,490	1,65,364	39,190	56,167	9,19,378	10,55,194	13,12,619	10,50,236	8,27,859
AMMAPATNAM.										
Merchandise	15,322	84,619	1,04,031	13,183	10,403	45,598	1,32,542	2,762	15,117	59,489
Treasure	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15,322	84,619	1,04,031	13,183	10,403	45,598	1,32,542	2,762	15,117	59,489
MUTTUPET.										
Merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	4,875	3,079	...
Treasure	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...		108	...	4,875	3,079	...
NEGAPATAM.										
Merchandise	40,58,522	50,46,490	48,01,236	45,82,631	35,75,166	1,66,44,849	1,83,79,019	1,75,80,986	2,25,75,304	1,04,60,716
Treasure	...	...		10	4,507		...		...	...
Total ...	40,58,522	50,46,490	48,01,236	45,82,641	35,79,673	1,66,44,849	1,83,79,019	1,75,80,986	2,25,75,304	1,04,60,716

TIRUMULAVASAL.										
Merchandise	10,371	10,215	15,245	14,228	15,465	14,728	32,266	1,57,822	2,36,293	6,71,491
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,371	10,215	15,245	14,228	15,465	14,728	82,266	1,57,822	2,36,293	6,71,491
TOPPUTTURAI.										
Merchandise	3,850	10,299	5,039	1,503	3,371	1,56,706	2,66,321	1,66,801	1,16,527	1,06,900
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,850	10,299	5,039	1,503	3,371	1,56,706	2,66,321	1,66,801	1,16,527	1,06,900
VELANGANNI.										
Merchandise	286	4,067	1,964	3,804	1,829	88,065	76,886	44,136	55,421	29,136
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	286	4,067	1,964	3,804	1,829	88,065	76,386	44,136	55,421	29,136
TRANQUEBAR.										
Merchandise	300	350	59,295	85,620	78,285	1,790	1,192	2,471	1,859	2,350
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	800	350	59,295	85,620	78,285	1,790	1,192	2,471	1,859	2,350

XXI-A—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports.

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.

Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
				RS.
Negapatam.	Coal, coke and patent fuel—			
	Coal	Tons.	2	50
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Gram	„	535	66,145
	Pulse	„	3,152	4,65,212
	(Rice in the husk paddy) ...	„	2,318	2,24,241
	Rice not in the husk—			
	Cleaned rice	„	581	91,420
	Broken cleaned rice ...	„	1,527	1,84,727
	Other sorts (including choora or flattened rice and boiled rice) ...	„	314	40,809
	Wheat flour	„	983	1,90,428
	Other sorts	„	452	80,321
	Gums and resins—			
	Benjamin	Cwt.	1,284	62,542
	Other sorts	„	829	7,237
	Lac—			
	Stick and seed	„	32	2,150

Exports.

Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
				RS.
Negapatam	Animals, living—			
	Cattle (excepting sheep and goats)	No.	2,151	2,63,007
	Other kinds	„	521	9,297
	Dyeing and tanning substances—			
	Turmeric	Cwt.	8,680	1,11,275
	Other sorts (including lac dye)	„	46	1,316
	Fish (excluding canned fish)—			
	Fishmaws and sharkfins ...	„	614	67,735
	Other kinds	„	196	5,735
	Fruits and vegetables—			
	Fresh fruits and vegetables—			
	Fresh fruits	Val.	...	5,672
	Fresh vegetables of all kinds—			
	Onions	Cwt.	63,809	3,12,974
	Other kinds	Val.	...	10,188
	Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, all sorts	Tons.	499	1,09,979

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Negapatam—*cont.*	Provisions and oilman's stores—			
	Farinaceous and patent foods—			
	Farinaceous foods in bulk.	Cwt.	3,317	37,350
	Other sorts	„	99	20,302
	All other sorts of provisions, etc.	„	...	62,374
	Seeds—			
	Essential—			
	Coriander	Tons.	68	17,492
	Fenugreek	„	45	16,197
	Other sorts	„	29	18,272
	Non-essential—			
	Cotton	„	154	12,916
	Mustard	„	185	44,146
	Sesamum (til or gingelly).	„	502	1,29,236
	Other sorts	„	16	5,149
	Spices—			
	Betelnuts	Cwt.	42,660	7,19,531
	Other sorts	„	19	1,082
	Textiles—			
	Cotton—			
	Manufactures—			
	Piece-goods—			
	Grey (unbleached) ...	Yds.	5,402	2,126
	White (bleached)—			
	Jaconets, madapollams, cambrics and muslins ...	„	79,215	32,431
	Other kinds ...	„	34,433	17,688
	Coloured, printed or dyed—			
	Printed goods ...	„	5,669	2,277
	Dyed goods ...	„	1,46,804	74,444
	Woven coloured goods	„	11,408	7,615
	Other manufactures.	Val.	...	4,524

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Negapatam—*cont.*	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice not in the husk ...	„	7,634	15,41,891
	Other sorts	„	155	19,227
	Leather—			
	Skins, tanned or dressed—			
	Sheep skins	Tons. No.	8 cwt. 2,128	2,540
	Oil-cakes—			
	Rape and sesamum cake ...	Tons.	41	6,218
	Other cakes	Cwt.	53	376
	Provisions and oilman's stores—			
	Ghi	„	5,327	5,29,821
	Other sorts	Value.	...	70,609
	Seeds—			
	Oil-seeds—			
	Essential—			
	Coriander	Tons.	65	19,623
	Other sorts	„	29	552
	Non-essential—			
	Cotton	Cwt.	8	83
	Groundnuts	Tons.	33,041	84,13,754
	Sesamum (til or gingelly).	„	9	2,381
	Other sorts	„	39	15,079
	Spices—			
	Chillies	„	3,894	1,36,458
	Other sorts	„	44	3,617
	Sugar—			
	Sugar, 16 Dutch standard and above	Tons.	10	2,911
	Sugar, 15 Dutch standard and below	„	40	9,602
	Sugar, molasses including palmyra and cane jaggery.	„	9	2,392

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.

Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Negapatam—*cont.*	Jute—			RS.
	Manufactures—			
	Gunny bags	No.	293,977	1,32,451
	Other kinds ...	Val.	...	2,951
	Other kinds of textiles ...	"	...	21,405
	Wood and timber—			
	Timber, other than railway sleepers—			
	Teakwood	C. tons.	7,962	11,60,184
	Firewood	Tons.	99	1,881
	Sandalwood	"	4	2,700
	Other timber	"	52	4,997
	Wood—			
	Other kinds of wood and timber	Val.	...	10,930
	Manufactures of wood other than furniture and cabinetware ...	"	..	10,025
	All other articles of merchandise	"	...	4,24,851
	Grand total		...	44,12,809

Exports.

Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Negapatam—*cont.*	Textiles—			RS.
	Cotton—			
	Twist and yarn—			
	Grey (unbleached) ...	Lbs.	401	326
	White (bleached) ..	"	393	334
	Manufactures—			
	Piece-goods—			
	Coloured, printed or dyed—			
	Lungis and saris ...	Yds.	1,896,310	13,56,614
	Other sorts	"	28,240	23,057
	Other sorts of piece-goods	"	35,533	23,158
	Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	1,586
	Silk—			
	Manufactures—			
	Goods of silk mixed with other materials ...	Yds.	10,883	16,781
	Other sorts	Val.	...	2,227
	Other sorts of textiles ...	"	...	2,320
	Tobacco—			
	Unmanufactured	Lbs.	3,103,074	10,79,958

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Adirampatnam.*	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Paddy (rice in the husk)	Tons.	699	66,738
	Jute—			
	Gunny bags	No.	22,807	5,706
	Wood and timber	Val.	...	310
	All other articles	,,	.	28,049
	Grand total ..		...	1,00,803

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Negapatam—*cont.*	Manufactured—			
	Cigars	Lbs.	30,783	29,556
	Cigarettes		69,704	51,458
	Other sorts		140	189
	Postal articles	Val.	...	26,00,254
	All other articles of merchandise.	,,	...	2,66,045
	Grand total ...		...	1,71,28,175
Adirampatnam *	Animals, living—			
	Cattle (excepting sheep and goats)	No.	614	61,997
	Horses	,,	1	225
	Fodder, bran and pollards (excluding oil-cake)—			
	Rice bran	Tons.	430	12,275
	Fruits and vegetables—			
	Fresh vegetables of all kinds—			
	Coconuts	No.	70,225	3,202
	Onions	Cwt.	3,737	17,956
	Other kinds	Val.	...	1,953
	Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved—			
	All sorts	Tons.	168	23,073
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Gram	,,	17	2,476
	Pulse—			
	Other sorts	,,	231	34,536
	(Rice in the husk paddy) ...	,,	492	59,373
	Rice not in the husk—			
	Cleaned rice and boiled rice.	,,	4,066	7,65,339
	Oil-cakes—			
	Rape and sesamum cake ...	,,	4	442
	Provisions and oilman's stores—			
	Ghi	Cwt.	11	807
	Other sorts	,,	7	279

* Average of four years ending 1930-31 has been given for all ports other than Negapatam.

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of four years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.				Exports.			
Name of port (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)	Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)	Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
Adirampatnam—*cont.*			RS.	Adirampatnam—*cont.*	Seeds—		
					Oil-seeds—		RS.
					Essential—		
					Coriander ... ... Cwt.	10	110
					Non-essential—		
					Groundnuts ... ... Tons.	3	465
					Sesamum ... ... „	32	8,428
					Spices—		
					Chillies ... ... Cwt.	26	660
					Pepper ... ... „	12	809
					Sugar—		
					16 Dutch standard and above ... ... „	4	940
					15 Dutch standard and below ... ... „	176	39,566
					Hemp—		
					Raw ... ... „	165	1,651
					Manufactures ... ... Val.	...	383
					All other articles .. ... „	...	24,537
					Grand total ...	...	10,61,477

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Muttupet.	All other articles		...	...
	Total ...		..	..
Tirumulavasal.	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk	Tons.	...	...
	Wood and timber	Val.	...	13,250
	Other articles	„	...	538
	Total ...		...	13,788
Topputurai.	Jute—			
	Gunny bags	No.	14,075	3,519
	Wood and timber	Val.	..	693
	All other articles	„	...	841
	Total ...		...	5,053
Velanganni.	Jute—			
	Gunny bags	No.	5,369	1,316
	Wood and timber	Val.	...	1,469
	All other articles	„	...	131
	Total ...		..	2,916

Port	Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Muttupet.	Fruits and vegetables—			
	Coconuts	No.	33,750	1,181
	All other articles	Val.	...	808
	Total ...		...	1,989
Tirumulavasal.	Earthenware and porcelain ...	Val.	...	7,298
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	Tons.	83	9,251
	Rice not in the husk ...	„	1,297	2,31,473
	Wood and timber—			
	Other timber	„	81	5,008
	Firewood	„	1,354	14,456
	Other articles	Val.	...	6,982
	Total ...		..	2,74,468
Topputurai.	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	Tons.	292	29,826
	Rice not in the husk ..	„	709	1,27,344
	Wood and timber—			
	Firewood	„	44	674
	All other articles	Val	...	6,293
	Total ...		...	1,64,137
Velanganny.	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ..	Tons.	25	1,800
	Rice not in the husk ...	„	201	42,125
	Wood and timber—			
	Firewood	„	391	5,582
	All other articles	Val.	..	1,763
	Total ...		...	51,270

XXI-A.—Sea-borne Trade—Chief Imports and Exports in Selected Ports—*cont.*

(Average of five years ending 1930-31.)

Imports.

Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
				RS.
Tranquebar.	Wood and timber	Val.	...	55,565
	All other articles	„	.	323
	Total ...			55,888
Ammapatnam.	Building and engineering materials	Val.	...	3,913
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	Tons.	369	38,171
	Rice not in the husk ...	„	3	611
	Jute—			
	Gunny bags	No.	8,079	3,768
	Wood and timber	Val.	...	902
	All other articles	„	...	5,694
	Total ...		...	53,059

Exports.

Name of port. (1)	Articles. (2)		Quantity. (3)	Value. (4)
				RS.
Tranquebar.	Wood and timber—			
	Other timber...	Tons.	7	456
	All other articles	Val.	...	1,512
	Total .		...	1,968
Ammapatnam.	Earthenware and porcelain ..	Val.	...	948
	Grain, pulse and flour—			
	Gram	Tons.	112	11,301
	Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	„	366	34,318
	All other articles	Val.	...	5,911
	Total ..		...	52,478

XXII.—INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS IN 1930-31.

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of

Items.	Tanjore District Board General funds.	Tanjore District Board Endowment funds.	Tanjore.	Papanasam.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A.—General Accounts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts—Ordinary.				
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	3,72,352	...	43,572	34,122
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	1,47,099	2,833	1,428	4,961
(3) Contributions	2,904	2,65,665	119	9,464
(4) Remunerative enterprises	1,92,033	10,995	1,292	430
(5) Other receipts	7,25,940	93,491	621	2,926
Total .	14,40,328	3,72,984	47,032	51,903
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—				
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	..	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	12,166	6,554	14,380	11,830
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...
(iv) Town-Planning Fund Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	14,28,162	3,66,430	32,652	40,073
(8) Total ordinary expenditure	13,96,760	4,08,026	28,943	39,982
(9) Surplus or deficit	+ 31,402	−41,596	+3,709	+91
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	..	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit	+31,402	−41,596	+3,709	+91

Local Boards in 1930-31.

Taluk Boards.								
Kumbakonam. (6)	Mayavaram. (7)	Nannilam. (8)	Negapatam. (9)	Tiruttaraippundi. (10)	Mannargudi. (11)	Pattukkottai. (12)	Panchayat Boards (Pre-unions). (13)	Total of all boards. (14)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
35,661	48,618	42,916	24,651	30,823	27,465	42,038	68,791	7,71,009
5,528	5,810	7,661	3,570	2,373	2,238	1,918	...	1,85,419
.	7,020	9,420	9,974	7 017	30	6,698	...	3,18,311
1,856	7,102	4,599	4,780	3,343	3,479	3,764	23,009	2,56,682
8,893	1,822	1,308	7,443	1,414	8,267	194	7,090	8,59,409
51,938	70,372	65,904	50,418	44,970	41,479	54,612	98,890	23,90,830
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,000	18,500	19,940	8,000	8,720	12,910	1,229	...	1,29,229
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,966	...	1,966
36,938	51,872	45,964	42,418	36,250	28,569	51,417	98,890	22,59,635
53,763	52,080	42,054	40,544	24,452	23,195	41,310	1,06,130	22,57,239
—16,825	— 208	+ 3,910	+ 1,874	+11,798	+ 5,374	+10,107	−7,240	+2,396
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—16,825	—208	+3,910	+1,874	+11,798	+ 5,374	+10,107	−7,240	+ 2,396

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of

Items. (1)	Tanjore District Board General funds. (2)	Tanjore District Board Endowment funds. (3)	Tanjore. (4)	Papanasam. (5)
B.—GENERAL ACCOUNTS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Capital.				
(12) Government grants	6,564	...	2,281	4,257
(13) Endowments and contributions ...	...	...	5,189	...
(14) Loans	3,79,600	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts	669	2,929	816	...
(16) Total receipts	3,86,833	2,929	8,286	4,257
(17) Total expenditure	6,86,076	9,619	14,815	16,852
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) *minus* item (16)].	2,99,243	6,690	6,529	12,595
(19) *Add*—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—				
(i) Lighting Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	...	513	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	...	...	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues.	(a)2,83,601	7,203	(b)206	(c)5,419
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) *minus* item (20)].	−2,52,199	−48,799	+3,503	−5,328
(22) Opening balance	−3,01,964	58,017	7,344	17,348
(23) Closing balance...	−5,54,163	9,218	10,847	12,020
(24) Difference [item (23) *minus* item (22)].	—2,52,199	—48,799	+3,503	—5,328

(*a*) Rs. 15,642 met from capital balance.
(*b*) Rs. 6,323 met from capital balance.
(*c*) Rs. 7,176 met by the capital balance.
(*d*) Rs. 6,139 added to capital balance.

Local Boards in 1930–31—*cont.*

Taluk Boards.								
Kumbakonam. (6)	Mayavaram. (7)	Nannilam. (8)	Negapatam. (9)	Tiruttaraippundi. (10)	Mannargudi. (11)	Pattukkottai. (12)	Panchayat Boards (Pre-unions). (13)	Total of all boards. (14)
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
6,480	3,678	4,262	2,658	1,926	2,335	395	...	34,836
6,621	17,381	...	324	..	65	12,801	103	42,484
18,050	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	1,500	4,07,150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,414
31,151	21,059	4,262	10,982	1,926	2,400	13,196	1,603	4,88,884
25,012	14,988	9,152	17,248	5,283	6,950	1,045	7,147	8,04,187
(*d*) −6,139	(*e*) −6,071	4,890	(*f*) −3,734	(*g*)3,357	4,550	(*h*) −12,151	5,544	3,15,303
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	4,890	(*f*) 6,458	..	4,550	...	5,544	3,17,921
−16,875	−208	−980	−4,584	+11,798	+824	+ 10,107	−12,784	−3,15,525
34,117	10,068	5,179	930	− 9,098	7,950	9,154	40,888	−1,20,067
17,242	9,860	4,199	−3,654	2,700	8,774	19,261	28,104	−4,35,592
−16,875	−208	−980	−4,584	+11,798	+824	+ 10,107	−12,784	−3,15,525

(*e*) Rs. 6,071 treated as capital balance.
(*f*) Rs. 10,192 treated as capital balance.
(*g*) Rs. 3,357 met from capital balance.
(*h*) Rs. 12,151 added to capital balance.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1930-31.

Items. (1)	Kumba-konam. (2)	Mannar-gudi. (3)	Mayava-ram. (4)	Negapa-tam. (5)	Tanjore. (6)	Tiruvarur. (7)
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
A.—General Account—Receipts—Ordinary—						
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.	90,823	21,595	40,042	74,465	81,500	23,377
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	3,138	...	4,150	...	87	...
(3) Contributions ...	1,135	−213	...	...	...	...
(4) Remunerative enterprises.	36,609	9,620	14,572	28,391	58,490	4,741
(5) Other receipts ..	93,214	24,270	76,642	24.636	1,44,616	27,426
Total ...	2,24,919	55,272	1,35,406	1,27,492	2,84,693	55,554
(6) *Deduct*—Contribution from General Account—Ordinary—to—						
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	13,033	10,000	10,500	12.863	12,800	4,216
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	8,000	...	...	...	12,865	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account.	2,03,886	45,272	1,24,906	1,14,629	2,59,028	51,338
(8) Total ordinary expenditure.	2,10,672	52,815	1,24,864	1,05,036	2,29,967	56,793
(9) Surplus or deficit ...	−6,786	−7,543	+42	+9,593	+29,061	−5,455
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit.	−6,786	−7,543	+42	+9,593	+29,061	−5,455
NOTE.—Arrears (Tax and non-tax items).	59,410	9,106	9,886	87,937	83,938	19,259
Unpaid bills ...	4,397	1,020	...	...	...	2,048

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1930-31—*cont.*

Items.	Kumbakonam.	Mannargudi.	Mayavaram.	Negapatam.	Tanjore.	Tiruvarur.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
B.—General Account—Capital—						
(12) Government grants	...	...	...	...	...	...
(13) Endowments and contributions.	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
(14) Loans	35,000	...	...	...	...	...
(15) Other receipts ...	1,832	598	..	414	...	..
(16) Total receipts ...	37,832	598	Nil.	414	..	...
(17) Total expenditure.	61,893	1,000	8,210	5,216	52,164	1,522
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) *minus* item (16)].	* 24,061	402	8,210	4,832	‡ 52,164	1,522
(19) *Add*—Contributions from General Account—Ordinary—to—						
(i) Lighting Account—Capital.	...	...	...	..	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.	...	...	...	16,000	...	...
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.	...	..	...	...	−1,644	...
(20) Total capital expenditure from general revenues.	19,114	† 1,000	8,210	20,832	‡ 16,027	1,522
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) *minus* item (20)].	−25,900	−8,543	−8,168	−11,239	+13,034	−6,977
(22) Opening balance ...	41,983	28,659	11,790	18,019	−6,729	7,644
(23) Closing balance ...	16,083	20,116	3,622	6,810	6,305	667
(24) Difference [item (23) *minus* item (22)].	−25,900	−8,543	−8,168	−11,239	+13,034	−6,977

* Rs. 4,947 met from capital balance.
† Rs. 598 added to the capital balance.
‡ Rs. 34,493 met from capital balance.

XXIV.—Education in 1931.

Taluks.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kumbakonam Division.						
Kumbakonam	42,615	6,975	312	48	7,200	327
Papanasam	20,890	2,111	232	22	2,292	64
Mannargudi Division.						
Mannargudi	21,734	3,009	227	28	3,218	156
Tirutturaippundi ...	21,331	1,360	222	13	1,389	82
Mayavaram Division.						
Mayavaram	35,076	5,627	284	40	5,081	237
Shiyali	14,282	1,556	223	22	1,623	41
Negapatam Division.						
Nannilam	26,536	2,836	268	25	2,994	95
Negapatam	33,256	4,744	318	41	5,418	346
Pattukkottai Division.						
Arantangi	10,388	510	199	9	435	15
Pattukkottai	23,313	1,426	172	10	2,013	101
Tanjore Division.						
Tanjore	44,842	7,253	304	47	8,973	1,084
District total ...	294,263	37,407	257	30	40,636	2,498
Hindus	259,745	32,416	250	29	36,485	1,225
Mussalmans	23,824	1,034	371	13	1,690	32
Christians	10,477	3,897	236	82	2,394	1,235
Others	217	60	698	207	67	6

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on 31st March 1931.

Classes of institutions.	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.		
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PUBLIC.									
Arts Colleges ...	1	...	*1	1	...	3	442	...	442
Secondary Schools for Boys.	...	2	13	23	1	39	14,939	236	15,175
Secondary Schools for Girls.	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	490	491
Elementary Schools for Boys.	441	99	642	1,151	66	2,399	101,493	14,568	116,061
Elementary Schools for Girls.	4	34	139	54	2	233	511	16,273	16,784
Training Schools for Masters.	2	...	...	1	...	3	592	...	592
Training Schools for Mistresses.	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	110	110
Other Special Schools.	2	2	...	3	19	26	1,290	52	1,342
Total ...	453	137	795	1,234	88	2,707	119,268	31,729	150,997
PRIVATE.									
Advanced	...	..	1	1	49	51	1,734	65	1,799
Elementary ...	...	...	...	8	69	77	2,319	970	3,289
Total ...	...	...	1	9	118	128	4,053	1,035	5,088
Grand total ...	453	137	796	1,243	206	2,835	123,321	32,764	156,085

* Oriental College.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1930-31.

Nature of schools.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		College.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training school.		Technical and Industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	4,18,733	3,72,763	86,515	55,921	8,636	8,179	1,28,180	1,28,115	1,19,725	1,19,441	75,677	61,107
Local Board	7,20,465	4,40,416	11,495	..	2,53,796	1,12,973	4,55,174	3,27,443	...	...	...	..
Municipal	1,77,025	1,30,906	...	...	44,990	5,032	1,27,883	1,24,851	...	...	4,152	1,028
Aided	10,98,534	5,42,844	36,575	15,690	4,11,028	54,155	5,51,017	4,28,738	16,131	4,466	83,783	39,795
Unaided	41,183	14,896	...	...	23,451	7,450	8,537	7,446	...	...	9,195	...
Private	54,020	38,656	...	...	43,903	31,918	10,117	6,738	...	...	...	.
District total ...	25,09,960	15,40,481	1,34,585	71,611	7,85,804	2,19,707	12,80,908	10,23,331	1,35,856	1,23,907	1,72,807	1,01,925
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial Funds	3,33,211	...	10,145	...	1,04,594	...	1,95,124	..	11,665	...	11,683	...
Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Municipal Funds	2,744	...	...	...	...	...	2,744	...	...	...	...	...
School Fees	4,87,317	...	38,570	...	3,78,620	...	47,968	...	123	...	22,036	...
Subscriptions	61,287	...	...	...	16,361	...	7,763	..	...	...	37,163	...
Endowments	81,019	...	11,495	...	65,984	...	3,540	...	...	...	...	...
Other sources	3,901	...	2,764	...	538	...	438	...	161	...	...	...

XXVII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN 1930.

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1930.

Name of dispensary.		Of what class.	In-patients. Number of beds available. Men.	Women.	Daily average number. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Out-patients. Average daily attendance. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Total expenditure during the year.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
A																RS.
Tanjore	1877	I ...	130	82	119·51	42 26	16·81	5·93	184·51	237·29	102·45	41·67	33·17	414·58	54,318	1,77,949
Adirampatnam ...	1891	III ...	1	...	0·03	0·01	...	...	0 04	32·27	18·33	12·07	8·89	71·56	12,793	2,887
Ammapet	1916	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·34	15·76	11·94	9·63	72·67	12,165	1,938
Arantangi	1878	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·19	18·70	8·74	7·36	70·99	11,000	3,795
Avadaiyarkovil ...	1902	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·17	11·79	6·60	5·35	47·91	8,175	2,832
Ayyampet ...	1880	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·07	29·83	21·92	14·80	125·62	18,730	3,260
Enangudi ...	1903	III ...	1	...	1·00	0·01	...	...	1·04	29·06	10·81	6·62	4·03	50·52	9,811	3,648
Gandarvakottai ...	1893	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·00	12·00	7·00	5·00	48·00	10,562	2,583
Karuntattangudi ..	1875	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81·87	46·03	25·38	20·50	173·78	26,910	2,989
Kivalur	1921	III ...		...	...	...	...	...		36·91	24·35	11·61	8·56	81·43	10,848	3,268
Kodavasal ...	1880	III ...	1	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	0·02	23·54	11·06	6·17	4·20	44·97	9,019	3,085
Kumbakonam ...	1864	I ..	80	20	66·09	13·95	1·87	0·68	82·59	117·82	59·17	16·56	12·50	206·05	35,495	37,591
Kumbakonam (Ml. Branch Dy.) ...	1876	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84·52	43·53	25·42	18·78	172·25	27,585	...
Kuttalam ...	1918	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·95	14·41	7·40	6·18	65·94	11,478	3,443
Kuttanellore ...	1880	III ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	28·67	11·68	9 18	6·26	55·79	10,884	2,507
Manambuchavadi.	1875	III ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	112·69	63·31	38·62	32·94	247·56	33,151	4,321
Manamelkudi ...	1857	III ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	22·51	9·31	5·61	4·15	41 58	7,224	2,180
Mannargudi ...	1880	I ...	24	18	17·99	11·55	0·85	0·40	30 79	51·10	48·20	12·61	12·27	124·18	22,632	17,405
Mayavaram ...	...	I ...	6	6	8·91	3·00	0·13	0·10	12·23	67·09	37·48	15·99	13·13	133·69	23,400	11,192
Milattur	1918	III ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·79	8·61	5·33	4·22	35·95	7,225	3,063
Mimisal	1918	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97·39	42·07	30·70	23·41	193·57	5,892	2,220
Muttupet	1880	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·22	16·45	10·49	8·02	67·18	11,304	2,726
Nagore Ml. Dy. ...	1878	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81·11	41·74	32·18	28·50	178·53	21,763	2,688

Nannilam	1876	III	...	5	5	1·92	0·52	0·15	0·04	2·63	44·32	22·09	11·83	9·66	87·90	14,099	4,647
Natchiyarkoil ...	1921	III	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	43·24	28·70	15·17	11·35	98·46	12,490	3,395
Negapatam ...	1864	I	...	58	38	38·24	25·91	3·30	4·42	71·87	114·24	82·99	35·89	30·71	263·93	41,325	34,177
Nidāmangalam ...	1870	III	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	30·92	21·77	11·77	11·88	76·34	14,105	2,880
Orattanadu ...	1873	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	34·94	31·84	12·38	8·48	69·64	12,004	2,770
Papanasam ...	1880	III	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	36·67	16·09	9·62	7·86	70·24	15,017	4,402
Pattukkōttai ...	1875	III	...	4	6	3·77	2·50	0·87	0·10	7·24	38·39	16·56	9·61	9·02	73·58	11,228	6,831
Peralam	1916	III	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	17·03	6·69	4·49	2·99	31·20	6,680	3,372
Perumpanniyur ...	1918	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·85	10·42	4·36	3·13	33·76	5,318	2,737
Shiyali	1871	III	..	8	4	3·00	0·67	0·10	0·07	3·84	52·36	19·49	12·98	8·22	93·05	14,533	6,825
Swamimalai ...	1921	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	36·62	16·58	9·10	8·23	70·62	10,923	4,074
Tirukkattuppalli ...	1880	III	...	1	...	0·23	0·15	0·07	...	0·45	40·61	18·77	7·82	6·88	74·08	15,264	4,190
Tiruppanandal ...	1907	III	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	28·24	16·37	8·65	7·51	60·77	12,527	3,340
Tirutturaippundi ...	1871	I	...	8	4	3·45	1·84	0·26	0·07	5·62	35·65	19·41	10·96	7·39	73·41	10,375	7,383
Tiruvidamarudur ...	1880	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·36	18·29	9·46	7·97	74·08	11,325	3,647
Tiruvadi	1880	III	...	...	...	...	...	..	.		65·79	27·80	17·00	13·30	123·89	20,830	2,320
Tiruvarur	1876	I	.	8	6	5·80	4·12	0·17	0·06	10·15	76·95	34·08	16·82	15·61	143·46	20,314	7,808
Tranquebar (Porayar) ...	1871	III	...	5	7	2·94	2·38	0·17	0·16	5·65	39·40	26·17	18·86	15·90	100·33	12,861	8,802
Valangiman ...	1880	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·76	28·01	14·03	11·81	92·61	12,418	3,854
Vallam	1876	III	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	29·89	16·16	9·14	7·57	62·76	14,728	3,501
Vedaranniyam ...	1876	III	...	1	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·03	28·62	13·59	6·17	3·89	52·27	7,062	2,949
Vidayapuram ...	1922	III	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	17·32	13·10	3·83	4·92	39·17	6,443	2,705
Vaithiswarankoil.	1916	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·76	11·29	6·36	4·76	50·17	7,003	3,205
Kumbakonam (*Leper* Asylum) ...	1925	V	...	68	12	86·16	10·75	0·20	1·84	98·95	...	...	...	...	...	381	15,239
Vattikadu P.W.D. (Canal Dispensary)	...	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6·15	2·65	68	1·23	10·71	428	...
B																	
Subrahmanya Pillai's Women and Children Dispensary, Negapatam		I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		64·40	23·2	22·2	109·80	25,786	3,133
St. Ann's Women and Children Hospital, Kumbakonam	1922	V	...	...	36	...	3·68	1·68	3·37	37·73	...	72·07	15·59	21·43	109·09	35,504	4,968

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1930—*cont.*

Name of dispensary.	Of what class.	In-patients. Number of beds available. Men.	Women.	Daily average number. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Out-patients. Average daily attendance. Men.	Women.	Children. Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.	Total expenditure during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		(15)	(16)
B—*cont.*															RS.
The Coronation Municipal Dispensary for Women and Children, Kumbakonam ...	III ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·49	14·57	14·28	77·34	12,500	...
C															
Adutur ai ... 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·59	13·90	9·70	7·30	60·49	11,183	...
Ammayappan ... 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·40	3·50	1·50	1·30	16·70	6,064	...
Avur	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·00	2·50	1·60	1·50	10·60	928	...
Haridwaramangalam	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·00	6·00	4·00	2·00	22·00	3,331	...
Kallaperambur ... 1925	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·20	5·45	2·95	2·21	21·81	4,558	...
Kabistalam ... 1925	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·36	15·55	8·18	6·15	52·24	8,672	...
Kilayur ... 1925	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·00	5·00	3·00	3·00	23·00	1,558	...
Keeramangalam ... 1925	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·00	1·00	·00	·00	5·00	1,873	...
Kachanam	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·90	10·50	9·40	5·10	52·90	3,794	...
Kalappal ... 1925	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	1·00	1·00	...	4·00	1,627	...
Koradacheri ... 1926	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·50	4·50	3·00	2·00	23·00	3,795	...
Manalmedu ... 1925	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·00	6·00	4·00	3·00	25·09	3,787	...
Manavalanallur ... 1928	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·32	6·31	5·14	5·00	32·77	6,331	...
Pandanallur ... 1929	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·10	6·10	2·70	2·70	21·60	4,639	...
Perambur ... 1927	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·25	4·94	1·96	1·22	15·37	4,040	...
Peruvalandan ... 1929	IV ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·00	3·00	2·00	1·00	12·00	3,924	...

Sengandi ...	1925	IV	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	7·49	4·37	1·39	1·09	14·34	3,250	...
Sengipatti...	...	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7·39	3·32	2·18	1·67	14·56	1,752	..
Salaimangalam ...	...	IV	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	5·66	2·97	2·16	21·92	4,299	...
Thalanayar ...	1925	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8·80	3·10	·90	·80	13·60	4,733	...
Tappalampuliyur...	1925	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	17·40	12·20	2 30	1·70	83·60	9,737	...
Thambikkottai ...	1925	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	4·56	3·35	2·10	·51	10·52	2,251	...
Tirukadayur ...	...	IV	...	...		..	...	...	...	.	10·00	6·00	2·00	1·00	19·00	524	...
Tiruperumbiam ...	...	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 80	2·20	2·30	1·70	10·00	1,479	...
Tiruvengadu ...	1925	IV	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5·59	2·93	1·09	85	10·46	3,534	...
Vadaseri ...	...	IV	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6·92	6·00	5·42	5·30	23·64	3,517	...
Vaduvur ...	1928	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10·96	9·08	6·10	5·79	31·93	5,915	...
Velanganni ...	1928	IV	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19·00	8·00	6 00	7·00	40·00	4,225	...
Vikkirapandiyam...	1927	IV	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	2·00	1·00	1 00	1·00	5·00	1,430	...
Vilakudi ...	...	IV	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	5·00	2·50	1·75	1·40	10·65	1,301	...
Sydambalpuram ...	...	IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·00	3·00	3·00	1·00	25·00	475	...
Tirupundi ...	...	IV	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	5·25	2·25	1·25	1·25	10·00	933	...
District total, Class A (General Dispensaries).			...	409	208	359·08	119·75	24·95	13·87	517·65	2,308·75	1,197·98	636·88	507·12	4,650·73	712,045	4,42,033
District total, Class B (Female Dispensaries).			...	...	36	..	31·68	1·68	3·37	36·73	...	184·96	53·36	57·91	296 23	73,790	8,101
District total, Class C (Subsidized Dispensaries) ...			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	342·91	170·21	101·88	77·70	692·70	119,459	...
Combined District total ...			...	409	244	359 08	151·43	26·63	17·24	554·38	581·66	1,553·15	792·12	642·73	5,639·66	905,294	4,50,134

CLASSES I AND II—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Imperial Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I—"Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poorer classes of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which serve only a special section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached.

CLASS III—Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds. This includes also the subsidized dispensaries in the rural areas

CLASS V—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

CLASS VI—Comprises all Railway Dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or other.

XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluks and municipalities.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of the population.			Average number of successful cases of vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending 1930–31.
	1928–29.	1929–30.	1930–31.	1928–29	1929–30.	1930–31.	
KUMBAKONAM DIVISION.							
Kumbakonam.	5,621	5,547	5,903	31·7	33·5	32·5	2,678
Papanasam ...	3,220	3,827	3,613	30·3	29·6	29·1	1,544
MĀNNARGUDI DIVISION.							
Mannargudi ...	4,714	4,550	3,784	33·7	33·6	31·5	2,305
Tirutturaippundi.	6,573	6,150	5,379	34·4	34·1	30·0	2,697
MAYAVARAM DIVISION.							
Mayavaram ...	7,072	6,117	6,175	34·2	33·2	30·8	3,026
Shiyali ...	4,095	3,116	3,202				2,200
NEGAPATAM DIVISION.							
Nannilam ...	5,069	4,922	3,865	32·8	30·2	28·9	1,803
Negapatam ...	3,503	3,333	3,548	34·7	31·9	32·0	1,356
PATTUKKOTTAI DIVISION.							
Arantangi ...	2,568	2,240	2,696	25·1	28·3	28·0	907
Pattukkottai ...	8,864	6,720	5,762				2,707
TANJORE DIVISION.							
Tanjore ...	6,887	6,394	6,190	30·8	29·9	26·6	2,898
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Kumbakonam.	2,387	2,298	2,062	32·4	32·09	33·34	1,550
Mannargudi ...	549	623	491	34·5	34·19	35·13	344
Mayavaram ...	818	781	770	32·8	30·29	30·16	565
Negapatam ...	2,602	2,007	1,606	33·0	28·95	27·81	1,151
Tanjore ...	2,436	2,119	1,914	36·0	34·04	32·45	1,512
Tiruvarūr ...	673	690	604	21·0	16·78	21·10	498
District total	67,651	61,434	57,564	31·8	30·7	30·0	29,741

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1926-30.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of applicable decrees passed in disposed of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tanjore, East.							
Village Courts	553	4	...	...	...	..	...
Village Panchayat Courts ..	5,714	15	...		...	..	...
Revenue Courts	94	154	16	7	10	9	90
District Munsifs' Courts ...	1,8 9	554	1,378	286	310	196	63
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	155	15,090	115	22	30	22	75
District Judge's Court ...	17	6,827	13	...	..	..	...
Tanjore, West.							
Village Courts	2,152	34	. .	...	...	...	...
Village Panchayat Courts .	4,162	27	...	.	..	..	...
Revenue Courts ..	712	53	578	40	31	9	29
District Munsifs' Courts	447	233	311	56	50	38	76
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	172	4,430	150	21	15	7	47
District Judge's Court ...	11	10,557	9	270	140	65	46

The number of small cause suits disposed of during the five years is as shown below :—

	Tanjore, East.	Tanjore, West.
District Munsifs	3,906	5,417
Subordinate Judges	3,211	5,034

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the five years, 1926 to 1930.)

Offence. (1)	1926. (2)	1927. (3)	1928. (4)	1929. (5)	1930. (6)
Murder ...	3	21	16	9	27
Culpable homicide ...	1	4	5	10	15
Hurts and assaults ...	586	610	633	697	470
Other offences against the person.	116	125	155	138	145
Dacoity ...	1	...	...	...	4
Robbery ...	5	11	5	11	7
House-breaking ...	46	49	46	29	30
Cattle theft ...	74	77	81	86	75
Other theft ...	521	542	620	531	413
Other charges against property.	64	64	82	131	100
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	102	96	216	164	544
Other offences against the Penal Code.	287	387	460	522	385
Total ...	1,806	1,986	2,319	2,328	2,215
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	76	92	53	54	56
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	8	3	70	34	107
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.	85	91	105	109	93
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	28	16	19	41	58
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	1,159	1,342	1,497	1,486	1,414
Other offences against Special and Local Laws.	3,333	5,154	4,787	5,738	5,145
Grand total	6,495	8,684	8,850	9,790	9,088

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1930.)

Class of courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
Village Magistrates ...	630	...
Village Panchayat Courts ...	3,205	...
Bench Magistrates, first class ...	5,122	...
Do. second class ...	15,982	...
Special Magistrates ...	741	...
Stipendiary Magistrates ...	14,206	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates ...	887	325
District Magistrate ...	2	6
Additional District Magistrate ...	14	12
Court of Sessions { East Tanjore ...	25	21
Court of Sessions { West Tanjore ...	40	42

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1931.

Taluks.	Number of Police — Stations.	Number of Police — Out-posts.	Police force — Inspectors.	Police force — Sub-Inspectors.	Police force — Sergeants.	Police force — Jemadar.	Police force — Head Constables.	Police force — Constables.	Police force — Police talaiyaries.	Revenue talaiyaries.	Number of known depredators.	Number of sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Kumbakonam Division.													
Kumbakonam ..	5		1	7		...	19	110		144	57	2	44
Papanasam .. .	3	2	.	3	...	..	7	44		142	31	2	30
Mannargudi Division.													
Mannargudi ...	4	1	1	5	...	...	9	54		158	33	2	32
Tirutturaippundi ...	3	1	1	3	...	..	6	45		136	10	2	30
Mayavaram Division.													
Mayavaram	5	2	1	7	...	.	13	71		180	27	2	45
Shiyali	2	...	.	2	...	..	4	19	96	84	14	1	15
Negapatam Division.													
Nannilam	3	1	.	3		..	7	45		230	24	2	32
Negapatam.	6	2	2	8			24	141		155	43	2	52
Pattukkottai Division.													
Arantangi	2	2	.	2	...	..	8	23		113	4	1	22
Pattukkottai	5	2	1	5	...	..	5	42		222	40	1	18
Tanjore Division.													
Reserve	..		1	...	2	...	11	166	21	...		...	..
Tanjore taluk ..	7	2	1	11	1	1	26	155	. .	49	102	2	87
Prosecuting staff ...	...	...	1	3	...	.	..	..		...		...	...
School	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy Reserve ...	.		..	8	...	...	...	.	..	...	...		...
Leave list	...	.		..		...	...	20	...		...	.	...
District Special and Intelligence Branch.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...
Total ...	45	15	10	67	3	1	140	940	117	1,713	385	19	407

XXXIII.—Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax. Per head of assessee.			Per head of population.		
		RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1927-28	2,743	4,36,920	158	14	8	0	2	11
1928-29	2,840	4,66,892	164	6	5	0	3	1
1929-30	2,751	4,25,182	154	8	11	0	2	10
1930-31	2,816	4,47,026	158	11	11	0	3	0

SUPPLEMENT TO THE TANJORE DISTRICT GAZETTEER, VOLUME I.

BY MR. F. R. HEMINGWAY I.C.S., (1906).

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

CHAPTER I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Shape and boundaries.

Page 1, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* :—Tanjore (vernacular *Tanjávúr*) lies on the south-east coast of the Madras Presidency between 9° 51′ and 11° 25′ north and 78° 47′ and 79° 52′ east and contains an area of 3,742 square miles. On the north the river Coleroon separates it from Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts, on the west it is bounded by the Pudukkóttai State and Trichinopoly, and on the south by the zamindaris of Ramnad and Sivaganga The seaboard consists of two portions, one extending in a long straight line directly southwards from the port of Kódiyampálaiyam at the mouth of the Coleroon to Point Calimere, and the other (itself divided into two at Adirá mpatnam) curving thence west and south for75 miles along the Palk Strait to the mouth of the Pámbár river.

The district map found in the front page requires revision on account of the continuance of the old Arantángi division in the district and its formation into a separate taluk.

Page 2, *paragraph* 1, *first sentence.*— *Substitute* :—Tanjore is made up of the eleven taluks of Tanjore, Pápanasam, Kumbakónam, Máyavaram, Shiyáli, Nannilam, Negapatam, Mannárgudi, Tirutturaippúndi, Pattukkóttai and Arantángi. Pápanásam and Arantángi taluks were formed on 15th November 1910.

Last sentence.—*Substitute* .—Besides these, the district contains a number of rich and important places, the chief of which are Tiruvádi, Vallam, and Tirukáttupalli in the Tanjore talúk ; Ayyampéttai, Rájagiri, Neduvásal and Valangimán in Pápanásam ; Tiruvadamarudar, Véppattúr, Maruttuvakkudi and Sannápuram in Kumbakónam ; Tranquebar and Kuttálam in Máyavaram ; Vedáranniyam, Tillaivilágam and Muttupet in Tirutturaippúndi ; Tiruváiúr in Negapatam ; Kudavásal and Tittachchéri in Nannilam ; Adirámpatnam in Pattukkóttai ; and Manamélkudi in Arantángi.

Paragraph 3, *line* 3.—*Insert* between " Pattukkóttai " and " taluks " the words " and Arantángi."

Other rivers.

Page 4, *paragraph* 5.—*Substitute* :—Outside the delta the only rivers are the Mahárájasamudram, Agniár, Káttár and

Ambuliár in the Pattukkóttai taluk and the Narasinga-cauvéry and the Vellár in the Arantángi taluk. Some anicuts have been built across them to hold up water to fill irrigation tanks. They flow only during the rains and are of little importance.

CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL HISTORY[1].

Page 13.—*Insert* the following paragraphs at the head of the Chapter :—

Introductory.

The district was inhabited by man from very early times. Unpolished stone implements of the Paleolithic epoch have been picked up in and around this region, and polished tools of trap rock belonging to the Neolithic epoch have also been discovered. Specimens of both can be seen in the museum of Pudukkóttai. Pots of burnt clay called in Tamil *Múdumakkaltáli*, in which the dead were buried, sometimes four feet in height, are occasionally found when digging for foundations in this and the neighbouring district of Trichinopoly and South Arcot, and specimens of such vases recovered from the later stone-age graves have also been placed in the museum at Pudukkóttai.

The Chólas.

From among the cultivating classes (Vellálars) rose the royal house of the Chóla or Chóra. A later false etymology has connected the name with the Sanskrit word *Chóra*, thief, and has led to the theory that the Chóla kings belonged to the Kallar tribe. This is clearly wrong. The Chóra tribes were cultivators and not strong-limbed marauders. A large and respected section of the Vellálars, even to-day are the Chóra (or Chóla) Vellálas of the same status as the Thondamandalam, Kongu and Túluva Vellálars, all cultivators characteristic of the *Marudam* region. Among the Brahmans also there is a sub-division called Chorias or Chólias who claim high rank in their caste. These Chóras or Chólas existed long before the Tamils came under the Áryan or Sanskritic influence, learnt their tongue and borrowed the word Chóra.

It was between 1000 and 500 B.C. that the three great Tamil dynasties—the Chóla, the Chéra and the Pándya came into prominence. The Chóla kings were the richest, for they ruled over the Cáuvery delta and the surrounding regions, where rice, pulses, lentils and cotton were raised in large

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[1] The compiler is indebted to Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., F.R.H.S., retired Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras, and to Mr V. R. Ramachandra Dikshatar, M.A., L.T., Lecturer in History, Madras University, for part of the notes under this Chapter.

quantities and a brisk trade developed in very early times. The first capital of the Chólas was Uraiyúr, or Woriyúr, now a suburb of Trichinopoly. This name was in later times Sanskritized into Uragápuram and turned by Greek writers to Argeiru.

Page 13, *paragraph* 1 *ending in page* 14.—*Substitute* :— The early history of Tanjore is largely that of the Chólas. The late Mr. Kanakasabhai Pillai deduced from a study of some of the early Tamil poets of the first and second centuries after Christ that before the advent of the Chólas the country was occupied by the ferocious Nága race who he thought were the ancestors of the present Kallans, Maravans and other fierce tribes; and that the Chólas, like the Chéras and the Pándyas who shared with them the dominion of the South, were a body of non-Aryan maritime invaders from Lower Bengal, coming from a stock which crossed the sea to Burma, Cochin-China, Ceylon and Southern India[1]. But there is no historical evidence to indicate that the Tamils were foreign settlers, maritime or otherwise. Tamil tradition makes them out to be autochthonous and there is no reason to dispute this. The word Nágas refers to the worship of the snake and has no racial implications. The Kallars, Maravars and other tribes were as much Tamil speaking tribes as the Vellálars and the Paradavars. Our first glimpse of the country shows the Chólas in control in the major part of the Tanjore district; and with intervals they retained their hold till the fourteenth, if not till the sixteenth century. Uraiyúr, Kávéripúmpattinam (now Kávéripatnam), also called Púgar, Palaiyár near Kumbakónam, Tanjore and Gangaikondachólapuram were at various times the residences of their kings and the country is richly covered with the relics of their greatness. **Early history.**

Page 14, *paragraph* 2, *first sentence*.—*Substitute* :—

The existence of the Chóla kingdom as early as 260 B.C. is attested by the edicts[2] of Asóka, the great ruler of the Mauryan empire, which state that the sacred law extended "everywhere in the dominions of His Sacred Gracious Majesty the King, as well as among his frontier neighbours, the Chólas, Pándyas, the Satiyaputra, the Kéralaputra, as far as the Támbaraparni"; and it seems likely that these dynasties were founded long before that date. **Early references to Chólas.**

Paragraph 3, *first three sentences*.—*Substitute* :—

This early period is dealt with by the older Tamil poets of the first and second centuries of the Christian era. They give **The country at dawn of Christian era.**

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[1] *The Tamils Eighteen Hundred Years Ago* by Mr. V. Kanakasabhai (Madras 1904), p. 47. The dates assigned to the Tamil poets is based upon the mention of the Ceylon king Gajabahu in the Tamil *Silappádigáram*. Epigraphists would, however, place the work containing an account of the early Tamils to the fifth and eighth centuries A.D.

[2] *Edict II, V. A. Smith, Asoka (Oxford), Third edition, p.* 160.

a remarkably clear picture of the country and people during their time. Chóla rulers did not then possess the whole district. The southern portion of it was under the rule of some Vélir chieftains.

Delete foot-notes 1 and 3. *Re-number* foot-note " 2 " as "1 ".

For note 4, *substitute* :—[2] " *Tamils Eighteen Hundred Years Ago, p.* 67."

Page 15, *paragraph* 2, *lines* 20 *and* 21.—*For* the words " Kalakam (in Burma) " *read* " Kalakam (the Indian Archipelago) " ; and *for* " Elam and Ceylon " *read* " Elam (Ceylon)."

Foot-note 3.—*Substitute* " *See Dr. S. K. Ayyangar's 'Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture'* (*Calcutta*, 1923), *pp.* 69 *and* 346. "

Page 17, *paragraph* 2, *line* 4.—*Delete* the words " Vaishnavite and. " *Line* 11.—*For* the words " Ganga Pallava " *substitute* " Pallava. "

Foot-note 3, *line* 1.—*For* " Sáramán " *read* " Séráman " and *add* at end :—For the term Tondaiyar see *Dr. S. K. Ayyangar's " Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture,"* *pp.* 134–135.

Page 18, *paragraph* 3, *last two sentences.*—*Substitute* :—

Pallava supremacy.

The relations of the dynasty with the older kingdoms of the south are obscure till the end of the sixth century A.D. A Pallava copper plate states that Simhavishnu conquered the Chóla territory " which was sanctified by the waters of the Cauvery and resplendent with groves of areca palms and paddy fields. " The reality of this conquest is testified by the name Simhavishnu-Chaturvédimangalam given to the village of Kanjanúr in the Kumbakónam taluk. The hold that Máhendra Varman, the son and successor of Simhavishnu, had on the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly is evidenced by the existence of his inscription in the Trichinopoly cave and by the name Mahéndramangalam given to a village in the Musiri taluk of that district. His son, Narasimhavarman I, also lays claim to the conquest of the Chóla country. In fact one of his generals the Saiva Saint Siruthonda hailed from Tiruchengáttánkudi in the Tanjore district and the village of Nárasingampéttai in the Kumbakónam taluk was called Narasingapavara-Chaturvédimangalam after his name.

The successors of this Pallava king seem to have retained possession of the Tanjore district unmolested till the Chólas of the Vijayálaya line appeared on the scene in the ninth century A.D. Accordingly we have inscriptions of the later Pallava

kings Nandivarman Pallavamalla (A.D. 695–760) and his successors Dantivarman (A.D. 760–812), Nandivarman, the victor of Telláru (A.D. 812–844) and Nripatunga Varman (A.D. 844–874) in the Tanjore and the Trichinopoly districts. During the period covered by the reigns of the above kings, strenuous efforts were made by successive Pandya kings to extend their dominions in the north, which resulted in many an encounter with the Pallavas who were then in possession of these two districts. The Pándya king Arikésari Máravarman is said to have defeated Pallavamalla. Victory over the Pallavas is claimed for him in the battles at Kulumbúr, Sarikaramangai, Neduvayal, Kurumadai, Mannikurichi, Púválúr, Tirumangai and Kodumbalúr. As some of these places are in the Pudukkóttai State, it would appear that the Pallavas had advanced far south and were replaced by the Pándyas.[1] His successor Jatila Parántaka is reported to have conquered the Kádava, i.e., the Pallava at Pennágadam on the south bank of the Cauvery.[2] King Varaguna Mahárája I (circa 810–840) claims to have advanced as far as Araisúr on the north bank of the Pennai river in the South Arcot district where he is said to have been encamped. And his inscriptions found in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts suggest that he defeated the Pallavas. One of the Lalgudi epigraphs indicates that Nandivarman III, the victor at Telláru, held a subordinate position under him.[3] Thus there seems to be truth in the traditional account that he united Chóla and Tondai to Madura. The Saiva saint Manickaváchagar flourished during this period and his connection with Tiruperundurai, the modern Avadayárkóvil in the Arantángi taluk, is well established by literature. Varaguna Mahárája's son and successor Srímára Srívallabha (circa 840–862) is reported to have met the Ganga, Chóla, Pallava, Kalinga and Magadha at Kumbakónam and he is expressly called Pallava-bhanjana. It is not unlikely that the chief opponents in this battle were the Pándyas and the Pallavas and that the Gangas and the Chólas allied themselves with the Pallava. Varaguna II, son of Srívallabha, fought against the allied forces of the Pallava king Aparájita and the Ganga Prithivípothi I at Sríparambiyam in the Kumbakónam taluk. Victory was on the side of the Pallava though the ally Prithivípathi I lost his life in the encounter.

Page 19, last two lines.—Substitute :—Mannai-Kudi is now identified with Manakudi in the Arantángi taluk.

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[1] *K. V. Subramania Ayyar's "Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekkan,"* p. 129.
[2] *Ibid., p.* 132.
[3] *Epigraphica Indica, Vol XX, parts* 1 *and* 2.

Supremacy of Pallavas and rise of Chólas

Page 20, *paragraph* 2, *head-note.—Delete* the word "Ganga" in "Ganga Pallavas." *For* foot-note 2, *substitute* :—The theory about the Ganga-Pallava dynasty is based on the word Konkanika found in the Báhúr plates. From the name Konkanika, Dr. Hultzsch deduced that Nripatunga is not a descendant of Nandivarman Pallavamalla but of certain chiefs of Western Ganga origin. Prof. G. Jouveau Dubreuil among other scholars has proved the untenability of Dr. Hultzsch's theory, which no longer holds the field now.

Line 11.—*Delete* the word "Ganga."

Last two sentences.—Substitute :—It was during this period that Vijayálaya captured Tanjore and revived the Chóla line which soon extended the sway of the Chólas both north and west and formed them into a great and powerful people. From this point, inscriptions indicate with clearness the general lines of the history of the Tanjore country.

Predecessors of Rájarája I (880-984 A.D.)

Page 21, *paragraph* 1, *first nine lines.—Substitute* :—Vijayálaya is stated to have captured Tanjore and made it his capital. His son and successor Aditya I[1] (A.D. 870-907) marched against the Pallavas, killed their king Aparájita and annexed his territory Tondai-nadu to the Chóla dominions. He is also stated to have conquered the Kóngu country. His successor Parántaka I (A.D. 907-951) is a more distinct figure.

Last two sentences.—Substitute :—He was not only a conqueror but a statesman. He improved the administration of the land and introduced greater facilities for irrigation. His queen was a princess of Kérala[3] which indicates that his relations with the Chéras were friendly.

Foot-notes.—Delete 2 and 3 and *renumber* 4 as 2 and 5 as 3.

Page 22, *lines* 20 *and* 22.—*For* "Arinjava" *read* "Arinjaya."

Line 22.—*Add* after "Parantaka II" the words "Sundara *alias* Sundara Chóla."

Lines 23 *to* 25.—*Delete* the following sentence :—

"This irregular succession seems to indicate that they fought among themselves for the throne"; and *substitute* in its place the following :—Gandaráditya*, Arinjaya and Parántaka II ruled over the Chóla kingdom one after the other. Aditya Karikála and Maduránthaka Uttama Chóla who bore the titles of Parákésari Varmans ruled at the same time as co-regents.

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* About the achievements of this ruler and his four successors see *K. V. Subrahmania Ayyar's Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekkan, pp.* 231-43.

Page 23, *paragraph* 2, *line* 8.—*Substitute for* the words "a king" the following "Saktivarman, a member." **Rájarája I (985–1013 A.D.)**

Page 24, *paragraph* 3.—*Add*:—Rájarája also had a revenue survey of his territory conducted in A.D. 1011.

Page 25, *line* 14.—*For* "in Lower Burma" *read* "Sumatra." **Rájéndra Chóla I (1011 1044 A.D.)**

Page 27, *line* 10.—*Delete* the words "Kudal or." **Víra-Rájèndra Deva (1062–1069 A.D)**

Page 28, *paragraph* 1, *from second sentence to end of paragraph.*—*Substitute*:—The Chálukyan Rájarája's son and successor was Rájéndra Chóla who took the new name of Kulóthunga I after his acquisition of the Chóla kingdom.

Foot-note 1.—*Delete.*

Page 29, *paragraph* 3, *line* 10.—*For* "King of Dhara" *read* "Dharavarsha." **Kulóthunga I (1073 A.D.)**

For the foot-note *substitute*:—Sakkarakóttam is identified with Bastar State in the Central Provinces; *Epigraphica Indica, IX, p.* 178. Vairagaram is identified with Vairagarh in the same Provinces, north-east of Ajanta, see *Dr. S. K. Ayyangar's Ancient India, p.* 130.

Page 30, *paragraph* 2, *lines* 17 *to end of paragraph in page* 31.—*Substitute*:—Rájéndra Chóla I (1011–1041) defeated and subdued the Pándyas and Kéralas and appointed his son Sundara Chóla over them, conferring on him the title of Chóla-Pándya so as to keep a tight hold on the Pándyan country. Sundara Chóla-Pándya reigned from A.D. 1020–1044 over the Pándya and the Kérala kingdoms. Similar appointments were also made by Rájádhirája I and Víra Rajéndra, and it is not correct to say that Rájéndra Chóla established a dynasty of Chóla blood in the Pándyan country with the title of Chóla-Pàndya.

Delete foot-note 3.

Page 31, *paragraph* 3, *line* 13.—*For* "(1146 to about 1171)" *read* "(1146–1162)."

Line 14.—*For* "Rájádhirája II (about 1171–1178)" *read* "his successor Rájarája II"

Page 37. *foot-note* 1, *second sentence.*—*Substitute*:—"See for details *Heras, the Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagar, p.* 115."

The Náyak dynasty.

Page 38, *paragraph* 1, *second sentence.—Delete.*

Paragraph 2.—*Retain* the first sentence and *for* the rest *substitute* :—Tradition ascribes the foundation of the Náyakship in Madura to Viswanátha Náyaka, son of Nágama Náyaka, one of the trusted officers of Krishnadéva Ràya. Viswanatha was Governor of Madura when Achuta led an expedition to the south and ordered a re-arrangement of the territories under Tanjore and Madura. Sevappa Náyaka, husband of his wife's sister, was appointed Viceroy at Tanjore, and Trichinopoly was included in Madura and Vallam in Tanjore. The chronicles suggest that this re-arrangement was a sort of mutual exchange between Viswanátha and the chief of Tanjore, though it is possible that Achutha himself had ordered it. While the Nayakship of Madura probably began about 1529–30, it became a semi-independent state about thirty years later.

Paragraph 3.—*Delete* the first three and the last sentences.

Insert the following new paragraph between the third and fourth :—In the meantime events in Travancore and the growing power of the Portuguese in the East called for immediate intervention from Vijayanagar. The King of Travancore had withheld the customary tribute and the Portuguese were becoming more and more independent. As Viswanátha was unable to meet the situation, the regent Ráma Raya sent his cousin Vithala to the south in 1543. After successful campaigns in Travancore and on the Coromandel Coast, Vithala stayed in the south for nearly twelve years (until 1559) as viceroy of the southern provinces. His relationship with the Náyaks of Madura and Tanjore were however cordial. An inscription of 1545 at Tiruvidamarudúr (G.E. 140 of 1895) refers to a gift of two villages to the local temple by Vithala, and another inscription of 1546 records a grant to the temple at Kóviladi in Tanjore taluk.[1]

Paragraph 4.—*For* the first word "He" *read* "Sévappa Náyak."

Venkáji's successors.

Page 44, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The following dates have been assigned to the above Maratha rulers by a recent publication, *The Maratha Rajahs of Tanjore* (1928) *p.* 26 :—Shahji (1684–1712), Sarabhóji (1712–1728) and Tukkóji (1723–1736).

Page 52, *paragraph* 3, *line* 1.—*For* "1824" *read* "1833," and *delete* the last two sentences.

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[1] Father Heras, The *Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagar*, *p.* 140 *ff*.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.[1]

The Christians.

Page 55, *last paragraph.—Add* :—There were 91,658 Christians in the district at the census of 1931.

The Roman Catholic Mission.

Page 56, *paragraph* 1 *and paragraph* 2 *of page* 57.—*Substitute* :—Of the missions the most ancient and widespread is the Roman Catholic. Their earliest settlements were on the sea-coast. The first consisted of a party of Portuguese and converted Parava Christians, mostly merchants, who came with their chaplain a Franciscan Vicar de Vara to Negapatam in 1552 A.D. The Church at Velanganni to "Our Lady of Health" was founded a few years later by the Franciscans, and this is now a celebrated place of pilgrimage to which even Hindus resort. Other religious orders like the Dominicans, Augustinians and the Jesuits also built churches at Negapatam. The work of proselytising was, however, slow and never extended beyond the offsprings, servants and slaves of the Portuguese and the Parava settlers, because the preachers discoursed only in the Portuguese language.. Branches of the first settlement at Negapatam were opened later at Tranquebar, Tirumalavásal, Porto Novo (in South Arcot) and at Karaikál, the last of which being opened in 1612, and all being placed under the supervision of the Jesuits. The coming of the Danes to Tranquebár in 1660 and the capture of the town of Negapatam by the Dutch in 1660 tended to reduce the strength and influence of the Roman Catholics on the coast.

The Madura Mission founded in 1606 A.D. by Father Robert de Nobili extended its activities into the Tanjore district from the west in the first half of the seventeenth century. During the sojourn of Nobili at Trichinopoly one of his Indian Catechists Yesudian, a Vellála convert, went into Tanjore town in 1632 and gathered there a number of adherents to the new faith which in 1644 comprised 100 caste and 350 non-caste Hindus. Two years later there were three churches in that town with a resident missionary and three catechists. The increase in the number of converts provoked persecutions from the more orthodox among the Hindu population, and the Christians of Tanjore decided for their own safety to move their centre to Nandavanampatti outside the town and near the fort of Vallam. Local wars and the Moghul invasions made their position still more difficult, and Christians became greatly dispersed. One party of them fled to the Coimbatore district, took refuge under the Poligar of Satyamangalam and formed their own settlement which they called Savéripalaiyam. The

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[1] The compiler is indebted to Father Castets, S.J. of the Cathedral, Trichinopoly, for the notes on the Roman Catholic Mission, and to Rev. G. H. Lamb of Tanjore, for those on the work of the S.P.G. and S.P.C.K. in the district.

annual letter of the Madura Mission for 1674 to their headquarters concludes as follows:—

"If all the Christians of the Tanjore kingdom were now there, they would form a large community indeed. But the vicissitudes of wars have dispersed them to the winds. There is no province where they are not found; they have been exported by the Dutch to Ceylon and even as far as Malacca."

In the year 1675 the missionary John de Britto (who was later murdered in the Marava country) took charge of the station at Nandavanampatti and of the Cauvery delta and extended his activities into Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai where he first came into contact with the Maravars. He made so many new converts every year that hostility to his missionaries and their followers increased. In 1682 a wholesale destruction of all the Christians in the country was ordered by the Mahratta king Ecóji of Tanjore at the instance of his advisers; but a general strike of all the Christian Parayars who were in charge of the royal stables drew the king's attention to the injustice of his order and led to its eventual withdrawal. His successor Sháhji was known to the missionaries as the Nero of Tanjore for he relentlessly persecuted the Christians during his reign (1684–1712 A.D.). The treatment meted out by Sarabhóji who succeeded Sháhji was even worse. In 1715 Father Machado was thrown into prison and grossly illtreated for 23 months till his release through Moghul intervention. Twelve thousand Christians bore his persecution unflinchingly and they managed to build a central church and presbytery at Élacurichy on the left bank of the Coleroon in the country of the Poligar of Ariyalúr. From 1727 the Danish Lutherans at Tranquebár made efforts to draw to themselves members of the Roman Catholic church and in 1730, a period of intense famine, they had considerable success. Father Beschi, a protogonist in the struggle about that time established the feast and pilgrimage of "Our Lady of Refuge" at Élacurichy.

The suppression of the Society of Jesus in 1774 by the Pope left the Roman Catholics in Tanjore with few religious teachers. In 1838 the Pope placed the district under the Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry and he called in the French jesuits and gave them charge of Tanjore, Mannárgudi, Pattukkóttai and Negapatam. The St. Joseph's College founded by them in 1846 at Negapatam was moved to Trichinopoly in 1883.

The old Goanese clergy still remaining did not accept this new arrangement and a series of conflicts arose between them and the jesuits. In 1886 all the portions of the present Tanjore district which had been handed over to the jesuits were given back to the diocese of Mylapore but in 1899 this district and the territories in the Trichinopoly district north of the Cauvery were formed into the new diocese of Kumbakónam

and finally as a sequel to a new Concordat between Portugal and the Holy See in 1928 and the present policy of Indianisation of the priesthood the French missionaries in a great part of the diocese of Kumbakónam have been replaced by Indian priests with an Indian Bishop at their head. The Roman Catholics now have in the district 250 churches and chapels, 120 elementary schools, two high schools, two orphanages and a leper asylum.

Page 58, *lines* 1 *and* 2.—*Delete* the following clause:—"which is still the only published account of the interesting subject of Tamil village deities."

Page 59, *paragraph* 1.—*Delete* lines 5 to 13 and *substitute* the following:—

The S.P.C.K. and S.P.G.

One of its missionaries performs the services in the English churches at Tanjore, Negapatam and Kumbakónam. The missionary at Tanjore superintends the work throughout the district, which is divided up into seven pastorates with four Indian pastors in charge. The total number of Christians belonging to this mission was 3,784 in 1931. The work of the mission as an educational force is of importance, as it maintains a high school (St. Peter's) at Tanjore which, with its four branch schools, has more than a thousand pupils on its rolls. There are also twenty elementary schools in the district run by this mission with a strength of about 800 pupils. "*Schwartz of Tanjore*" by J. Page, published by the S.P.C.K. in 1921 is a concise biography of the great pioneer missionary.

The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—As remarked above, the Leipzig Mission undertook the work of the old Tranquebar Society in 1841. The Lutherans have now spread all over the north of the district. Their headquarters were at Tranquebár and European missionaries were stationed at Tranquebár, Porayár, Máyavaram, Shiyáli, Kumbakónam, Negapatam, and Tanjore; but when the Great War broke out they had to leave the country and the congregations were taken charge of by the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. After 1925 some of the German missionaries returned. They are now stationed at Tranquebár, Porayár, Máyavaram, Shiyáli and Kumbakónam, doing mainly evangelistic, educational and zenana work.

The Wesleyan Mission.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute*:—The Wesleyan Mission began work in Negapatam in 1819, at which time no other societies showed any activity in that part of the country. Four European missionaries are now stationed at Mannárgudi. Their efforts are chiefly confined to the Negapatam, Mannárgudi and Tirutturaipúndi taluks. Four handsome churches are now owned by the mission, and its adherents amount to rather less

than a thousand persons. It manages eight schools for girls and elevan for boys, the attendance amounting to 900 and 1,800 respectively. Among these is a high school at Negapatam, and a fairly large boarding school at Mannárgudi. The mission also manages the Findlay College at the latter place. In the same town there is a mission dispensary with an annual attendance of about 22,000. Besides maintaining schools, the Wesleyans employ several zenana teachers who give private instruction to nearly 400 pupils in Mannárgudi, Negapatam and Tiruvárúr.

Page 90, *paragraph* 1.—*Delete* the last sentence.

Work among depressed classes.

Add at the end of chapter the following:—Tanjore was one of the first districts to be taken up for work for the betterment of the depressed classes under the programme inaugurated of recent years by the Local Government, as it was one in which their position with the rest of the community was very bad. The principal items of work have been the formation of co-operative societies for the acquisition of the lands on which members of the depressed classes and other farm labourers lived merely by permission of the mirasidars, provision of education facilities, and drinking water-supplies. There were 485 depressed classes co-operative societies functioning in the district on 31st March 1931 most of which were financed by Government in the sense that the cost of acquisition of the sites was met by Government in the first instance. For purposes other than for acquisition of house-sites, these societies were financed chiefly by the Christian Central Bank, Madras. Three hundred and thirteen schools for the education of the children of the depressed classes were working in this district during 1930–31. The attitude of the landed proprietors towards the depressed class tenants is not now so markedly hostile as it was when the department started work, and the village panchayats have been quite active in providing wells for them with the aid of Government half-grants. So far about 367 wells and two tanks have been constructed and a few wells repaired by the Labour Department. The depressed classes themselves have realised the danger to health of depending on streams, channels and tanks for their drinking-water supply and the demand for wells has been increasing. Land acquisition is also made for pathways, well-sites and burning and burial grounds for these classes.

CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

Page 93, *paragraph* 1.—*Delete* the following sentence:—"A great number of species (paddy) can be seen in the small museum of the Agricultural and Industrial Institution at Tanjore;" this institution no longer exists.

Insert between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following :—

Systems of cultivation.

As elsewhere in regard to wet lands there are three general arrangements for cultivation in vogue. Under the "pannai" system the landholder personally or through his agent carries on the cultivation of his land with the assistance of one or more permanent *pannials* or servants and with additional hired labour when necessary. He bears all the expenses of cultivation and incurs all its risks; and naturally enough tries to increase the productiveness of the land as much as possible by careful manuring and deep ploughing. Under the second system known as "*varam*" or "*porakudi*," the landholder, who is generally resident in the village, gets his lands cultivated by a labourer, who is known as a "*porakudi*." Here also, the cultivation is practically carried on for the benefit of the land-owner, but as an incentive to more efficient cultivation the labourer is remunerated, not by fixed wages but by a share in the produce, the amount of which is regulated by custom. It varies from 16 to 33 per cent, but the average earnings of the "*porakudi*" may be estimated at 32½ per cent of the gross produce. The share however varies inversely with the fertility of the land, that is to say, the more fertile the land, the smaller is the share of the produce allowed to the "*porakudi*." The landlord charges himself with the expenses connected with the manuring and the levelling of the lands and with the clearance of channels, in addition to the payment of Government dues and fees to village servants. All other expenses of cultivation are borne by the cultivator who sometimes takes an advance from the landlord who thus often obtains a perpetual hold over him. In the "leasing system" or "*kuthagai*" the landlord is generally an absentee and takes no direct interest in the cultivation of his lands and is content to receive whatever he can get as rent. In many cases, the land is poorly cultivated, for the tenant has no capital and the land-owner gives him no assistance, and the yield is therefore small. There are several thousands of absentee landlords and a large proportion of the cultivable lands in the district is owned by non-agriculturists, which possibly accounts for the lack of enterprise among the mass of farmers and their failure to adopt better and more scientific methods in cultivation in what is generally regarded as an educated and enlightened district.

In the uplands where big mirasidars are rare, all pattadars labour on their own land or if that is more than they and their families can manage, they employ farm servants on fixed wages with or without food. If let on *varam* the owner pays the kist and takes a half share of the crops, whether wet or dry.

Page 95, *paragraph* 1.—*For the* last two sentences, *substitute* :—This *udu* or *ottaḍam* cultivation is peculiar to the Tanjore delta and to the Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot

on the other side of the Coleroon. Seeds of *kuruvai* and *ottadam* samba are mixed and sown together in the seedbed and the seedlings are transplanted promiscuously. In due time the *kuruvai* matures and is reaped. The *samba* crop is then young and the reaping of the *kuruvai* cuts the rising *samba* which thenceforward shoots up and grows better. The total outturn of the two crops varies widely and generally falls little short of twice a single crop. In some places it is said to yield no more than a long growing single *samba* crop. All the same it brings in to the poor farmer an early supply of paddy. Government levies only single crop assessment on lands under this class of cultivation; and these lands lie in that part of the delta where the water-supply, while hardly adequate for two crops, is more than sufficient for a single crop and on a rough estimate about 40,000 acres a year are so cultivated in this district.

Áduturai Agricultural Research Station.

Page 99.—*Insert* between paragraphs 2 and 3.—The Áduturai Agricultural Research Station was opened in 1922 to provide facilities for improving the paddy cultivation in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. Much work was already done in this direction in the agricultural farm at Manganallúr, and with the transfer of the farm to Áduturai it has been carried on more intensively. The site is typical of the Cauvery delta, adjoins a railway station of the same name, and covers 50 acres of which 46 acres are cultivable and irrigated by a channel from the Vírasólam river. The soil being fairly representative of the deltaic tracts, the strains evolved in the station have been found suitable for lands in the whole area. The main lines on which research is pursued are the selection of pure lines and hybridisation. Ten different strains have been released so far from this station of which the first red *sirumani* is popular in Shiyali, Nannilam, Mayavaram and Negapatam taluks and in Chidambaram and Cuddalore taluks of South Arcot. Another variety, a selection from white *sirumani*, is sown in large areas in the eastern half of the Tanjore delta. These two varieties take between 5½ to 6 months to mature. Two *kuruvai* or short-crop varieties maturing between 3 and 3½ months, and a Nellore *samba* six-month variety have also been in demand in both these districts. Two other kinds of seed, red and white *ottadan*, which take 7 to 7½ months are valuable for cultivation as mixed crop with *kuruvai* and are largely in use in single crop lands in the delta as it enables the ryot to get really two crops with one sowing.

Page 101, *paragraph* 1.—*Delete.*

Manures: Its use and kinds.

Page 102, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The popular belief is that there has been a diminution in the supply of fertilizing silt

brought down by the river, that improved control at the various head-works and anicuts has diminished the quantity of water and with it the amount of silt, and that much of the fertilizing matter brought down during the floods gets held up by the regulators and in the anicuts. As remarked by the Board of Revenue during the settlement of 1893–94 " By those who have not seen the turbid freshes of these rivers flowing over the rice lands year after year, it might be inferred from these statements that the Cauvery, the Vennar, the Vettar, the Kodamurti, etc., are in a fair way to become as colourless as a Hampshire chalk stream." But it is only during freshes that rich alluvial matter is brought down by the Cauvery and at such times every sluice and regulator is kept open so that the flood water flows without obstruction. And sufficient silt is still being brought by the river which necessitates the periodical lowering of the level of the wet lands, and enables *padugai* lands to grow plantain crops without rotation and without manure.

Page 103, *paragraph* 1.—*Insert* between it and paragraph 2.—The agricultural department has induced a number of ryots to adopt scientific methods of collecting and preserving their farm-yard manure. They are also attempting to extend the cultivation of green-manure crops in the wet lands. The soil in the delta being deficient in phosphoric acid and nitrogen, bonemeal (containing 3·4 per cent nitrogen and 25 per cent phosphoric acid) mixed with green-leaf manure, sodium nitrate, superphosphates, and sulphate of ammonia have been recommended to the paddy grower and the quantity of each of the last two sold to the ryots of Tanjore is given below:—

	1926–27	1930–31
	LBS.	LBS.
Super phosphate ...	312,704	451,640
Sulphate of ammonia	114,040	824,340

The ryots are alive to the use of these inorganic manures for an adequate manuring of paddy lands. A reduction in the use of the bulky organic manure and supplementing it with the above artificial manures seem to be best; and experience has shown that 40 lbs. of ammonium sulphate and 1 cwt. of superphosphate with 6 cart-loads of cattle manure per acre, for the first crop and the application of the artificial manures alone for the second crop, yield the best results.

Page 104, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—There were, in 1932, 1,258¼ miles of main canals and 3,205 miles of distributaries in the delta. The distributaries are maintained by the ryots, the Government undertaking only the maintenance of the masonry works in them. Besides these distributaries there are innumerable field channels called "*kunnies*" made and maintained by

Irrigation: The Cauvery.

the ryots. The lengths of the main canals and of the distributaries fed by the Lower Coleroon anicut system in the Tanjore district are 33 miles and 72 miles respectively.

Regulation between main branches of Cauvery.

Page 106, *paragraph* 3.—*Insert* between this and paragraph 4:—Mud dams are also put up by the ryots across drainage channels, and thus the water level is raised and the water is diverted for irrigation. These are being replaced by masonry regulators. Besides these contrivances *korambus* are formed during low supplies at the head of certain specified channels.

Irrigation from Coleroon.

Page 107, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—In connexion with the improvement of the supply to the Vadavár and the Veeránam tank in the South Arcot district, sanctioned in 1906, the crest of the Lower Coleroon anicut was lowered by 2 feet and the existing 6 feet shutters were replaced by shutters 8 feet high. The floor of the anicut was raised and strengthened in 1914. For facility of flood discharge, ten new vents of the same width as the other existing ones have been added on the south branch of the anicut in 1928 at a cost of about Rs. 8 lakhs.

Flood embankments.

Page 108, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—There were disastrous floods in 1920, 1924 and 1930, those of the last two years being the highest on record. A road dam, 4,060 feet long and 22 feet wide has been recently constructed at Kilikúdu village, on the left bank of the Cauvery between the old Uthemesséri Bridge and the Grand Anicut, and five scouring vents of 20 feet span have also been constructed at the right or lower end of the Grand Anicut. These two works are intended to supplement the capacity of the Grand Anicut to pass the flood-discharges of the Cauvery into the Coleroon and thus ensure the safety of the delta from floods. One of the effects of the floods of 1924 was that the bed of the Coleroon got well scoured, its high shoals mostly disappeared and a deep and straight mouth was cut into the sea. Thus the river is now capable of carrying a considerably greater flood discharge than previously, and its banks have been raised to 3 feet above the flood level of 1924. The banks of the Cauvery and its branches in the delta are also being brought up to a standard height of 1 foot above the flood level of 1920. The road dam referred to above functioned well during the floods of 1930, but in order to ensure the safety of all the costly and important head works at this Grand Anicut, in a similar flood, it is found necessary to have additional surplus sluices and proposals for providing the same in Kilikudu village, near the site where the breaches occurred in the floods of 1924, are now under consideration.

Drainage.

Page 109, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The disposal of the north-east monsoon floods is a problem by itself in the Cauvery delta.

The whole delta is then under crop, and the rainfall in the delta accumulates in the cultivated low lying areas in the Shiyáli and the Tirutturaippúndi taluks. In the former taluk a great deal of relief has been afforded by straight-cutting the Vellapallam Uppanár and improving the Vali-Odai and the Lower Cauvery. The improvements to the Ayyávayyanár, which are also for the same purpose are nearing completion. As regards the other area, various proposals are under consideration, and as a first instalment the improvement of the drainage in the middle section of the Tirutturaippúndi taluk has been recently sanctioned. The drainage from an area of 340 square miles of uplands flows into the Vennár below the Grand Anicut, and this during the north-east monsoon causes several breaches in that river and its branches. Works costing about Rs. 2½ lakhs for diverting the upland drainage of the Vennár basin, covering about 82 square miles of the above area, into the Cauvery above the Grand Anicut are nearing completion. A scheme to divert drainage from another 116 square miles of catchment area intercepted by the Vennár above the Katchamangalam anicut into the Coleroon, across the Vennár and the Cauvery has been dropped, as it was found both costly and of doubtful utility.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* :—The schemes for the construction of reservoirs on the Amarávathi have been abandoned, but a project for the construction of a reservoir on the Lower Bhaváni is under consideration. On the Upper Cauvery itself a reservoir at Méttúr, 26 miles higher up from Bhaváni in the Coimbatore district, is under construction. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 6½ crores (for works only). One of the primary objects of the project is to protect the existing irrigation in the Cauvery delta and it also provides for new irrigation of 301,000 acres in the Tanjore district. General adequacy of water-supply.

Page 109, *last paragraph.*—*Substitute* :—The total charges (direct and indirect) on the Cauvery delta system up to the end of the year 1930–31 amounted in round figures to Rs. 73·70 lakhs. Economic effect of delta works.

Statistics are not prepared separately for the irrigation in Tanjore under the Lower Coleroon anicut system.

Page 110, *paragraph* 4.—*Add* :—In June 1921 the Government appointed a committee to enquire into the problems connected with the irrigation and drainage of the Cauvery delta. The committee recommended the execution of works estimated to cost over Rs. 90 lakhs. In order to make adequate progress with the works recommended, a new circle of superintendence has been constituted from April 1926, with headquarters at Tanjore. This circle comprises the Cauvery, Vennár and River Conservancy divisions, besides the South Engineering establishment.

Arcot division. There are now three executive engineers to look after the irrigation in the Tanjore district. The executive engineer, Cauvery division, is in charge of the Cauvery section of the delta, and also of the irrigation in the Tanjore district under the Lower Coleroon anicut system, and he is assisted by three subdivision officers. The executive engineer, Vennár division, is in charge of the Vennár section of the Cauvery delta and also of the irrigation in the non-deltaic portions of the Mannárgudi taluk, and in the Tanjore, Pattukkóttai and Arantángi taluks; and he is assisted by four subdivision officers. The executive engineer, River Conservancy division, is in charge of the conservancy of the Coleroon and the Cauvery rivers from Erode to Grand Anicut. He is assisted by three subdivision officers, two of whom attend to the Coleroon and the other attends to the Cauvery. The new circle of superintendence constituted in April 1926 has since been retained on a permanent basis with effect from 1st April 1930, and this will eventually take over the irrigation dependent on the Cauvery-Méttúr Project.

The Mettur Project: The canal system.

Insert the following paragraphs before the last paragraph :— The canal portion of Méttúr Project (cost Rs. 2·28 crores) includes the distribution works through which a portion of the large quantity of water conserved by the headworks (93,500 millions cubic feet) is to be utilised for the extension of irrigation in the non-deltaic portion of the Tanjore district. Though the whole scheme is primarily intended to assure the supply to the age long deltaic irrigation of 10 lakhs of acres, what remains of the storage at Méttúr will be utilised on a fresh extent of about 258,000 acres under the Grand Anicut canal system and for 43,000 acres of extension under the Vadavár system of the old delta. The Project is estimated to yield a return of 6·31 per cent on the capital outlay.

The extension of irrigation to these 301,000 acres is to be accomplished by,

(*a*) the excavation of a main canal 67 miles long with branches and distributaries for 529 miles;

(*b*) masonry works, large and small, totalling more than 3,500 and costing 54 lakhs of rupees;

(*c*) the extension of the Vadavár by 10 miles;

(*d*) excavation of distributaries thereto for a length of 86 miles;

(*e*) the widening and the deepening of the Vadavár to admit the extra discharge required for 43,000 acres; and

(*f*) the construction of a dozen inspection bungalows and quarters to house the regulation staff.

Changes in work.

The project canal as originally aligned was to run through a bit of Pudukkóttai State territory but it was re-aligned

subsequently during execution to run through British territory only. The length of the main canal has since been tentatively curtailed to 58 miles as it may be possible to irrigate a larger area in the upper reaches of the canal. The remaining works will have to be taken up only in case this assumption is found to be wrong as a result of the investigation now being done by special revenue officer and executive engineer in regard to the delimitation of ayacut.

Works to the value of Rs. 1·21 crores have been done so far; the remaining works costing about Rs. 23 lakhs may be finished by the end of December 1933 when the canal works as now contemplated will be completed.

A supplemental sluice has been constructed in the Vennár from which the Vadavár takes off; and the Vadavár which runs to the Vaduvúr tank for a length of 21 miles and the channels now taking off from it have been remodelled. The river has been widened and deepened to carry a larger quantity for the additional irrigation; and sufficient cross drainages and surplus works and additional bridges have also been constructed. From above Vaduvúr the river is extended for seven miles and this length is treated as part of the main canal. Thereafter it is treated as a distributary. Several new distributary channels take off from the extension canal as well as from the channel. The works in the Vadavár system have been completed and water is expected to be let down the river for new irrigation under the Project from the first cultivation season of 1932–33. Vadavár system.

The Méttúr Project main canal takes off from the Cauvery at Grand Anicut. Besides several distributaries taking off direct from the canal there are four branch canals, viz., (i) the Kalianódai, (ii) the Vadakkádu taking off from it, (iii) the Rájáhmadam and (iv) the Pudupatnam canals. Each canal has several major and minor distributaries, with minor branch channels taking off them. Grand Anicut canal.

The masonry works and excavation of the main canal down to the 45th mile have been completed; so also the works in the distributaries taking off direct from the main canal down to the 45th mile and the works in the Kalianódai Vadakkádu and Rájáhmadam branch canals.

Work in the Pudupatnam canal and its branches and in the channels taking off direct from the Grand Anicut canal below the 45th mile were in progress in May 1932.

It is proposed to allow double crop irrigation in the whole of the Vadavár system and the irrigation season will, as at present, be from June to February. Only a small area in the upper reaches of the Grand Anicut canal will be treated as General.

double crop and the irrigation season will be from September to May. For the single crop land, irrigation will be from September to February. Water for irrigation will become available in the Grand Anicut canal for 25 miles including branches therein during 1933–34 and in the whole system during 1934–35.

Wages.

Page 112, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—There has been an all round increase in wages since the above was written. The "*pannial*" usually receives only half of the grain wage of a casual labourer (which is from six to eight local measures a day), but gets besides certain perquisites. The lowest rate paid to him is in Mannárgudi, Máyavaram and Tirutturaippúndi where it is about two measures; and his women folk are generally paid 50 per cent less. A free labourer gets twice as much, but he has no certainty of continuous employment except of course during cultivation or harvest when wages go up sharply. In regard to cash wages, the rise has been more rapid and ranged between six to ten annas, the higher rates being demanded for special work in betel gardens, or where the land-owners are predominently Muhammadan, or where there are numerous rice-husking mills. The rates showed no downward tendency during 1931, a year of great economic depression.

Indebtedness of ryots.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The spread of the co-operative movement in the district has greatly helped towards the reduction of the rates of interest.

Emigration.

Page 112, *paragraph* 3.—*Retain* the first sentence and *substitute for* the rest the following:—Emigration of skilled and unskilled labour from India to the several colonies is now governed by the Indian Emigration Act, VII of 1922 and the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923, according to which Negapatam is the only port in the Tanjore district through which emigration is lawful and that too to Malaya only. No emigrants to Ceylon or other colonies can be shipped from Negapatam now. Coolies intended for Burma or elsewhere have to go from Madras or Dhanushkódi or Tuticorin. The following table shows the emigration through this port (Negapatam to the Straits Settlements and Malayan States) during the last five years:—

	Unskilled labourers.	Skilled labourers.
1925	45,749	...
1926	86,319	...
1927	62,383	9
1928	19,367	44
1929	61,140	58

CHAPTER V.—FORESTS.

Pages 114 *and* 115.—*Substitute for* the existing chapter on forests the following :—

Area. The forest area in the Tanjore district is very small (10·5 square miles), and excluding of course Madras is less than that in any other district in the Presidency.

Distribution and administration. These 10·5 square miles of forest land consist of two reserve forests in the Tirutturaippúndi taluk, (1) the Kodiakádu Reserve with an area of 3,645 acres and (2) the Talanáyar Reserve with an area of 3,054·83 acres and are in charge of the revenue department, the tahsildar of Tirutturaippúndi acting as range officer, under the revenue divisional officer who exercises the functions of a district forest officer. The revenue is Rs. 5,362 and the expenditure, Rs. 1,653.

CHAPTER VI.—OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

Census statistics. *Page* 116, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* :—The proportion of the population employed in agriculture in 1921 (70·4 per cent) was smaller than in most other districts. Of these 21·7 per cent were farm servants, field labourers and their dependants, 19·4 per cent tenants who had no land of their own and their dependants, and 19·3 per cent owner-cultivators and their dependants. Here as in several other districts the cultivating land-owner is slowly losing ground in favour of the cultivating-tenant, for while in 1911 the percentage of agricultural population that cultivated their own land was 26·8 it went down to 19·3 in 1921, and the percentage of cultivating-tenants rose from 13·3 in 1911 to 19·4 in 1921. The next most numerous class of callings is that concerned with the supplying of food, drink and stimulants and this includes persons engaged in preparing grain for export and their dependants. Those supporting themselves from some form of industrial pursuits including weaving constituted 10·3 per cent of the total population; the number of rice-mills in the district was 21 in 1911, 244 in 1921, and 563 in 1931. There has, however, been a decline in the weaving industry, for which this district was famous; it has suffered much from foreign competition especially in the production of the commoner cloths. Followers of the learned professions and the fine arts and their dependants formed 2·6 per cent in 1921, a high figure for the Presidency. 1·5 per cent of the people were engaged in the service of Government.

Coffee clubs. *Page* 117, *paragraph* 1.—*Insert* between this and paragraph 2 :—The district had in 1921 the largest number of men owning or running hotels, cafés and restaurants (6,283),

excluding of course Malabar (21,617) where there is no group of huts that has not got its tea-shop in which one can have a sip of *chaya* for a pice; and in regard to vendors of milk and milk products the district came third with 6,759 workers as against 9,412 in Tinnevelly and 6,786 in Madras. Sweetmeat-sellers numbered 7,245 as against 14,935 in Malabar and 13,867 in Tinnevelly, and sellers of betel and other chewing stuff 19,625, the highest after Malabar (29,594).

Silk.

Page 118.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following: —In Kumbakónam town alone there are forty streets and lanes containing about 5,000 houses of Sowráshtras and they have between them two thousand hand-looms engaged in weaving all-silk *saris*. There are a thousand looms in Tanjore town. These do not use the fly-shuttle, on the ground of its unsuitability for weaving in silk; and fabrics worth Rs. 10 lakhs are manufactured every year. The weavers get their silk from China, Kollégál and Mysore, and the first is preferred for its fineness and cheapness and is available with about fifty importers at Kumbakónam whose annual sale is 2,000 bales. The raw silk is distributed among women workers for reeling, and peg-warping is the rule. There are about 10,000 women reelers. The original Kornád "*kottadis*" were all made of pure silk, both warp and woof, and had decorative borders and squares in lace, but they have gone out of fashion now and these have been replaced by cheap patterns with a mixture of cotton in warp and woof. The yearly output of Kornád *saris* is worth about Rs. 10 lakhs and they are mostly exported to Mysore; and such patterns are also made at Kumbakónam, Tanjore, Valangimán and Ammápet. In the first two places and at Kornád are made superior *saris* for the use of the rich ladies of Chettinád, with abundance of silver lace in borders and edges and with artistic bodies. Cheap *saris* with less lace and with an admixture of cotton, are also made in these places. An admixture of artificial silk in these fabrics is often made, which has an adverse effect on the market for these goods.

Kailies and *kambayams*.

Add at the end of page:—At Ammayappan in Nannilam taluk, a few hundreds of Sowrashtras are engaged in weaving pure silk and artificial silk *kailies* for Mussalman and *kambayams* for their women. Kavarais, Sengundars, Padayachis and Náyakans have also taken to this occupation; and these weavers are distributed in about ten neighbouring villages and obtain their silk and yarn from wholesale merchants at Ammayappan, who take back the manufactured goods and stock them for export. About Rs. 2 lakhs worth of *kailies* are sent to Ceylon. The Sowrashtra weavers of Manójiappanchávadi, Hassan-Sahib-Thekkal and Súlamangalam weave on about 200 looms pure silk *kailies* only, sometimes with special stripes

called "Gulfadan" and other patterns called "Súsai" or "Kóttai-Thondu" and "Kuthini," the last in mixed cotton and silk specially for export to Mysore and Bombay.

Page 119, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The weavers at Thugili include 200 families of Adi-Drávidas and a dozen of their 200 looms are fitted with *dobbies*; in Mannárgudi, which is equally famous for its superfine lace cloths, there are about a hundred looms employed In each of these places about Rs. 3 lakhs worth of cloths are made every year and sent to Madras and Madura and to the Straits Settlements. Cotton and silk *saris* for women are made at Aduturai, Ammápet and Valangimán, Rajamannargudi and Kornad, and Valangiman is specially noted for its *saris* with no black thread in them for use in ancestor-worship. Tirunágéswaram is another place where cloths for men and towels with 40s and 80s are made and there are about a thousand looms at work; weavers have latterly been using Japanese yarn and lost their usual reputation to some extent. Cotton cloths.

Hand-spinning, an ancient industry which was an important subsidiary occupation especially among women of the agricultural classes, was killed by the advent of mill-made yarn, but the industry revived in a few centres in 1921 as a result of political activity. Adirámpatnam in Pattukkóttai taluk and Palaiyúr in Mannárgudi taluk are the only places now where hand-spinning is still practised to any extent. The industry has been organized by the All-India Spinners' Association at the former place. There are 3,000 spinning-wheels there on which Muhammadan women are chiefly employed and they spin mostly low counts of yarn. The yarn is woven on hand-looms at Mannárgudi. The industry can have no settled future, if it is to depend on a sentimental preference for Khadar cloths over mill-made cloths. Hand spinning.

Page 119, *paragraph* 3.—*Add*:—There are trained instructors in charge of the manufacture in the Jail, which is now known as the Borstal Institute. Cotton carpets.

Page 120, *paragraph* 3.—*Add*:—Among the castes employed also come Dévanga Chetties, Shánars, Padayáchis and Kallars. Large numbers of Muhammadans also follow this profession in which they receive great help from their women. Castes employed.

Paragraph 4.—*Add*:—There are a few dye-houses in Tanjore, the chief of which is owned by a Souráshtra who claims to have discovered a method of getting fast colour with aniline dyes and has given up *kapilla* powder which is generally used for dyeing silk with yellow. He patronizes American dyes and his usual colours are green, indigo, yellow and dark-red. He Dyeing and preparation of silk.

has removed part of his factory to Madras recently, and about a hundred cases of yarn are dyed by this firm for its constituents at Madura, Salem, Bangalore and Vellore. The most extensive dyeing of silk is however done at Kumbakónam where German dyes are used except for yellow and dark-red. For these *kapilla* powder and *kiramanji* or stick-lac are used and for all other important colours only German dyes.

Colouring matter.

Page 121, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Stick-lac for dark-red is obtained from Singapore, Hosiapur (Punjab) and Vizagapatam, that obtained from the first being the best ; and *kapilla* powder is got from Salem, Turaiyúr (Trichinopoly), Hosiapur, Amritsar and Berhampúr. Though dark-red and yellow can be got from German dyes also, they are not as fast or brilliant as the colours obtained from stick-lac and *kapilla.*

Cotton-dyeing.

Page 122, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Most of the dyed yarn used in the district is got ready dyed, and only a small quantity and a few colours are dyed locally. Valangimán, Kodavásal, Tiruchérai and Iyavádi are the chief places where cotton yarn is dyed red. Black and indigo colours are specialised in Velipálaiyam (Negapatam), Manjakollai, Poravácheri, Tiruvárur, Kornád, Dárasūram, Kumbakónam and Pattíswaram. The dyers in Velipálaiyam get about 500 bales of yarn a year from the Madura mills and dye them for sale, and the black dye of that place (Velipálaiyam) is as famous as the red dye of Madura, which accounts for its dyed yarn being in great demand in important weaving centres like Conjeeveram, Sérmádévi, Madura, Púválúr, Salem, Karúr and Kornád.

Wax-printing.

Page 124.—*Add* at the end of the page :—The demand for chintz and printed fabrics has gone down in recent years. Kumbakónam weavers use a red-dye called locally "Pudukkóttai-chayam" which was peculiar in Madura, and cloths dyed with that colour have their middle portion left white, and they also prepare the "Sungadi" variety of *saries* for Hindu women and certain fabrics peculiarly fitted for Mappilla women. Though trade in the above varieties of goods still subsists, the great body of workers, both men and women, who were employed in wax-printing at Velipálaiyam and exported their manufactured goods in large quantities to Penang and the Straits, have practically been thrown out of work. It is said that foreign cloths of the same kind and somewhat cheaper in price, are imported from Europe and have reduced the demand from India.

Mats.

Page 125, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Sakkarápalli continues to be the biggest centre for the industry and mats worth about Rs. 3,000 are made in it every month. Vaithyanáthampatti

and Pakkiritaikkál are other notable centres for the *kora* mats. The *korai* grass grows in plenty in railway ditches along the Tanjore-Nagore line and in the numerous channels and water courses. The rough varieties of mats have aloe-fibre for the warp, and the grass when split and dried has not the pith removed as in Trichinopoly. At Pakkiritaikkál are woven coloured mats with good designs in the body.

Mats are also made out of dried leaves of screwpine trees which grow in abundance along field hedges and in coastal villages. Some of the strands of the leaves are coloured and Adi-Dravidas and Muhammadans of Védáranniyam, Porayár and Tranquebár are known to be the best weavers, especially the women, and the mats are in great demand.

Page 126, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The supposed "lead" vessels of Kumbakónam are really tin vessels. Tin is "*vellai-iyam*" and lead is "*kar-iyam.*" There are about 3,000 metal workers at Kumbakónam and among the classes employed are besides Kammálars, Goundans, Thevans, Pillais and Muhammadans. The Kammálars of Nachiárkovil claim to be immigrants from Travancore A few wholesale merchants supply the metal (brass) to the workers and collect the vessels made for local sale and export; and it is said that about 10,000 tons of brass sheets are imported from Madras for being made into domestic vessels, and in a few cases, the workers use portions of old vessels in new ones, which makes buyers of Kumbakónam vessels suspicious. Domestic vessels.

Page 126, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The oldest paintings discovered are dated the 10th century A.D. and they adorn the walls on either side of the dark alley round the Garbagraham of the big temple at Tanjore and are said to depict among others the great Chóla King Rájarája I. Painting.

Page 127, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The industry has deteriorated. There are only five shops in Tanjore where the work is done, and of about thirty people all but ten have taken to other avocations and are called in if there is need during December when there is a good demand for pith-garlands. Pith is obtained from a kind of reed growing in the waters of certain tanks in Mannárgudi, Máyavaram, and Tanjore taluks, and the models of the Srírangam and Tanjore temples display workmanship of a high order; but the difficulty of preserving them from the ravages of moths stands in the way of their acquisition and is a great handicap to the workers. Pith-works.

Page 128, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Palmyra fibre for ropes is made by Adi-Drávidas in and around Védáranniyam. A few agents for European firms collect them from the various villages, Rope.

and about 500 cwt. of them are sent to Tuticorin every month for export.

Baskets. *Page* 128, *paragraph* 4 *ending in page* 129.—*Substitute* :—Rattan of an inferior kind grows on either side of the southern embankment of the Coleroon and on the banks of certain rivers and channels near Védáranniyam and these are cut and used in making *kattupottis* (hold-alls) and rough baskets. Anaikkáranchatram is well known for its rattan works and there are several villages near it and in Tirutturaippúndi taluk where rattan weaving is carried on. For finer kinds of work, like chairs, lounges, fine baskets of different shapes, tiffin-boxes, trays, fancy-boxes, cradles, etc., rattan is obtained from Singapore and Sríharikóta island in Nellore, and the articles made are in great demand. A large strip of *padugai* on the Coleroon bank on which good rattan grew has unfortunately been rendered bare by grazing, and a reservation of this area for rattan cultivation might possibly reduce the importation of Singapore rattan for the industry and help to lower the price of manufactured goods.

Fancy boxes of palmyra leaves are made by hundreds of Marakkáyar women in and around Nágóre, the seat of the famous Dargah, and are offered for sale every Thursday by men and women hawkers among the numerous pilgrims to that shrine. Tender leaves are purchased from Shánars and boxes of various sizes mostly with square bottoms, with two layers of chambers worked inside, are woven.

Bangles. *Page* 129, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The industry has greatly declined as a result of the import of cheap glass and celluloid bangles.

Scents. *Paragraph* 4.—*Add* :—The chief materials for making the scented sticks and bathing powders are available in the district. The roots of *korai* grass which grows luxuriantly in all channels are a chief ingredient.

Other minor industries: Inlaid silver-ware. *Insert* before the last paragraph the following :—Inlaying of silver on brass and copper is a peculiar art for which Tanjore is famous. One of the early Hindu Rájas of Tanjore had in his possession a finely engraved copperpot and local goldsmiths in trying to make similar pots started this fine art in the district. Images of various shapes and designs depicting scenes of Hindu mythology or the various Avatárs of Vishnu or other Hindu deities are engraved and inlaid with silver. Boxes of copper plates engraved with silver and brass on the top and inlaid with velvet are also made. The manufactured wares are sent to Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and even to foreign countries and are also available for sale at the Madras Victoria Technical Institute.

Chalk-works. The making of crayons is a new industry of some importance in Kumbakónam; and there are about ten houses engaged in it

now. These chalks are made from gypsum (*karpura-silasath*) which is available in large quantities in the Perambalúr taluk of the Trichinopoly district. The right to quarry for the material is leased by Government and the lessee sells to the "chalk-manufactures," about 2,500 maunds a year. The gypsum is washed in water to free it from dust and earth and then after being powdered and heated over a fire is made into a pasty solution with water in which gum and bleaching powder are dissolved and the solution is run into brass moulds and allowed to solidify. Coloured chalks are obtained by adding the requisite dye to the paste. The local industry has been able to practically stop the import of English, Japan or German chalk into this Presidency. It is possible to reduce the price if the raw material does not pass through the renter and if these manufacturers have their own plant for making packing cases. The National Crayon Works at Kumbakónam, the biggest house for chalks, sends out 6,000 boxes of white and 2,000 of coloured chalks annually, each box containing 144 sticks.

Pottery. The district has a large export trade in pottery with Ceylon, Chittagong and Singapore ; and about a hundred potters living in villages between Tiruvárúr and Negapatam supply on contract two shipping agents at Negapatam each about 800 bandy-loads of pots of the ordinary kind for export. The largest number is exported to Ceylon (about 70,000 pots a year) out of about 820,000 pots exported from Negapatam.

Steel trunks. Negapatam is noted for the best steel trunks made in India. The pioneers of the industry are the Negapatam Indian Steel Trunk Factory who employ 70 hands ordinarily in their factory, and the variety of trunks, brief bags, ladies jewel-boxes, bonnet boxes and helmet and uniform cases and despatch boxes that are made here are strong and well finished and find a ready sale and are exported to all parts of India, Burma and Federated Malay States. The factories import their iron and steel plates, and the workers are mostly men who had been employed in the railway workshops at this place.

The Negapatam Railway workshops. *Page* 130, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The whole of the locomotive, carriage and wagon workshops at Negapatam were transferred to Golden Rock, Trichinopoly, during the year 1928.

Trade of Negapatam. *Page* 130, *last paragraph and paragraphs* 1 *and* 2 *of page* 131.—*Substitute* :—The total value of exports and imports, both coasting and foreign for 1930–31, are Rs. 1,04,60,716 and Rs. 35,75,166, respectively. The chief articles of exports were (1) Grains valued at Rs. 13,46,785 of which a large quantity went to Ceylon ; (2) Livestock worth Rs. 41,670 to Penang and Singapore ; (3) Cotton and silk piece-goods to the value of Rs. 8,72,630 mainly to the Straits Settlements ; (4) Tobacco (manufactured and cigars) valued at Rs. 8,74,450 to the Straits

Settlements; (5) Ghee to the value of Rs. 4,58,178 of which nearly the whole was sent to the Straits; and (6) Groundnut to the value of Rs. 45,01,939 to European ports, the chief of them being Marseilles, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam. This was grown principally in the Tanjore, Mannárgudi and Pattukkóttai taluks, and was also received for export from other adjoining districts. The total value of the export trade of all kinds to places outside India was Rs. 1,03,60,866 and goods to the value of Rs. 99,850 were shipped to ports within its limits.

The chief articles of import from outside India were (1) Betelnuts valued at Rs. 4,82,217 of which split and changnuts came from the Straits Settlements and arecanuts from Ceylon; (2) Cotton and piecegoods to the value of Rs. 66,814 from Straits Settlements; (3) Gunny bags to the value of Rs. 25,208; (4) Benzoin to the value of Rs. 57,776. Coal for the South Indian Railway is not now landed at this port, but at the ports of Madras, Cuddalore and Pamban. The total value of the import trade of all kinds from places outside India was Rs. 10,03,958 and goods to the value of Rs. 25,71,208 from places within its limits.

Page 132, *paragraph* 1, *last two sentences.—Substitute* :—The groundnut trade is carried on by Europeans and the following firms are engaged in it—Messrs. Ralli Bros., Messrs. Louis, Dreyfus & Co., Ltd., and East Asiatic Company, Ltd.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute* :—The carrying trade of Negapatam and all the other ports is done by the British India, Asiatic Steam Navigation and Scindia Steam Navigation Companies. Boats of the Hansa line also occasionally call.

The minor ports in the district are: Tirumulavásal; Tranquebár; Vélanganni; Tópputhurai; Adirámpatnam and Ammápatnam. Steamers occasionally call at Tirumulavásal for the export of rice to Ceylon, and Burma teak is imported into Tranquebár by steamer. Adirámpatnam carries on a small trade by means of sailing craft with Kaits and Jaffna, in chank shells and coral as imports, and rice and livestock as exports. The trade at Vélanganni, Tópputhurai and Ammápatnam was practically extinct in 1931.

Rice-hulling. *Page* 132, *paragraphs* 4 *and* 5 *and paragraph* 1 *of page* 133.—*Substitute* :—The number of rice mills in this district has increased enormously since 1905 and hulling by hand power has almost disappeared. The larger-sized mills are driven by oil-engines of from 40 to 70 B.H.P. and the paddy is boiled with the aid of steam boilers installed for the purpose. There are about 60 mills at present working at different centres of the district, at Coleroon, Shiyáli, Máyavaram, Tiruvárúr, Tillaivilágam, Muthupet, Koradáchéri, Needámangalam, Mannárgudi,

Ammápet, Poondi, Kumbakónam, Kuttálam, Dárásuram, etc. Each of these mills is capable of producing on an average about 150 bags of milled rice per day of ten hours. Generally the raw product is purchased from the adjoining villages. The boiled rice (mainly white *sirumanian*) is exported on a large scale to Colombo and also to the Malay States. The other varieties of paddy grown in this district, are milled into unpolished rice called *pagaday* rice, which is sent to tea and coffee estates of Bódináyakkanúr, Polláchi, Kallidaikurichi, Coonoor, etc.

The smaller mills about 503 in number, are generally worked with small oil engines ranging from 6 to 35 B.H.P. and having a hulling capacity of about 40 bags of rice per day of ten hours. These mills hull for hire for local demands at rates varying from 1 anna to 2½ annas per kalam of 24 Madras measures.

Coir industry.

The district is a large coconut-growing area and should offer scope for development of the coir industry. The Industries Department has been making efforts to introduce processes suitable to local conditions.

Industrial engineering.

Tanjore is the headquarters of a Government assistant industrial engineer who is in charge of the Tanjore division, comprising the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly and Ramnad. Under him there is a supervisor of industries with his headquarters also at Tanjore, who is in direct charge of this branch of the departmental activities in the Tanjore district. The supervisor is assisted by three mechanics who are stationed at Kumbakónam and Tanjore. The work consists chiefly in the conducting of boring operations, in the maintenance of pumping installations and industrial machinery already at work, and in the purchase, erection and maintenance of pumping plants suitable for irrigation as well as of industrial machinery.

Co-operative societies.

There were 1,161 societies in 1931, including two central banks, 21 supervising unions and 1,062 agricultural and 74 non-agricultural societies. These include 230 societies specially for the depressed classes in charge of the Labour Department and 76 societies for Kallars under the Kallar special officer.

Membership.

The total membership of all classes of co-operative societies on 30th June 1931 was 60,509 classified as follows :—Cultivating land-holders, 18,439 ; non-cultivating land-holders, 4,317 ; tenants, 6,113 ; field labourers, 10,954; non-agriculturists, 14,170; and others, 6,516. Distributed among the various castes, there were 32,535 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 9,267 Brahmans, 2,318 Muhammadans, 1,659 Indian Christians, 14,296 Adi-Drávidas and 434 others, among the members. The membership of Kallar and Labour societies was 2,817 and

10,008. The paid-up share capital of the primary societies was Rs. 8·41 lakhs, their deposits Rs. 39·64 lakhs, loans from Government Rs. 3·67 lakhs and reserve fund Rs. 5·22 lakhs.

Financial position.

The working capital of Kallar and Labour societies was respectively Rs. 1,12,095 and Rs. 1,35,585, while that of depressed classes societies under the Co-operative Department was Rs. 3,74,311. The total amount advanced or outstanding as loans in 1930–31 in all the societies was Rs. 40,02,293.

Central banks and special societies.

Two central banks have been established one at Tanjore and one at Kumbakónam to serve the western and eastern halves of the district respectively. Their share capital was Rs. 1·45 lakhs and Rs. 1·39 lakhs and under deposits and other borrowings they held Rs. 13·17 lakhs and Rs. 17·65 lakhs in 1931. Among the special societies may be mentioned nine building societies with a share capital of Rs. 27,427 which had advanced Rs. 1,84,461 for constructing houses, and six societies for *kudimaramath*. There were two land mortgage banks at the beginning of the year and two more were registered during the year. The number of members in these four banks was 238 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,594. The working capital was Rs. 21,502. During 1931 a number of societies were formed in the district to afford relief to the depressed classes rendered practically homeless on account of the havoc caused by the floods. Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 16,000 for these societies at 6½ per cent interest repayable in five years.

Training school.

To train people in the practice and principles of co-operation an institute called after Mr. Hood, a former Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was established at Tanjore in 1927 and from its training classes are recruited officers for the running or auditing of the societies in this and other districts in the south. There were 173 students under training conducted in two sessions one from July to November 1930 and another from December 1930 to May 1931.

CHAPTER VII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

General characteristics.

Page 137, *paragraphs* 1 *and* 2.—*Substitute*:—There are plenty of roads in Tanjore: few districts have a greater mileage. But of 2,378 miles in 1931, only 517 were metalled, the others being merely earthen roads. Even the metalled roads are repaired only with gravel and laterite, as hard metal is not available in the district and the cost of import is prohibitive. Even the laterite can only be got in good quality near Vallam, and with fast moving heavy motor traffic over all of them the District Board is hard put to it to maintain even the main arteries in decent order. Experiments are being made with asphaltic dressings. Many of the mud roads are impassable during wet weather and during floods, though at other times

they are motorable. The district board spends on an average Rs. 4·20 lakhs a year on the construction of new roads and in building or repairing bridges and culverts, and 7·30 lakhs on the maintenance of their roads; and the taluk boards spend Rs. 1·50 lakhs on their roads. An appendix giving a list of important roads in the district with the villages they pass through and with the details as to rest-houses, railway stations and petrol depots is added at the end of the chapter. The Public Works Department maintains 91 miles of canal-bank roads at the cost of the district board. Though the general condition of the district roads is fair, there are some roads whose condition is shocking and worse almost than any other district can show. The problem of scarcity of road metal that would stand up to traffic was so great, that for some years metal was even imported by sea from Jaffna, but the rise in freights has forced the district board to discard that source. Granite metal is now obtained from Trichinopoly quarries for some of the roads in the west of the district. Laterite gravel is also obtained from South Arcot and Arantángi quarries. The cost of rail-borne metals in 1929–30 came to Rs. 4·81 lakhs and of cart-borne metal to Rs. 1·68 lakhs and nearly Rs. 3 lakhs was paid in railway freight alone for carriage of metal.

Page 138, *paragraph* 2.—*Substitute* :—The roads were well supplied with avenues and (in 1930–31) 1,128 miles of district board and 70 miles of taluk board roads were shaded in this way. The receipts from avenues amounted to Rs. 29,000 and the expenditure on them to Rs. 20,000. Avenues.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The district board spends annually about Rs. 20,000 on the construction of bridges, about Rs. 6,000 in repairing old and Rs. 39,000 in building new culverts. A proposal to construct the bridge across the Coleroon in place of the one which was washed away in 1902 was under investigation in 1931–32. Bridges.

Last paragraph.—*Substitute* :—There were 87 ferries in the district in 1931 all managed by local boards and the income from their rentals amounted to Rs. 21,000. They are generally required for eight months in the year and those across the Coleroon for more than ten months. The ferry boats are usually round basket boats covered with leather (called *Parisus*), but long wooden boats are sometimes used in the coastal areas. Ferries.

Page 139, *paragraph* 2.—*Retain* the first five sentences and *substitute for* the rest the following:—But after the construction of the Tirutturaippundi-Agastyampalli railway line, the canal has lost much of its importance as a means of communication, and serves at present more as a drainage channel. Canals.

There is no passenger traffic, and only straw, cowdung and firewood are transported by cargo boats, plying in the canal. The journey to Negapatam from Védáranniyam takes about fourteen hours. On the Public Works Department portion of the canal the average income earned and the expenditure incurred during the five years ending 1930–31 amounted to Rs. 1,097 and Rs. 7,515 respectively. The canal is divided at present into five reaches of which the second, third and fourth are maintained by the Public Works Department and the first and the fifth reaches by the Marine and Salt departments respectively as they are required in the interests of those deparments. The District Board have at present no concern with the canal.

Travellers' bungalows.

Page 140, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—For a list of travellers' bungalows and the accommodation available in them, see Table IV of this volume.

The Rája's chattrams.

Last paragraph, last three sentences and page 141, *first paragraph.—Substitute* :—The chattram staff is no longer recruited from the Revenue Department. The work of the chattram tahsildar and his subordinates, the revenue inspector, monigar and karnam is supervised by the chattram superintendent and the general control is vested in the district board. There are fourteen Rája's chattrams in this district while Chattrams at Rámésward and Séthukarai in Ramnad district are also maintained from the chattram funds. The most important are those at Rájámadam, Orattanádu and Tiruvádi to each of which is attached a free boarding house for feeding deserving poor students.

Their wealth and expenditure.

Page 141, *paragraph* 2.—*Retain* the first four sentences, and *for* the rest *substitute* :—A Sánskrit College is maintained at Tiruvádi while a complete secondary school is maintained at Orattanádu and a middle school at Rájámadam. There is also a girls' school at Nídamangalam and a boarding house attached to the Sréyas chattram exclusively for providing food and lodging to Ádi-Drávida boys. To all the above educational institutions, a free boarding is attached where sons of poor parents are taken in, and fed. Besides the above, a higher elementary school is maintained at Tanjore exclusively for the Mahratta school-going children, and free education is imparted to them.

Six bungalows for Europeans have been built along the pilgrim road and a big rest-house at Tanjore where all travellers and officers can halt. Dispensaries have been provided at all the principal halting places and a contribution of Rs. 15,100 is paid annually to the Rája·Mirásdar Government Headquarters Hospital at Tanjore. The income of the chattram department in 1930–31 was Rs. 3,75,900. Of this, about

Rs. 1,84,000 was spent on feeding charges and the connected incidental expenses (shown as contingencies in the budget), nearly Rs. 53,000 was devoted to education; Rs. 30,000 expended on dispensaries; Rs. 18,000 on public works; and about Rs. 31,190 on *establishment, excluding stationary,* postage and travelling allowance and other contingencies. The bulk of the chattram income is derived from land and an amount of Rs. 6,03,000 is invested in profitable securities. There are also markets under the maintenance of the chattram department at Orattanádu, Pattukkóttai, Arantángi and Mimisal.

Paragraph 3.—*For* " 35,000 " *read* " 76,000 ".

The district board railway.

Page 143, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The levy of any special cess for railway purposes is not now permissible under the Local Boards Act of 1920 as amended in 1930.

Terms of working.

Page 144, *paragraph* 3.—*Insert* between this and paragraph 4 the following:—The district board having agreed to transfer to the Government of India the ownership of the Máyavaram-Arantángi line and the branches from Tirutturaippúndi to Agastyampalli and Nídámangalam to Mannargudi, these lines were taken over by the Government on 1st April 1929 and left with the South Indian Railway Company for being worked along with their other lines. The main condition of the transfer was that the capital expenditure on the railway up to 1st April 1929 should be brought into the accounts of the South Indian Railway undertaking as capital of the district board ranking equally with the Secretary of State's capital and the railway company's ordinary capital for purposes of dividends, a rate of 3½ per cent being guaranteed. The district board undertook in return not to transfer its interests to any one but the Government of India. There was no obligation on the part of the district board to sell and on the Government to buy, but if both mutually agreed, the one to transfer and the other to accept the same, the price will be based on the average income received during the three years preceding the transfer by the district board on its capital as contrasted with the rate at which the Government was borrowing at the time of purchase. The capital invested in the South Indian Railway on account of all the lines transferred to them comes to Rs. 75·19 lakhs and the dividends earned in 1929–30 and 1930–31 were Rs. 5·27 lakhs and Rs. 4·31 lakhs respectively.

Proposed extension of railways.

Page 145, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The extension from Arantángi to Avadayárkóvil has not so far (1932) been carried out, but a line from Nídámangalam to Mannárgudi (nine miles) was built at a cost of Rs. 5·58 lakhs and opened for traffic on 15th

January 1915. Four years later, in 1919, a branch line from Tirutturaippúndi to Agastyampalli (23 miles) was opened for traffic. There was a proposal to extend it to Point Calimere but it was given up at the time. The District Board, as a condition of the transfer of their line to the Government of India, have suggested that this extension should be carried out, and the latter has agreed to do so. The district board constructed the branch line from Máyavaram to Tranquebár (distance 20 miles) and opened it for traffic on 25th November 1926. The line having been assigned to the Government of India, the capital invested in it has been brought into the books of the South Indian Railway Company.

Miscellaneous.

Last paragraph, last sentence.—Substitute :—Jatkas are generally only to be had for short journeys in towns or for short distances from them. For through journeys where the roads are good motor buses are now available and there are few metalled roads in the district which are not used by motor buses and lorries.

Add at the end of the chapter the following :—

APPENDIX.

The abbreviations used in this section are :—r.s. : Railway Station ; R. 1. : One room; R. 2. : Two rooms ; F. : Furnished ; 4·5 m. : 4 miles 5 furlongs ; * : Petrol Depot.

The amount noted within brackets is the charge for a single person for a day.

TRUNK ROADS—*Nil.*

BRANCH ROADS.

(1) *Adirampatnam to Sengipatti* 42·3 m. The road as far as Gandarvakóttai is not metalled and is only partially bridged, thence gravelled and metalled as well as bridged. Adirámpatnam (r.s.), Pattukkóttai (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 12) 7·2 m., cross three nullahs unbridged; Nambivayal 14·2 m.; Kallakkóttai 24·1 m.; cross 3 streams, unbridged, fordable; Gandarvakóttai 31·6 m.; Sengipatti (R. 2, F., As. 12) 42·3 m., Túvakudi (Trichinopoly district) 52 m.

(2) *Aliyure to Nagóre* (r.s.) 5·3 m. Unmetalled but bridged, practicable at all seasons.

(3) *Arantangi to Negapatam* 81·4 m. The road is earthen and difficult in the rainy season. Fit for motor between Pattukkóttai and Nemmeli and between Mannárgudi and Tiruvárúr. Arantángi (r.s., R. 1, F.), cross four nullahs unbridged; Vallavári 8 m., cross three nullahs unbridged; Peravurni 15·2 m., cross three nullahs unbridged; Pattukkóttai (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 12) 29 m., cross 3 nullahs

unbridged; Nemmeli 39·4 m.; cross 2 streams unfordable.; Mannárgudi (r.s., R. 4, F., As. 8) 58·6 m; Lakshmanangudi, 56 m.; cross 2 streams, bridged. Tiruvárúr (r.s.) 66 m.; Kívalúr 74 m.; Negapatam (r.s.) 81·4 m.

(4) *Arantangi to Pattukkottai* 28 m. The road runs through zamin, shrotriyam and inam villages lying entirly in a non-deltaic tract, irrigated here and there by tanks. The last 10 miles of the road near Pattukkóttai traverse the portion proposed to be irrigated by the Cauvery-Méttúr Project. The road is crossed by a number of *varis* and channels, most of them unbridged but fordable. Arantángi (r.s., R. 1., F.) cross three small nullahs and a big *vari*, Nagram (*zamin* village) 11 m.; Avanam (*inam* village) 19 m. cross Agniár; Kurichi, a chattram village, R. 1, F. (free) 25·4 m., cross 3 *varies* fordable; Pattukkóttai 28 m.

(5) *Arantangi to Séthubhava-Chattram* 25·5 m. A well-made road right through, and motorable in summer. The unbridged streams are fordable at all seasons; Arantángi (r.s., R. 1, F); Nággudi 8 m.; Panankulam 12 m.; Rettavayal 14·5 m.; cross three nullahs; Káttár, Umbiliár, etc. Kalanivasal, 20 m.; cross Káttár and branch off east to Séthubháva-Chattram (R. 2, F., As. 8) 25·5 m.

(6) *Gandarvakóttai to Shiyali* 73·1 m. The road is metalled or gravelled and bridged, except the Vellár river as far as Máyavaram; thence it is earthen and occasionally heavy; practicable at all times. Fit for motors up to Máyavaram. Gandarvakóttai Tanjore (r.s., R. 2, F., Re. 1) 15·1 m.; Pápanásam 30·2 m.; Kumbakónam (r.s., R. 2, F., Re. 1) 38·5 m.; Tiruválangádu 50·5 m., at 53·5 m. pass Kuttálam; Máyavaram (r.s., R. 4, F., Re. 1) 60 m.; Shiyáli (r.s., R. 4, F., Re. 1) 73·1 m.

(7) *Karaikkal to Tiruppanandal* 33 m. This road goes from Kaaikkál northwards to Porayár through French territory, then turns north-west to Tiruppanandál. In the Tanjore district it is earthen but passable at all seasons; Karaikkál (r.s.); Porayár 8 m. (r.s.); Manganallúr 20 m., (r.s.); Aduturai (r.s.) 27 m.; Tiruppanandál 33 m.

(8) *Karikkal to Trichinopoly* 91 m. Road gravelled except for about 5 miles beyond Tiruvádi; Kumbakónam (r.s., R.2, F., Re. 1) 37·7 m.; Kapistalam (R. 3, F., As. 8) 47 m.; Tiruvádi * (R. 2, As. 12) 58·4 m. Puduchatram (R. 2, F., As. 8) 69·7 m.; grand anicut R.2, F., As. 8) 79·4 m.; Trichinopoly (r.s.) 91 m.

(9) *Koradachért to Kumbakonam* 18·6 m. Metalled and bridged throughout; Kordácheri (r.s., R. 2 F., As. 8); Kodavásal 7.6 m.; Kumbakónam (r.s., R. 2, F., Re. 1) 18·6 m.

(10) *Kumbakónam to Tranquebar* 36·3 m. The road is bridged throughout but metalled only up to Aduturái, 9 m Kumbakónam (r.s., R. 2, F., Re. 1); Aduturái. 9 m; Sáttanur 10·7 m; Perambúr 24·4 m.; Tranquebár 36·3 m.

(11) *Kumbakónam to Tirumulavasal* 45·2 m. A metalled road for 14 miles and then a sanded road in fair order as far as Shiyáli, thence metalled; Kumbakónam (r.s., R. 2, F. Re. 1); Marambádi 7·4 m.; Tiruppanandál 10·5 m.; Pandanallúr 20·6 m.; Shiyáli (r.s., R. 4, F., Re, 1) 37·6 m.; Tirumulavásal 45·2 m.

(12) *Kuttalam to Pandanallur* 5·7 m. A mud road unmetalled in good order and practicable at all seasons.

Mannargudi to Madanakurichi 29·4 m. The road is metalled or gravelled, practicable at all seasons. Fit for motors between Mannárgudi and Kumbakónam. Mannárgudi (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8); *Nídamangalam (r.s.) 9 m.*; *Valangimán 18 m.* Kumbakónam (r.s.,; R. 2, F. Re. 1) 24 m; cross the Coleroon river unbridged; Madankurichi 29·4 m.; Jayankondashólapuram (Trichinopoly district), 40·4 m.

(13) *Mayavaram to Kavéripatnam* 16·5 m. Earthen road in good order; practicable at all seasons; Máyavaram (r.s., R. 4, F., Re. 1), cross the Cauvery river. Unbridged; Kidāramkondán 8 m.; Karavindanádupuram 10·1 m.; Kávéripatnam 16·5 m.

(14) *Mimisal to Anaikara-chatram* * 134·7 m. The road is earthen but bridged to near Karaikkál, and metaled between Rájámadam and Adirampatnam 3·5 m., Muthupet to Tirutturaippundi 16 m. and between Negapatam and Akkúr 30·5 m. It is then again earthen to Anaikkára-chattram*. Mimisal (R. 1, Re. 1, F., free); cross numerous nullahs unbridged; Manamélkudi (11 m.), cross the Vellár river and nullahs unbridged; Kattumávadi salt factory'; Yénádinádu 18 m.; cross Narasinga-Cauvéry, and nullahs unbridged. Ammani-chatram (R I, F, free, 23 m.) cross the Umbiliyár and some small streams unbridged; Séthubáva-chattram 28·5 m.; cross nullahs and Mahárájasamudram unbridged; Rájámadam (R. 1, F, free) 34 m.; road metalled. Adirámpatnam (r.s., R. 2, F free) 38·7 m.; earthen road; cross Nasuvanniár and nullahs unbridged. Muttupet (r.s., R, 2, F., free) 45·4 m.; Tirutturaippúndi r.s., H. I, R. 2, As. 4) 62·7 m; Vélánganni 81·2 m.; Negapatam* (r.s.) 88.2 m.; at 4½ m. pass Nágóre; Karaikkal (r.s) 100·4 m.; Tranquebár 107·6 m.; Akkúr 118·7 m; Thalachangádu 118·4 m. cross 5 nullahs; Shiyáli (r.s., R. 4, F., Re. 1) 127·7 m.; Anaikkara-chattram* 134·7 m., cross the Coleroon unbridged Ammápéttái (South Arcot district) 138·3 m.

(15) *Muthupet to Mannárgudi* 212 m. Muthupet (r.s. R. 2, B.2, F., As 8); Peruvaladan 6 m.; Palaiyur 10 m.; Mannargudi, 21·2 m.; only an earthen road but bridged, except for one shallow nullah near Mannargudi. Portions m. 8·5 to 14·5 and m. 19 to 21 run on the narrow left bank of Pamaniar on high embankment with awkward curves at each head sluice.

(16) *Nágóre (r s.) to Kumbakonam* 35·5 m. Tittachéri 4 m.; Tirumarugal 8 m.; Nannilam (r.s, F., A. 12) 17·5 m.; Nachiyárkovil 27 m.; Kumbakónam (r.s., R. 2, F., Re. 1) 35·5 m.

(17) *Nágóre to Papanasam* 40·2 m. A sanded road in good order but a little soft in the rainy season; Nágóre (r.s.); Okkúr, 6 m.; Kankalanjéri (r.s.) 13·2 m.; *Mungikudi 14·6 m.*; Valangimán (R. 1, F., As. 8) 31·2 m.; Pápanásam (r s., R. 2, As. 8) 40·2 m.

(18) *Pattukkóttai to Mannargudi* 21 m. An earthen bridged and motorable road traversing a non-deltaic region to be irrigated by the Cauvéry-Méttúr Project. Pattukkóttai, Madukkúr 7 m.; a Muhammadan commercial centre and seat of a zamindari (R. 2, F., As. 8), cross the Kannanár-bridged; *Paravakóttai 13 m.*; Kupachikóttai (R. 2, F., As. 12) 16 m.; Mannárgudi 21 m.

(19) *Pattukkóttai to Rajamadam* 8½ m. Metalled first four miles only, whole length motorable in all weather. Pattukkóttai, (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 12); Rájámadam (R. 1, F., free) 8½ m

(20) *Point Calimere to Tiruvadi** 75·6 m. The road up to within a few miles of Tanjore is bridged. Metalled between Tirutturaippúndi and Mannárgudi 18 m. and Vastádchávadi to Tiruvádi 11·2 m. and the unmetalled portion is passable at all seasons. Point Calimere; Védáranniyam 7 2 m.; Tagattúr, 19·2 m.; Tirutturaippúndi (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 4) 27 m., Kóttúr 35·6 m.; Mannárgudi (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8) 45·7 m.; Vadugúr 55·6 m.; Tanjore (r.s., R. 2, F., Re. 1) 68·6 m.; Tiruvádi* (R. 2, F., As. 12) 75·6 m., cross the Coleroon river unbridged; Kílappaluvúr (Trichinopoly district) 88·2 m.

(21) *Puttúr to Pudupatnam* 9·4 m. A sanded road in fair order; Pudupatnam 9·4 m. (on the coast).

(22) *Saliyamangalam to Papanasam* (r.s., R. 2, As 8) 10 m. Good metalled road practicable at all seasons.

(23) *Sengipatti to Puduchattram* 11 m. Metalled and bridged throughout, practicable at all seasons; Sengipatti (R. 2, F., As. 12); Búdalúr, (r.s, R. 1, As 4) 5·3 m.; Puduchattram (R. 2, F., As. 8) 11 m.

(24) *Sundarapandiyapatnam* (*Ramnad district*) *to Arantangi* 39 m. Road from Arantángi metalled and bridged up to Avadayárkóvil. Cross Arantángi—Vellár unbridged at 7·5 m Avadayárkóvil (R. 1) 8·4 m; thence mud road, cross small streams unbridged; Amaradakki (R. 1 free) 14·2 m.; cross small nullahs and the Koluvanár unbridged; Mimisal (R. 1 free) 22 m.; cross numerous nullahs and the Pámbár at 27 m. unbridged. Ramnad district frontier.

(25) *Tiruvarúr to Sengipatti* 55·4 m. The road is metalled and bridged, except for a few miles between Tiruvárúr and Nídamangalam, and thence gravelled or metalled and bridged. Tiruvárúr (r.s.); Koradáchéri (r.s., R. 2, F, As 8) 12·1 m.; Nídamangalam (r s., R. 1, F) 18·1 m.; Ammápéttai (r.s.) 25·7 m.; Sáliamangalam, 29·3 m.; Púndi, 31·7 m.; Tanjore* (r s., R. 2, F., Re. 1), 39·5 m.; Vallam (R 1, As 8) 47·4 m.; Sengipatti (R. 2, F., As. 12) 55·4 m.; Túvakudi (Trichinopoly district) 65·1 m.

(26) *Togatúr to Mayavaram* 53·2 m. The road is completely metalled and passes through a richly cultivated country intersected by numerous bridged streams, thence it is gravelled up to within 18 miles of Máyavaram, whence the road is earthen. Practicable at all seasons; Togatúr, cross a stream, unbridged; Tirutturaippúndi (R. 2, F., As. 4) 10 m.; Chandránadi bridge 18·6 m.; Tiruvárúr (r.s.) 28 m.; Péralam (r s.) 42·6 m.; Máyavaram (r.s., R. 4, F., Re. 1) 53·2 m.

(27) *Tiruppanandal to Gangaikondachólapuram* 8·4 m. An earthen road, partially gravelled; Vírashólan 6 4 m.; Gangaikondachólapuram 8·4 m.

(28) *Tiruvarur to Papanasam* 27 m. An earthen road in good order but a little soft in the rainy season; Tiruvárúr (r.s.); Manakál, 5·4 m.; Manjakkudi, 10·5 m.; Valangimán 18 m.; Pápanásam (r.s.) 27 m.

(29) *Védarannniyam to Negapatam* 32·6. Védáranyam, Kallimódu 8·2 m., cross the Adappár river, unbridged, by a ferry; Vettaikaraniruppu, 14 m.; Tiruppúndi 22·4 m.; Vélánganni 27 m.; Terkupóyúr, 28·4 m.; Negapatam* (r.s.) 32·6 m.

(30) *Védaranniyam to Tanjore*, 72·2 m.—Unmetalled (except latter portion) but bridged and practicable at all seasons; Tillaivilágam 24·6 m.; road metalled; Védáranyam, cross the Valavanár, unbridged; Vaimódu 15 m., ; cross two streams Koraiyár and Kandapirickan bridged; Muttupet, 30·2 m. (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8); road metalled to Pattukkóttai 42·6 m. (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 12); Muthamalúr, 49·2 m.; Pápanád, 51·2 m.; Oratanád, 58·2 m.; Sydambálpuram 66 2 m ; Tanjore* 72·2 m. (r.s., R. 2, F., Re. 1).

(31) *Vinayakantéru to Anaikkara-Chattram* (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8) 26·6 m. Road in fair order except at the place where the Alinaiyár river falls into the Coleroon river. The road is heavy and difficult in winter.

CHAPTER VIII.—RAINFALL AND SEASONS.

Rainfall.

Page 147, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* :—The heaviest annual falls recorded between 1902 and 1920 were at Shiyáli in 1913 (103·26 inches), Neduvàsal in the same year (88·87 inches), Tiruvárúr in 1884 (88·20 inches), Tranquebár in 1913 (87·16 inches) and Negapatam in 1913 (85·79 inches); and the poorest falls were at Arantángi in 1882 (16·60 inches), Tanjore in 1904 (18·42 inches), Tirukkáttupalli in 1904 (20·36 inches), Káttumavádi in 1907 (21·23 inches) and at Tiruvádi in 1904 (23·23 inches). Most of the rain is received during the north-east monsoon and the coastal tract is better watered than the inland areas. Occasionally the rainfall in the eastern portion of the district during the north-east monsoon is so excessive as to cause widespread damage. The deltaic portion chiefly depends on the south-west monsoon rainfall on the Western Ghats which causes freshes in the Cauvery. These spread all over the delta and it is only that portion of the district near the coast that they sometimes fail to reach fully.

Famine.

Page 149, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—During the Great Red Famine of 1876-78, this district was (with the exception of a small strip in the Tambraparni valley in Tinnevelly) the only district, south of the Kistna and east of the Western Ghats, which escaped the suffering.

Floods of 1900 and 1903.

Page 153.—*For* the last two paragraphs, *substitute* the following :—The floods of July and August 1900 chiefly affected the Shiyáli taluk in which Rs. 14,000 worth of property was destroyed, and the most serious damage was done by the Coleroon. That river also carried away the great road bridge across it on the Madras-Tranquebár main road in November 1903, though this disaster was mainly due to the

weak condition of that bridge. Statistics of remissions of revenue which have been granted from time to time and at the annual jamabandi will show that in almost every year there have been breaches in the banks of the main river or its numerous branches and canals and loss of crops of a more or less serious nature.

The first notable disaster after the floods of 1903 occurred in July 1924. There was excessive rain in the Western Ghats in that month, and unprecedented floods came down the Cauvery and its tributaries, the Bhaváni and the Noyal, and the Coleroon, seriously damaging irrigation works and communications, dislocating railway traffic for about a month, washing away houses, crops and fodder stacks and silting up thousands of acres of wet land in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts, rendering them unfit for cultivation. Floods of 1924.

On 18th July 1924, the rivers in the district were in high floods and were running approximately at the level at which they ran in 1896. There were breaches in the Arasalár, the Tirumalarájan, the Cauvery, the Vírashólan and the Coleroon. A very deep breach occurred in the left bank of the Cauvery just above the Grand Anicut. Though this probably saved the Anicut works and the delta from certain flood damage, the consequent silting of the head sluices of the Grand Anicut and escape of all irrigation water into the Coleroon caused much difficulty in cultivation after the flood subsided. Five taluks were affected, Tanjore, Kumbakónam, Pápanásam, Máyavaram and Shiyáli; a large number of houses mainly of the poorer classes was destroyed ; and a considerable area of *kuruvai* and *samba* paddy was ruined, though in a few places the crops were none the worse for a few days' submersion. There were breaches to the east and west of the anicut also.

On the 16th the Collector had received telegraphic information of the great rise in the Cauvery (22·5′) at Éróde and the district officials at once set about strengthening the weak points in the river embankments. There had been heavy and continuous rains in Coorg before and after that date, and the readings at Éróde were till the 29th as follows:—22′ to 25′ (16th), 28′ to 31′ (17th), 32′ (18th), 33′ to 34′ (19th), 32′ (20th), 30′ to 29′ (21st), 27′ to 25′ (22nd), 26′ to 25′ (23rd), 25′ (24th), 31′ to 33′ (25th), 35′ and over submerging guage on (26th), 34′ to 30′ (27th), 26′ (28th), and 22′ to 25′ (29th). The first breach occurred in the Arasalár and then in the Tirumalarájan at Pandáravádai which were soon closed. The Cauvery at Kumbakónam began to rise and the town was threatened and the river bunds were patrolled and guarded. The next breach was at the Lower Anicut and at two points in the Vírashólan, both the two latter being closed soon after by the villagers. The lower part of the Vináyagatéru island in

the Lower Anicut was flooded from a breach, but the people had been brought to places of safety and fed at the expense of the Tirupanandál *mutt*. The Coleroon bank next breached at Mahárájapuram. On the 20th more breaches were reported in the Arasalár, and, in consequence, of the railway line in a few places including the one at Sundaraperumál-kóvil, and efforts were made to close these breaches. The north bank of the Cauvery had breached on the night of the 18th at Umayálpuram, which saved Kumbakónam town, and the work of closing it was soon started. A serious breach occurred at Maruvúr on the Coleroon in the Tanjore taluk and by strengthening the bund connecting that river with the Cauvery, the escaping water was again diverted into the Coleroon through an old drainage channel. Breaches in the same river occurred in three places in the Mayavaram taluk; and these and a few breaches in the Cauvery caused serious floods in the Shiyáli taluk where the railway line was breached in several places. Further rise being reported in the Cauvery at Éróde on the 25th, a grave situation was apprehended with part of the district already flooded and several breaches still unclosed. The closed breaches were further strengthened. The country to the east of Mahárájapuram and the Lower Anicut as far as the Bay of Bengal and for miles to the north of the Coleroon was one vast sheet of running water with Shiyáli and Vaidéswarankovil and a few high level villages appearing as islands in it, giving shelter to numberless refugees from the flooded villages around. Córacles, boats, and catamarans had to be secured from Tirumalavásal and Negapatam for help in rescue work. A second breach occurring in the Lower Anicut the island was flooded again, and a number of refugees from it were isolated in a house which was in imminent danger of being washed away and it was due to the prompt action of the late Mr. I. Green, I.C.S. (the Sub-Collector) who took a coracle from Kumbakónam down the Manniyár with great difficulty that all the refugees (107 in number) were saved. The Coleroon breached again at Kóviládi on the 25th July and its waters got into the Cauvery and threatened to inundate the whole delta, but were held up at Vadugakudi. The previous breach at Maruvúr combined with the new one at Kóviládi and flooded the country between the Coleroon and the Cauvery from the Grand Anicut up to as far as Tiruvádi.

The loss to the district was considerable. About 6,000 houses mostly of the lower class were destroyed, about 10,000 people had been rendered homeless, 4,000 acres of wet land were silted up and crops in about 8,500 acres were destroyed. In food grains the loss was not more than Rs. 10,000, but the loss in seed grains most of which had been sown, came to about two million Madras measures. The loss in household

goods and cattle was considerable. The damage to roads, road-dams and culverts, to irrigation channel works, and to the railway, and the cost of reclamation of lands, ran up to several lakhs of rupees and Rs. 4 lakhs in land revenue was remitted by Government.

Several non-official agencies came forward for the relief to the sufferers and in closing the breaches. His Excellency the Governor presided at a Flood Relief meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras and local committees under official support were started at all important stations within the district. These and the Ramakrishna Mission, the Servants of India Society, the Y.M.C.A., the Tata Mills, the Military Officers at Wellington, the Ceylon Government, the Ceylon Emigration Labour Commission and several leading ryots—all helped in the particular centres selected by them, by gifts of provisions, clothes and building materials and by buying new sites for building houses

Floods of 1930. The next serious calamity from floods arose in October-November 1930. Following upon disturbed monsoon weather off the Coromandel Coast, a storm developed on 22nd October 1930 with its centre between Negapatam and Cuddalore, and passing directly inland, caused abnormal rainfall throughout the Tanjore district. The storm then continued in a westerly direction and affected the Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts and part of the Nilgiris. The rainfall was 16 inches at Negapatam on 22-23 October, and the next day Trichinopoly had 12·6 inches of rain. These resulted in a sudden rise in the Cauvery, its branches and its tributaries, which were unable to carry the inrush of water between their banks, and so breached them in many places, especially in the Tanjore delta. Hundreds of irrigation tanks in these two districts rose to dangerous levels in a few hours and several of them eventually breached, submerging thousands of acres under wet cultivation, washing away metalled and railed roads and cutting off telegraph connections in all directions. Tanjore, Nannilam, Mannárgudi and Pápanásam taluks were seriously affected, Shiyáli and Máyavaram taluks to a less extent, and Pattukkóttai, Kumbakónam and Arantangi rather slightly. Fortunately the Coleroon had no breaches, and the few that occurred in the Cauvery were but slight, but Vennár and its branches were the worst sufferers because of the upland drainage of the district that it receives. Serious breaches occurred in all the rivers in the delta and affected Tanjore, Pápanásam, Nannilam, Mannárgudi, Tiruttraippúndi and Negapatam taluks, and considerable damage was caused. Though only a few lives were lost, and probably considerable numbers in small livestock and roughly a thousand houses of the poorer classes, about 800 acres of land were silted up and standing crops on 100,000 acres were ruined, about

25,000 acres in Tirutturaippúndi taluk, and about 10 to 15,000 in each of the other taluks affected, but the damage in the dry upland taluks was not so serious. Irrigation works were also considerably damaged. Breaches occurred in 18 of the more important channels in the Vennár division, in 15 channels in the Cauvery and in about 50 places in the Ánanda-Cauvery channels; and nearly all the minor irrigation works that were damaged more or less seriously were in South Tanjore, South Mannárgudi, Pattukkóttai and Arantángi taluks; of minor irrigation tanks 277 were damaged in the above tract, which cost about Rs. 50,000 for repairs. There were breaches in all the railway lines in the district, the most serious ones being at Pasupatikóvil near Tanjore and at Tiruverumbúr between Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Road communication was interrupted by breaches and also by the falling of trees and a bridge at Kúppiduván on the road between Shiyáli and Tranquebár was destroyed. Postal communications were thoroughly disorganized for some days. Relief measures were promptly taken at all places affected. Government sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for immediate relief and this was supplemented from the balance left by the Flood Relief Committee of 1924. The needs of the people stranded in Tanjore and other stations and of the poorer classes rendered destitute were attended to, and the railway authorities by drafting large number of labourers to the breach spots and paying them liberally relieved much of the distress among the sufferers. The Public Works Department also set right the damage caused to irrigation channels without much delay, to enable the ryots to restart cultivation; and Government either wholly or partly remitted the revenue due to them on the damaged wet lands or postponed revenue collection till after the new crop was raised, and sanctioned loans for purchase of cattle and seeds to such of the ryots as needed them. These floods were due to exceptional conditions—intense, continuous and almost unprecedented rainfall, the immediate effect of which no human ingenuity could possibly prevent, but much was done by Government and non-official bodies alike to alleviate distress and to repair the damage caused.

CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

General health.

Page 154, *paragraph* 1, *fourth sentence.—Substitute* :—One plausible explanation of the circumstance is that the natural drainage of the delta is good; but another and perhaps truer one is that the people are on the whole better off and better fed than in many parts of India and therefore more resistant to disease.

Add at end of paragraph 1 :—Several towns in the district, notably Kumbakónam and Negapatam, are notorious for their mosquitoes, but they are not malarious.

Page 155, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—A severe epidemic usually starts year after year after the onset of the north-east monsoon in November. The infection invariably starts at the head of the Cauvery delta in Tanjore and Pápanásam taluks. It spreads with great rapidity along the course of the river and its numerous branches through the taluks of Pápanásam, Kumbakónam, Nannilam, Mannárgudi and Máyavaram. It continues in December, January and February and then subsides. The epidemic is of such a severe type and spreads so rapidly that it is not easy of suppression. The non-deltaic taluks are usually unaffected during this epidemic, which may be called the deltaic or the winter wave of cholera. With the subsidence of this wave in March, the deltaic portions of the district will be comparatively free till after the onset of the north-east monsoon. During the summer months of May, June, July and August a second outbreak starts usually in the non-deltaic portions. This epidemic is subject to great variations every year, its magnitude depending on certain attendant circumstances. In 1926 the summer epidemic assumed serious proportions as a result of a flight of coolies from an infected emigration camp in Negapatam. The extent of water scarcity is another factor which determines the severity of the summer epidemic. The most important difference between the summer and the winter epidemics is the fact that while the latter follows a definite course along the rivers and the canals, the former does not. With the onset of the north-east monsoon the summer epidemic usually dies out. Cholera.

Page 155.—*Add* to the paragraph under " Smallpox " :— There were epidemics, not so severe as in 1900, in 1923 and 1924 when the mortality was 1,160 and 1,145 ; and after a programme of vaccination and re-vaccination on a large scale the figures came down to 601 and 613 in the next two years. Smallpox.

Page 156.—*Add* as a separate paragraph under " Fever " :— Although Tanjore district is notorious for its mosquitoes there is no place in the district which could be said to be particularly malarious. Filarial disease is on the other hand very common in most of the big towns on the delta. Màyavaram, Kumbakónam and Tiruvádi are heavily infected, and nothing short of full and effective drainage schemes will bring relief from the mosquitoe-pest and at the same time diminish the rapid rate at which the disease is spreading. Fever.

Add as a separate paragraph under " Other diseases " :—An anti-hookworm party which visited the district in 1925–26 and conducted investigations found that nearly 56 per cent of the population was infected with that disease. Other diseases.

Page 157 —*Add* at the end of the paragraph dealing with " Vital Statistics " :—The registration of births has improved Vital statistics.

after the introduction in 1922 of what is called the District Health Scheme.

Sanitation.

Add as a separate paragraph after the second :—The conservancy equipment and staff of nearly all the union boards and panchayats are far from satisfactory, and in rural areas general sanitation continues to be poor.

In 1922 there was a complete re-organization of the Public Health Department. Up to that time vaccination and sanitation work was being looked after by the district medical and sanitary officer and his sanitary assistant. In May 1922 a district health officer was appointed for the first time in Tanjore. The posts of the old deputy inspectors of vaccination were abolished and the district was divided into 16 ranges, each with its own health inspector and a set of vaccinators. The total number of vaccinators in the district is 25, each range having one or two vaccinators according to its size and requirements. With the coming of the new scheme, a marked improvement is being noticed in all branches of public health work, like vital statistics, propaganda, conduct of fairs and festivals and epidemiology. There are 62 festivals in the district every year with a total festival population of 415,000. Special sanitary arrangements for each festival are made with the assistance of local bodies under the supervision of the district health department. The important festivals are the Sapthasthānam at Tanjore; the Vēlankanni, Kandúri and Chitrápoornami at Negapatam; Thula Cauveri at Máyavaram and the Pushyam at Kumbakónam. The Mahamakam at Kumbakónam coming once in twelve years attracts a vast concourse of pilgrims.

Medical institutions.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute* the following *for* the first three sentences :—The district had, in 1931, 13 hospitals and 51 dispensaries containing accommodation for nearly 620 in-patients. Among these are the Government hospital at Tanjore and three mission hospitals, two at Kumbakónam and one at Mannárgudi, which are State-aided; and 4 hospitals and 36 dispensaries maintained by local bodies. Of the mission hospitals at Kumbakónam one provides accommodation for 80 leprosy cases and the other has 36 beds for women and children. In 1931 there were 37 rural and 8 ayurvédic dispensaries giving medical aid in the more important villages and towns. These were supported by the local boards and municipalities. Statistics of the accommodation and attendance at these will be found in the appendix. The proportion of the number of institutions to the population is one for every 40,000.

Page 158, *paragraph* 1.—*Delete* last three sentences and *substitute* :—The hospital is now maintained by Government with an annual contribution from the charitable endowment

fund of the Rája's gift and is under the immediate supervision of the district medical officer aided by nine assistant surgeons and a lady doctor. It has now beds for 212 in-patients. A separate building for the treatment of out-patients costing Rs. 7,650 was opened by His Excellency the Governor in August 1898.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute* :—To add to the utility of the hospital, a new out-patient dispensary for women and children, a separate in-patient ward for children endowed by the Zamindar of Kasinkótta, a new maternity hospital and separate wards for tubercular diseases, have been built. Besides, a new building having 40 beds for the treatment of eye cases has also been constructed; it was opened by His Excellency Lord Goschen, Governor of Madras, on 19th July 1926 in commemoration of the peace of Versailles and out of the subscriptions collected for a peace memorial. The number of patients treated in the year 1930 amounted to 54,318. It is one of the best hospitals in the mufassal being well supplied with up-to-date equipment. A new operation theatre and x-ray department and a new midwifery block have also been built. This hospital has also been made a centre for the training of a few nurses.

The Prince of Wales Medical School, Tanjore.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute* :—Attached to the hospital is H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Medical School which was founded by public subscription in 1880 to commemorate the visit of the late King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, to South India in 1875. This school which was originally under the management of the District Board was taken over by Government in 1905. The number of medical pupils having considerably increased, it was considered necessary by Government to have an up-to-date medical school with laboratory facilities and a big building at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs was built and opened in December 1920. There is accommodation for training 400 students and the number on the roll in 1930 was 322. The school has also a funded capital of Rs. 1,00,000 in Government securities. The course of instruction and the board of examiners are the same for this school as for those in Madras and other schools in the Presidency, for the training of Medical pupils in the L.M.P. course.

A hostel for the medical students to accommodate about 176 students built at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs was opened from 1st July 1926 and a dissection block has now been added to the school.*

Other Government hospitals.

Page 158, last paragraph ending in page 159.—*Substitute*:—Government took over in 1928 the management of the hospitals at Kumbakónam, Mannárgudi, Máyavaram, Negapatam, Tiruturaippúndi and Tiruvarúr; and the medical officers of the taluk

* Government has since ordered the closure of the school from 1st May 1933—vide G.O. No. 1101-24, S. P.H., dated 18th May 1932.

headquarter institutions at Pápanásam, Shiyáli, Nannilam, Arantángi and Pattukkóttai are paid by Government from provincial funds. The hospital at Kumbakónam was founded by public subscription in 1864 and possesses a small endowment. It has 100 beds for admission and treatment of all classes of cases, and has a lady assistant surgeon to attend to women patients. It was originally managed by a committee, and was handed over to the municipal council on the creation of that body. Under the general scheme of attaching important medical institutions to Government and relieving local bodies of the cost of maintaining them, this hospital along with those at the stations mentioned above were taken under Government control.

The hospital at Negapatam is in charge of a civil surgeon and contains accommodation for 96 in-patients. The civil surgeon is also the port health officer and medical inspector of emigrants.

CHAPTER X.—EDUCATION.

Statistics of literacy.

Page 160.—*Add* at the end of the page:—At the census of 1931 fair progress was noticed in the spread of literacy among the people of this district, 26 per cent of its males and 3 per cent of its females knowing how to read and write as against 24·7 and 2·4 per cent in 1921. Literacy in English also advanced, 40,636 men and 2,500 women being returned as literates in this language, an increase of 8,000 and 850 during the preceding ten years. Kumbakónam was the most literate taluk and was closely followed by Negapatam and Tanjore; Máyavarám and Nannilam came next and the least literate taluks were in their order Tirutturaippúndi, Pattukkóttai and Arantángi.

Page 161, *paragraph* 1, *line* 2.—*For* "eleven" *read* "twenty" and *add* at the end of the paragraph:—

Quality of education.

Out of a total of 11,978 boys in colleges in the whole presidency on 31st March 1931, there were only 372 in the two colleges in this district, though many of its boys go to various colleges at Madras, Trichinopoly and Chidambaram. There were 70 students in the Sánskrit College at Tiruvádi taking one or other advanced course in oriental studies. A short account of these three colleges appears at the end of this chapter.

For paragraph 2 which ends in the next page *substitute*:—In secondary education, Tanjore takes a high rank among the districts in the presidency in regard to the number of its schools (thirty-nine), though Malabar leads in regard to the number of schools and scholars under instruction. In its 39 secondary schools for boys the total number on the rolls on 1st April

1931 was 15,175 while Malabar had 1,165 more in 48 institutions. The total expenditure on these schools from whatever sources was Rs. 7 lakhs as against Rs. 7·12 lakhs in Malabar. There is a general impression that the standard of secondary education in the district has deteriorated, especially in English. That is perhaps justified, but the causes are not peculiar to Tanjore alone.

As in other districts the direct administration of elementary education has been transferred to the district educational council under the Elementary Eduction Act of 1920, and the power of recognition of both aided and local board schools has since been exercised by this council and grants were allotted and disbursed to these schools by this body from funds placed at their disposal by the local Government out of provincial funds. This council is reported to be doing its work judiciously and well. The district had, in 1931, 2,398 elementary schools for boys compared with 3,431 in Malabar, 3,194 in Guntūr, 2,714 in South Arcot, and 2,611 in Vizagapatam and held the second place in regard to the amount spent on such education (Rs. 10·50 lakhs) as against Rs. 23·45 lakhs spent by Malabar.

Secondary education: Board.

Page 162, *paragraphs* 2 *to* 4.—*Substitute* :—As stated above, secondary education has very much advanced in this district in recent years. As a result of Government encouraging local bodies to start and maintain secondary schools in important centres where such schools did not exist or where the existing schools were languishing for want of funds, a number of secondary schools were opened by the district board or were brought under their management. They had thirteen secondary schools under them in 1931, of which four were really middle schools; and the municipal council of Máyavaram which owned a high school opened another at Kornád. Of these schools the biggest is the one at Tiruvárúr. It had been opened by Government as a zillah school in the fifties of the last century, developed into a high school in 1888 and was then taken over by the Negapatam Taluk Board. In 1919–1925 the school came under Government control for use as a training school, and in the latter year was transferred to the District Board. It is housed in a very fine building and among its sporting activities is a canoe club whose members practise rowing on the extensive Kamalálayam tank in front of the school. Its strength is 800 boys in the first six forms. There is nothing special to record about the other board high schools except the one at Orattanád. This village lies on the old pilgrim route to Rameswaram, and Mahárája Sarabhóji, the last of the Mahratta kings of Tanjore, constructed a palatial building in it as a choultry for the pilgrims, peopled the village with learned men and opened a *pátasála* for the study of

Sánskrit. This was in the last quarter of the 18th century. A Sánskrit College worked here till 1860, most of the scholars being free boarders and Brahmans. Owing to the great demand for English education the college was replaced by an English middle school, and probably on account of the free boarding given to its pupils, the strength increased so much that admissions had to be restricted. The school was raised to the high school standard in 1921. The expenditure on the school (including the boarding which costs Rs. 15,000 a year) is met from the Chattram funds. There were 215 pupils in classes above the fifth in 1931 of whom 164 were free boarders, non-Brahman caste Hindus predominating. Out of a total of about Rs. 2·45 lakhs spent on these schools, the fee income was represented by Rs. 0·84 lakh and the Government grant by Rs. 0·30 lakh.

Municipal The Municipal high school at Máyavaram was stronger than the Tiruvárúr Board high school having 670 pupils and three sections in each class except the last which had four. Some of these schools are accommodated in fine buildings, and the board has a large building programme for its institutions still in need of them.

Mission Six high schools are managed by one or other of the Christian missions working in the district, two by the Roman Catholics at Tanjore and Kumbakónam, two by the Wesleyan Mission at Mannárgudi and Negapatam, one each by the S.P.G. at Tanjore and the Lutheran Mission at Shiyáli. The oldest of these is the last which was started at Tranquebár in 1716 as a vernacular school and after a century was converted into an Anglo-vernacular school, receiving Government grants for the first time in 1856. It became a high school a few years later and sent up candidates for the Matriculation in 1867. It worked as a second-grade college for five years (1883–88) and with the waning importance of Tranquebár had to be removed to Shiyáli in 1896 where it absorbed the Pennington high school under the same mission. The next oldest institution is St. Peter's at Tanjore, which was opened by Schwartz in 1786. The school which became a second-grade college in 1864 and a first-grade college ten years later had to be reverted to the status of a high school in 1908, owing to poor finance, but it is still the biggest institution in Tanjore town. Next in age comes the Wesleyan high school at Negapatam founded in 1823 but it claims to be the oldest institution in South India where English was first taught. It was raised to a second-grade college in 1883 with Mr. Findlay as Principal. The college classes were closed in 1896, but the high school continues and is second in point of size only to the National high school at the same place. It includes in its old boys the late Sir T. Muthuswámi Ayyar, the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.

There are seventeen aided secondary schools under other private management. Of these the most important are the Town high school at Kumbakónam, the Kalyánasundaram's at Tanjore, the National at Negapatam, Sir Sivaswámi Ayyar's at Tirukáttupalli, the Nádár's at Porayár and the Sabhánáyaka Mudaliár's at Shiyáli. The Kumbakónam school was started in 1863 by certain Indian gentlemen of the place under the patronage of Messrs. Porter and Gópál Rao of the Government College and its progress was so rapid that the high school classes at the college were soon closed. The school is, perhaps the best high school in the district with 42 teachers, 1,000 pupils in classes above the fourth in twenty-seven sections in all. The fee income supplemented by the Government grant almost covers the expenditure, and there are endowments worth Rs. 18,000 for scholarships and prizes. The Kalyánasundaram high school is named after its founder, a local lawyer of eminence; the Negapatam school was started in 1910 as a protest against the proselytising activities of heads of mission schools and the school at Tirukkáttuppalli has been lucky in its patron Sir P. S. Sivaswámi Ayyar who has, apart from his annual contribution, given an endowment of a lakh of rupees for it in 1926 and built the Kalyáni hostel at a cost of Rs. 30,000 and named it after Lady Sivaswámi Ayyar. The Nádár's school at Porayár was started by the S.P.G. Mission in 1862, and when that mission wanted to close it in 1882, the late Mr. Thavasimuttu Nádár of Porayár took it over and since then his descendants or their estates have been meeting the net expenses of management less the receipts from fees and Government grants, or about Rs. 6,000 a year. The Shiyáli school was opened by the late Mr. Sabhánáyaka Mudaliyár of the place and since his death his heirs have taken it over, and are running a free hostel for deserving non-Brahman lads.

And other aided high schools.

The advance in elementary education has been even more striking. There has been a great demand for an expansion of elementary education by all classes of people; the old theory that by initiating a large programme of higher and secondary education, the higher classes that usually benefited by it, would help to educate the masses, has long been exploded as it ignored the implications of the Indian social system. Education did not in fact filter down to the masses, and women's education was completely neglected. All parties in the country therefore made the popularising of elementary education the principal plank in their political platforms and special efforts are being made towards its rapid expansion. Elementary education has been made compulsory in several municipalities and in certain rural areas; most of the taluk boards levy a cess and collect no school fees in their areas and in the municipalities of Kumbakónam, Máyavaram and Negapatam

Primary education.

elementary education is both free and compulsory and this has been followed by the Tiruvádi union board also. A fair percentage of children of school-going age are now attending school, and, in 1930–31, 96 per cent of the villages with population between 1,000 and 2,000, 92 per cent of villages with population between 500 and 1,000 and 49 per cent of villages with people between 200 and 500 and 12 per cent of villages with fewer people had elementary schools among them. There were 2,398 boys' schools in the district in 1931 of which 441 were managed by Government, 99 by municipalities and 642 by the taluk boards. Of the rest 1,150 were state-aided mission schools. The Government elementary schools had been opened by the Police Department for the reclamation of Kallars and by the Labour Department for the depressed classes. The number of pupils in these schools was 116,000 and the cost 10½ lakhs of rupees. The percentage of pupils that reach the fifth standard is however only 8, which shows that the boys are taken out of school after a year or two to help their parents in their hereditary work or for earning something to maintain the family.

Special elementary schools.

The expenditure on the Kallar schools (about 140) is entirely met by Government from provincial funds. They are under a special deputy superintendent of police. The local Kallar panchayats are made responsible for keeping the schools and ensuring the attendance of the children. The special schools for Ádi-Dravidas (about 300) have been opened by the Commissioner of Labour. The opening of such schools is against Government's *declared* policy of keeping all schools for the maintenance of which public funds contribute open to all classes; but the economic pressure to which that community is subjected and the strong prejudice of the higher classes have practically compelled the opening of separate schools for them. This is only a transitional arrangement and eventually these Panchama schools will have to be abandoned, when the children of the community seek admission in large numbers to the local common public school. A new experiment is being tried in a few places in this district by allowing panchayats in schoolless villages to start their own school with the aid of a grant-in-aid by the inspector of local boards who continues more or less in the same relation to panchayats as when he was also registrar-general of panchayats. There were a hundred panchayat schools in 1931 and they were reported to be working well. There has also been a noteworthy increase in the number of night schools for adults, about 150 in 1931.

Muhammadan education.

Among the elementary schools there were in 1930 about a hundred exclusively for Muhammadans. They are special in the sense that the pupils and teachers are mostly Muslims and that their holidays are in accordance with Muslim feasts and

festivals. Courses of study and the medium of instruction are the same as in other public schools, though, in a few of them, Urdu is being taught as a second language. There were about 9,000 pupils in these schools in 1930. In the field of secondary education, there are few separate schools for this community and the district board middle schools opened at Muthupet and Kúthanallúr, which are big Muhammadan centres, contain but few pupils from that community. The Kassim's free middle school at Rajagiri, another big Muslim centre, is, however, very popular as tuition and boarding are given free in it. It had 332 pupils of whom 281 were Muhammadans and was not in receipt of any aid from Government or other public funds, the founder preferring to defray the entire cost.

Paragraph 4.—*Add*:—The biggest institution for the teaching of Sánskrit is the College at Tiruvádi. It is maintained by the district board out of the Rája's chattram funds, and had its origin in the several *pátasálas* for the dissemination of the Védic language and religion established by the Mahratta Rájas of Tanjore at Orattanād, Nídámangalam, Rájāmadam, Mimisal and Vilangulam where the pupils were fed and clothed and supplied books free. All the old institutions were amalgamated with the one at Orattanád in 1877, but three years later it was shifted to Tiruvádi. It was raised to the status of a college for oriental studies in 1910 and has been affiliated to the Madras University in Branches I, III, IV, and V (Mímamsa, Nyáya, Vyákarna and Sáhitya Sirómani) and in Vidwán with Sanskrit and Tamil or with Tamil alone. The high school course lasts six years preparing students for the university entrance examinations for Sánskrit and Tamil Vidwan course. The college which previously admitted Bráhmans only has now been thrown open to all caste Hindus and the free boarding to about 160 students is also not restricted to Bráhmans alone. The palatial buildings of the college are excellently situated on the banks of the Cauvery, and the library of oriental books is growing in size and importance as befits a first-grade oriental college. The strength of the college (including the school department) was 169 in 1931 of whom 153 were free boarders. The expenditure, excluding boarding, was Rs. 20,900 and the cost of boarding Rs. 16,600.

Tiruvádi Sánskrit college.

Of Sánskrit schools of the secondary grade there is only one in the district besides the school department attached to the college at Tiruvádi. It is at Kumbakónam and was started and endowed by Sri Góvinda Díkshitar, a famous minister of two of Náyak Rájas of Tanjore. There are only 40 Bráhman boys in the school, all free boarders. The school was named Rája's school in honour of the Tanjore King. There are 29 other Sánskrit schools, all of them elementary grade, on which the total expenditure was Rs. 19,000 in 1930

Unaided schools.

Page 163, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—Among such unaided institutions the most important is the Rájagiri Kassim's Free Muhammadan secondary school which is recognised by the Educational Department. There were, however, in 1930, eighteen schools teaching Arabic and 29 teaching Sánskrit in the district which did not apply for, or were not granted, Government recognition for the reason that the teaching in them did not come up to the standard prescribed by the Educational Code. There were 65 other unaided but recognised elementary schools, 8 recognised and 61 unrecognised Sánskrit schools in the same year.

Miscellaneous institutions.

Paragraphs 2 and 3.—*Substitute*:—There were four industrial schools recognised by the Government Director of Industries in 1931, three maintained by missions at Tanjore, Kumbakónam and Máyavaram, and one by the Kumbakónam municipality. Carpentry, blacksmith's work and weaving are the trades chiefly taught. The Máyavaram school is owned by the Leipzig Mission and is open only to women and girls who are taught embroidery and lace-making. There are 20 other schools all unrecognised in which commercial subjects like shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping are taught. An art school worked by Government at Kumbakónam was handed over to the municipal council and teaches drawing, painting and engraving besides wood-carving and cabinet-making.

Training schools.

There are two Government training schools for masters at Tanjore and Máyavaram. The former is a secondary training school to which higher and lower elementary training classes are also attached. A third training school for masters was opened at Tranquebár, helped by Government grants, for the training of elementary grade teachers. At Tanjore there are two training schools for mistresses, both maintained by Government, one of them being for the training of elementary school mistresses of both grades and the other for mistresses of the elementary lower grade for Muhammadan girls' schools. Owing to the large number of trained masters now available elementary lower grade training for male teachers has been limited to teachers belonging to the depressed classes.

Libraries.

There have always been a good number of libraries in the district, besides those attached to schools and colleges. By far the best is the Saraswathi Mahál library in the Tanjore palace founded by Mahárája Sarabhójee and containing a collection of rare and valuable manuscripts. A descriptive catalogue of the contents is under compilation by Government and ten volumes have been published already and an appeal for funds has been made for compiling lists of Telugu manuscripts which are included in this collection. The Gópal Rao and the Sádhu Séshayya libraries at Kumbakónam and the Besant Lodge also contain good collections.

Contrary to what might be expected the facilities and demand for secondary education of girls are not as great here as in certain other districts such as Malabar, South Kanara or Tinnevelly. There are only two secondary schools, one the Girls' Christian high school at Tanjore and the other the Government middle school at Máyavaram. The former was opened in 1856 as a primary school and was raised to a middle school in 1887 and a high school in 1926. Its expenditure is shared equally by the Church of Sweden and the Leipzig missions. In East Tanjore, important towns like Kumbakónam, Mannárgudi and Negapatam have no secondary schools for girls and at Máyavaram there seems to be no demand for classes higher than the third form; even in the school at Máyavaram, a strong Brahman centre, the number of girls of that community in the higher forms is very small indeed. Schools for girls.

Better progress is noticeable in elementary education. There are 233 schools with 16,000 pupils and almost all villages with a population of 2,000 and above have one or more schools for girls. A paucity of trained school mistresses partly accounts for the slow extension in girls' education. The Government training school at Tanjore is training about 50 students a year, but the school for Muslims has only a dozen girls under lower grade training.

Last paragraph, last two lines to end of paragraph at page 164.—Substitute:—The college now gives instruction to candidates preparing for the B.A. (pass course) in Groups I-A, II, III, IV-B, and V and the second languages taught are Tamil and Sánskrit, and it is affiliated in Groups I and III of the Intermediate course and under Part II in the remodelled course for Sánskrit and Tamil, in Part III-A in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, in III-B in Logic, Indian History, and Modern History and Sánskrit or Tamil. The institution possesses several endowments for prizes and scholarships. The Kumbakónam college.

Page 164, paragraph 2, last sentence.—Substitute:—The buildings cost Rs. 61,000 of which Rs. 25,000 was a grant from Government and the balance was paid from the funds collected for the celebration of the Jubilee of 1887 of the reign of Queen Victoria.

Paragraph 3.—Add:—The Golden Jubilee of the foundation of the college was celebrated on January 25th of 1931, and portraits of its distinguished alumni of whom Mr. V. P. Mádhava Rao, who was the first graduate of the college in 1869 and retired full of years and honours after having been Dewan of the three important Indian States of Mysore, Travancore and Baróda and was happily there amidst them, were unveiled. Among other distinguished old boys were the

late Messrs. Srinivása Rághava Ayyangár, Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar and Kalyánasundaram Ayyar, and Sir P. S. Sivaswámi Ayyar to mention only a few names.

St. Peter's college, Tanjore.

Page 165, *fourth paragraph.—Substitute* :—The B.A. classes were closed in this college in 1906 and the F.A. classes in 1912 as the mission was concentrating its efforts on the Bishop Heber college at Trichinopoly.

The Findlay college, Mannargudi.

Page 166, *first paragraph, last two sentences.—Substitute* :—The new high school buildings were opened in 1912, and the Pentland hostel attached to the college two years later. The college opened B.A. classes in that year in History and Economics, and the college buildings were opened in 1919. The B.A. classes were abolished in 1931, and the college was reverted to the second grade.

CHAPTER XI.—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Page 191.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2, the following :—

Re-settlement, 1923–24.

The period of 30 years fixed for the ryotwari settlement of the district introduced in the year 1893–94 having expired in 1922–23, a re-settlement was carried out and the new rates sanctioned at that re-settlement were introduced in all the taluks in 1923–24. It was based on the proposals made by the special settlement officer Mr. G. H. Jackson, I.C.S., and took the form of a percentage enhancement of the existing rates of assessment. As a preliminary to the re-settlement, the registry in the revenue *adangals* was thoroughly revised and brought up-to-date by a special revenne staff followed by a re-survey of holdings.

Government passed orders on Mr. Jackson's scheme in August 1922. Its main feature was the revision of the old rates by a percentage enhancement. No general reclassification of soils, or revision of dry grouping or re-grouping of irrigation sources was made, although in a few delta villages some of the second class sources were transferred to the third class.

As at the previous settlement paddy was adopted as the standard crop for wet lands, and ragi, cumbu and varagu for dry lands. On the basis of the average prices of these food grains during the twenty non-famine years ending 1919–20 and after making the usual deductions the net commutation rate arrived at was Rs. 221 for paddy, Rs. 267 for ragi, Rs. 263 for cumbu and Rs. 168 for varagu representing increases of 83, 105, 96 and 121 per cent respectively over the rates adopted in 1893–94. Notwithstanding these heavy

increases the Government did not enhance the previous rates by more than 18¾ per cent, the two lowest dry rates being moreover left unaltered. The rates thus arrived at range from Rs. 1–12–0 to Rs. 16–10–0 for wet and Re. 0–4–0 to Rs. 8–4–0 for dry lands.

The important features of the re-settlement were—

Important features.

No general re-classification of irrigation sources was made but some of the second-class sources connected with the delta system have been transferred to the third-class, thus reducing the assessment on lands under the Pallavanár in Tirutturaippúndi, the Palavár in Shiyáli, the Muttappan Cauvéry and the Manjalár in Máyavaram and the Chittár branch of the Vellayár and the Vellayár in Negapatam taluk. The total area involved came to 11,340 acres over which the original assessment of Rs. 70,080 was reduced to Rs. 64,365.

Lands registered as dry or *manavari* in the revenue accounts, which had been regularly cultivated with wet crops, and lands from which water could not be excluded were, in consultation with the Revenue and the Public Works Departments registered as wet wherever it was possible to do so without prejudice to the registered *ayakat*. Lands registered as wet which were cultivated only with dry crops were likewise registered as dry or *manavari* after ascertaining that they had not been deliberately converted into dry to raise valuable garden crops. The extent thus transferred to wet was 9,327 acres and the wet area transferred to dry or *manavari* was 1,661 acres.

7,801 acres of *poramboke* land which were actually under, or were fit for, cultivation were assigned on *patta* as they were not required for communal purposes, and 8,629 acres of such land which were not so required but were fit for cultivation were transferred to assessed waste with a view to assignment latter on by the Revenue Department. Channels and pathways exceeding 20 links in width which ran through *patta* lands were sub-divided and registered as *poramboke*. Of assessed waste 2,995 acres required for communal or State purposes were transferred to *poramboke* and 2,498 acres of such waste to *patta*.

All lands which prior to re-settlement had been registered as double crop were allowed to continue as such and to pay for the second crop the same proportion of the first crop charge as they had till then been paying. In cases, however, where the retention of the old registration resulted in any hardship, the special settlement officer was authorized to revise the registry. Lands registered as single-crop or as compounded double-crop prior to re-settlement, were registered as double-crop, provided the holders thereof applied in writing to the special settlement

officer for such registration and the lands were not so situated as to render the supply of water for two wet crops uneconomical. Lands registered as double-crop as above are eligible for remission of the difference between the double and single-crop charges if the water supply be insufficient for two crops in any year.

Financial results.

The cost of re-survey and re-settlement was Rs. 29,68,344 while the land revenue rose from Rs. 55,12,892 to Rs. 65,62,720.

Inams.

Page 192, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—These second-class inam lands assigned in lieu of ready money allowances, locally called *mohini* inam lands, have since been classified as ryotwari lands and the old allowances in cash amounting to Rs. 1,16,890 for the whole district have been restored.

Paragraph 3, *first sentence.*—*Substitute*:—The private estate of the late Rája which was enjoyed by his family through a receiver appointed by the district court, is no longer under the receiver but has been partitioned under a decree of the civil court amongst the various distant relations of the old Rája.

Add at end :—Some of the *mokasa* villages and portions of others have been sold to private parties and are now in the enjoyment of the vendees or their descendants.

Village establishments.

Page 194, *paragraph* 1, *last three sentences.*—*Substitute*:— There has been a further revision in 1918. The number of *vattams* is at present 1,427. There are now 1,388 karnams, two assistant karnams, 1,408 village munsifs, 1,462 talayaris and 2,807 vettiyans. The cost per month is Rs. 69,800.

Page 194, *last paragraph*, *last sentence.*—*Substitute*:— There are now eleven táluks in the district. Kumbakónam and Pápanásam taluks are in charge of a sub-collector with headquarters at Kumbakónam, and Nannilam and Negapatam taluks are in charge of another with headquarters at Negapatam. Pattukkóttai and Arantángi taluks form a revenue division under a deputy collector at Pattukkóttai, and Mannárgudi and Tirutturaipúndi taluks are under another deputy collector with headquarters at Mannárgudi. A deputy collector at Máyavaram has charge of the Shiyáli and Máyavaram taluks and the headquarters deputy collector at Tanjore holds charge of the Tanjore taluk.

Page 194.—*Add* after end of the chapter the following :—

LIST OF COLLECTORS.

Names.	Date of taking charge.
Charles Harris	15th August 1800.
J. Wallace	27th March 1805.
James Hepburn	24th December 1813.
John Cotton	15th January 1820.

Names.	Date of taking charge.
A. D. Campbell	2nd February 1827.
N. W. Kindersley	22nd January 1828.
Sir Henry C. Montgomery ..	25th June 1839.
N. W. Kindersley	1st October 1840.
J. F. Bishop	23rd March 1847.
T. W. Goodwyn	1st July 1851.
H. Forbes	31st August 1853.
H. D. Phillips	6th January 1857.
W. M. Cadell	31st December 1858.
G. L. Morris	24th April 1862.
W. M. Cadell	28th May 1863.
G. L. Morris	17th March 1865.
G. Banbury	5th March 1866.
G. L. Morris	13th September 1866.
W. M. Cadell	6th December 1870.
Hon'ble D. Arbuthnot ...	6th May 1873.
H. S. Thomas	15th September 1874.
E. F. Webster	8th April 1878.
H. J. Stokes	2nd October 1878.
W. P. Austin	15th February 1879.
E. F. Webster	5th March 1879.
W. P. Austin	27th July 1879.
C. S. Crole	6th August 1879.
W. P. Austin	27th January 1880.
E. F. Webster	9th February 1880.
C. A. Bird	6th June 1881.
F. E. Gibson	11th October 1881.
D. Buick	13th November 1881.
F. E. Gibson	1st April 1882.
W. S. Whiteside	16th June 1882.
H. E. Stokes	3rd August 1882.
J. B. Pennington	30th June 1883.
F. H. Hebbert	30th July 1884.
J. B. Pennington	30th September 1884.
E. Gibson	8th September 1886.
W. A. Happel	24th September 1889.
E. Gibson	2nd January 1890.
D. D. Murdoch	9th May 1890.
J. Thompson	29th May 1890.
R. H. Campbell	14th July 1891.
H. M. Winterbotham ...	20th July 1891.
E. Gibson	31st October 1891.
H. M. Winterbotham ...	25th November 1891.
R. B. Clegg	9th August 1893.
J. Sturrock	12th August 1893.
H. M. Winterbotham ...	26th October 1893.
J. Thompson	6th August 1894.
R. B. Clegg	5th May 1895.
J. Thompson	22nd June 1895.
R. B. Clegg	1st July 1895.
E. C. Rawson	18th July 1895.
G. Stokes	6th November 1895.
H. Moberly	8th April 1896.
G. Stokes	25th June 1896.

Names.			Date of taking charge.
W. B. Ayling	...	...	15th September 1896.
J. Andrew ...	...	...	23rd September 1896.
P. Kershasp ...	...	...	15th April 1897.
W. B. Ayling	...	...	21st April 1897.
J. Andrew ...	...	...	18th June 1897.
W. B. Ayling	...	...	26th February 1898.
J. Twigg ...	...	...	10th April 1898.
J. Andrew ...	...	...	16th March 1900.
R. A. Jenkins...	...	...	5th April 1901.
E. Scott ...	...	...	10th April 1901.
J. Andrew ...	...	...	14th May 1901.
F. D. P. Oldfield	...	...	6th May 1902.
J. Andrew ...	...	...	8th June 1902.
F. D. P. Oldfield	...	...	22nd July 1902.
A. L. Vibert ...	...	...	6th November 1902.
J. Andrew ...	...	...	15th November 1902.
H. D. Taylor	...	...	4th December 1902.
F. D. P. Oldfield	...	...	22nd January 1904.
H. D. Taylor ...	...	...	17th April 1904.
A. L. Vibert	...	...	19th April 1904.
R. F. Grimley	...	...	24th April 1904.
A. R. Bannerji	...	...	25th January 1905.
E. B. Elwin ...	...	...	11th February 1905.
L. Davidson ...	...	...	14th October 1905.
A. R. Bannerji	...	...	26th March 1906.
L Davidson ...	...	...	13th April 1906.
J. P. Bedford...	...	...	1st November 1906.
R. F. Austin ...	...	...	3rd May 1910.
N. S. Brodie ...	...	...	10th November 1911.
J. N. Roy ...	...	...	27th January 1912.
R. B. Wood ...	...	...	17th May 1912.
J. R. Huggins	...	...	14th September 1916.
R. Narayana Ayyar ...		...	2nd August 1918.
J. R. Huggins	...	...	3rd September 1918.
P. C. Dutt ..	...	...	15th April 1920.
C. E. Jones ...	...	...	22nd July 1921.
H. G. Gharpurey	...	...	30th July 1921.
H. S. Shield ...	...	...	14th April 1923.
H. M. Hood ...	...	...	9th March 1924
H. S. Shield ...	...	...	15th December 1925.
S. V. Ramamurti	...	...	25th September 1927.
C. Hilton Brown	...	...	6th January 1928.
J. Gray ...	...	...	13th March 1928.
D. H. Boulton	...	...	3rd January 1929.
J. A Thorne ..	...	...	17th July 1929.
W. Scott Brown	...	...	29th June 1931.
C. Hilton Brown	...	...	1st April 1932.

CHAPTER XII.—SALT, ABKARI AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Quantity of salt produced.

Page 197, *last paragraph, first two sentences.—Substitute* :—The quantity of salt removed from the factories for home and inland consumption comes to about 11½ lakhs of maunds

annually. This salt finds a market not only in Tanjore but also in the South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts (including Pudukkóttai State). The French Government at Karaikkál get their supply of salt from the Tranquebar factory.

Page 198, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The salt factories of Neidavásal, Tranquebar, Negapatam, Védaraniyam, Thambikóttai, Adirámpatnam and Káttumávadi are under the jurisdiction of the assistant commissioner of salt revenue, southern division, and salt manufactured in them is carried on under three systems, excise, modified excise and monopoly. The second is an intermediate stage between the first and the third, and under that system Government have the power to take over salt from the licensees at a fixed rate of kudivaram whenever they require salt for the purpose of controlling prices.

Page 198, *paragraph* 3.—*Add*:—Manufacture of saltpetre is not now carried on in the district. **Saltpetre.**

Page 199, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The excise system continues in force throughout the district. Under this system the arrack required for sale is issued to shop-keepers from warehouses and depots at a rate fixed for each year, comprising duty on liquor and cost price. The former goes to Government and the latter to the distiller. Being mainly a toddy area, an experiment is being tried since 1st April 1924 in the Shiyáli and Tirutturaippúndi taluks of closing arrack shops, as a measure of temperance reform. **Arrack.**

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—The rates of duty or tree-tax on palm trees tapped for toddy varies with each kind of tree. They were (during 1932–33) for coconuts Rs. 5–10–0, for sago Rs. 11–4–0 and for palmyra or date Rs. 1–14–0 for each half year. The toddy renters have, besides, to pay a yearly rent or *moturpha* for the trees which ranges from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 for coconut trees, from As. 8 to Rs. 2 for palmyras and from As. 8 to Rs. 1–8–0 for date trees. **Toddy.**

There were, in 1931, 91 shops for the retail sale of country spirits, 995 shops for the sale of toddy, 18 for ganja and 16 for opium. There were also two beer shops and two foreign liquor taverns for sale of beer and foreign liquor for consumption on premises. Besides these there were 13 shops for the retail sale of foreign liquor in bottles not to be consumed on the premises and four railway refreshment rooms rented on fixed fees. **Retail shops.**

For a statement of the excise revenue of the district from 1916–17 to 1925–26 and from 1926–27 to 1930–31, see Table XIX of this volume.

Sea customs. *Page* 200, *paragraph* 2.—*For* the last two sentences *substitute* the following :—There are eight ports open to foreign trade and one to coasting trade. At each of these ports there is a customs collector with a staff of peons. The several ports in the district constitute a customs circle which is placed in charge of an inspector whose headquarters are at Negapatam. This officer periodically inspects the customs houses in the circle. The principal import is betelnuts mainly from the Straits Settlements. The most important exports are rice to Ceylon, coloured piece-goods and tobacco to the Straits Settlements and groundnuts to European countries. Negapatam has a considerable coolie traffic with the Straits Settlements.

Income-tax. *Page* 200, *last paragraph*.—*Substitute* :—The district has been divided into three circles for the collection of income-tax with headquarters at Tanjore, Kumbakónam and Negapatam. There were in 1930–31, 2,816 assessees in the three circles and excluding Madras, Tanjore was the third district in regard to the number of assessees and seventh in regard to the amount of the demand, Ramnad, Madura, Guntúr, Coimbatore, Malabar and Trichinopoly being the districts with a higher demand. Though agriculture flourishes in Tanjore, there is not a very large amount of trade or of prosperous industry in this district and several large firms trading in it pay income-tax or super-tax elsewhere. The average tax paid by each assessee in the district was Rs. 158–11–11 as against Rs. 238–6–7 for the Presidency as a whole. Statistics relating to the tax will be found in Table XXXIII of this volume.

Page 201, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The total receipt from stamps, for the years 1916–17 to 1930–31 is found in Table XX of this volume. The amount varies in direct proportion to the prosperity of the district, though the rise during 1918–21 might be attributed to an increase in the rate of stamp duty on documents and litigation. The fall since 1924 is perhaps an indication of continued economic depression among agriculturists which began in the wake of the floods of that year.

CHAPTER XIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Development of courts. *Page* 202, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—A district court at Tanjore served the whole revenue district from 1884 till 1921, but it was found that the work coming before it was too heavy for a single judge. The district was therefore again constituted into two judgeships of West and East Tanjore with headquarters at Tanjore and Negapatam. The West Tanjore district court has the revenue taluks of Tanjore, Kumbakónam, Pápanásam, Mannárgudi, Pattukkóttai and Arantángi, and East Tanjore district court has the other taluks (Negapatam, Nannilam,

Máyavaram, Shiyáli and Tirutturaippúndi) under their respective jurisdiction. A list of the district judges of the courts from 1806 up-to-date is given in the appendix to this chapter.

Page 203, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* :—The civil courts are as elsewhere of five grades, namely, those of the village munsif, the panchayat, the district munsif, the subordinate judge and the district judge. There were in 1930, 409 village courts, 598 panchayat courts, 12 district munsifs' courts, five subordinate judges' courts and two district courts exercising jurisdiction in this district. Besides these, the revenue divisional officers try suits under the Estates Land Act as elsewhere. Civil courts.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute* :—Statistics of the number of suits disposed of by each of these classes of courts will be found in Table XXIX of this volume. Three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six suits came before village courts in 1930, 11,525 suits before panchayat courts and 20,440 suits before the other three classes of civil courts, giving an average of one suit for every 66 of the population. Four other districts showed greater litigiousness, Malabar and South Kanara leading with a suit for every 45 and 48 persons. The average work for each munsifs' court comes to a little over 300 suits of which about 20 per cent alone were decided without hearing. There were subordinate judge's courts at Tanjore, Kumbakónam, Negapatam, Tiruvárúr and Máyavaram, of which the one at Tanjore had the largest institution. The average number of suits filed in these five courts dropped from 368 to 262 between 1926 and 1929 and a further fall was noticed in the next two years also, and the question of abolition of one or more of these courts must come up for consideration if it persists.* Insolvency and other miscellaneous work has, however, increased in these courts, and they also dispose of a portion of the appeals from the district munsifs' courts. A small cause court which dealt with money suits of value below Rs. 1,000 was working at Kumbakónam for several years, to enable the district munsifs and sub-judges of West Tanjore to have more time to attend to ordinary suits; this was abolished in 1931 as a result of the drop in litigation in that part of the district. Litigation.

Last paragraph.—*Substitute* :—The old registration district of Tanjore was, with effect from the 1st August 1920, split up into two separate registration districts, viz., Tanjore and Negapatam. The district registrars at Tanjore and Negapatam are assisted by one or more joint sub-registrates each of whom Registration.

* The Subordinate Judge's Court at Negapatam was abolished on June 1932.

exercises concurrent jurisdiction with them in original registration in his sub-district. There are 17 other sub-registrars in Tanjore and 15 in Negapatam districts. In the former district four are stationed at taluk headquarters; and of the rest, four are at Búdalúr, Tirukkáttupalli, Tiruvádi and Vallam in Tanjore taluk; two at Ayyampéttai and Valangimán in Pápanásam taluk; two at Swámimalai and Tiruvadamarudúr in Kumbakónam taluk; four at Adirámpatnam, Orattanád, Peravurni and Tiruvónam in Pattukkóttai taluk and one at Manamélkudi in Arantángi taluk. In the latter district five are stationed at taluk headquarters; three at Kuttálam, Sembanárkoil and Tranquebár in Máyavaram taluk; two at Kudavásal and Péralam in Nannilam taluk; three at Nágúr, Tiruppúndi and Tiruvarúr in Negapatam taluk; two at Muthupet and Vedáranniyam in Tirutturaippúndi taluk; and three at Adichapuram, Nídamangalam, and Vaduvúr in Mannárgudi taluk.

The aggregate value of immovable property registered annually in the two districts has risen during the last fifty years from Rs. 119 lakhs to Rs. 475 lakhs.

Criminal Justice: Existing courts.

Page 204, first paragraph.—Substitute:—The village magistrates all have the usual powers but in 1930 only 84 exercised them and tried cases as compared with 673 in 1903. Village panchayat courts constituted under the Village Courts Act, 1920, have largely taken their places, 429 panchayats disposing of 2,323 cases during the year, but even these are not resorted to as much as they might be for petty cases. There are special magistrates of the third-class at Tirukáttupalli, Ayyampet, Manamélkudi and Orattanád, for the trial of nuisance cases; these are generally the sub-registrars of these places. Benches of honorary magistrates with first-class and second-class powers sit at Tanjore, Kumbakónam and Negapatam and there are second-class benches at Tiruvádi, Máyavaram, Nannilam, Mannárgudi, Tiruvárúr, Muthupet and Pattukkóttai. Benches of magistrates with third-class powers have been constituted at Vallam and Pattukkottai for the trial of offences under the Towns Nuisance Act and certain petty crimes under the Penal Code. There are eight stationary sub-magistrates and nine deputy tahsildars with magisterial powers. A few subordinate magistrates have been invested with first-class powers as a training for appointment as divisional magistrates. These latter do the first-class magisterial work and if specially empowered hear appeals from the judgments of the second or third-class magistrates, in their division. There is a headquarters sub-collector and joint magistrate at Tanjore who has been given the powers of an additional district magistrate. The district magistrate himself rarely tries cases. The Sessions Courts of East and West Tanjore exercise their usual jurisdiction.

Page 207, *paragraph* 2.—*Add.*—There are no criminal settlements in this district. The Criminal Tribes Act is applied to Gandarvakóttai Koravars, Thotia Naicks and Jambúvanódai mixed gang. **Criminal classes.**

Page 208, *paragraph* 4.—*Substitute* :—The control of the police in the Tanjore district is vested in the district superintendent of police at Tanjore assisted by two subdivisional police officers, one at Negapatam and the other at Tanjore, in immediate charge of five taluks and six taluks respectively. The strength of the force including the armed reserve is 1,088 constables, 10 inspectors and 45 sub-inspectors. The number of police stations is 43. **Present police establishment.**

Last paragraph.—*Substitute* :—The district jail at Tanjore was in 1909 set apart exclusively for adolescent offenders of not less than 16 and not more than 21 years of age. In 1919 the jail was styled the "Borstal Institution" and in 1924 the name was altered into the "Borstal School." A Borstal Schools' Act was passed in the Madras Council and came into force from 1st March 1927. **Borstal school.**

The school has accommodation for 497 inmates. Both casuals and habituals are received in it, but no classification is actually made and all are treated alike, and care is taken in the selection of adolescents for transfer from other jails. Those of vicious habits and defective mentality are excluded in order to avoid their contaminating influence within the school. The younger boys are housed in a separate block at night and are kept apart from older boys as much as possible at work and play and are at all times under the strict supervision of the staff and "Special Star" boys. With the exception of the special star boys and selected members of the Star class, who sleep in association, all other inmates occupy separate rooms at night. There are four grades in the school—Penal, Ordinary, Star and Special Star—the first being purely a punishment grade and promotion to the Star and Special Star grades can only be gained by merit and exemplary behaviour. The privileges attached to the Star and Special Star grades are sufficiently attractive to inspire keenness to attain them, and competition is always brisk. The work-overseers in the school are selected from the Special Star class, i.e., boys who have completed their borstal training and are fit for conditional release.

Borstal education aims at developing character, instilling the proper spirit into each boy, teaching him self-control and the difference between right and wrong and training him to be manly, straightforward and industrious. Particular attention is paid to religious and moral instruction, physical development, games and industrial training. The Boy Scout movement has also been started in the school and Ambulance and First-aid

training has also been added to the Borstal curriculum. The chief industries carried on in the school are weaving, carpentry, smithy, tailoring and house-building.

Page 209.—*Add* at the end of the Chapter the following :—

APPENDIX.

LIST OF ZILLAH, CIVIL AND SESSIONS, AND DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES OF THE TANJORE DISTRICT (1806—1932).

Zillah Court of Tanjore at Kumbakonam (1806–1843).

Names.	Date of taking charge.
Charles Woodcock	8th October 1807.
E. Powney	15th December 1810.
Sir John Forbes, Bart.	7th March 1823.
G. F. Cherry	16th January 1824.
G. Garrow	20th February 1827.
W. R. Taylor	13th January 1829
A. Maclean	3rd August 1830.
J. F. Thomas	28th June 1831.
G. Bird	3rd June 1834.
F. M. Lewin	17th November 1835.
T. Prendergast	25th February 1842.

Raised to Civil and Sessions Court from 1843.

G. T. Beauchamp	12th December 1843
F. M. Lewin	1st April 1844.
G. T. Beauchamp	January 1845.
S. Scott	6th July 1847.
G. T. Beauchamp	28th January 1855.
E. W. Bird	30th October 1856.
Æ. R. MacDonnel	17th October 1859.
R. G. Clarke	27th April 1860.

Another Civil and Sessions Court being established in 1860 *at Tranquebar called North Tanjore, the one at Kumbakonam was named South Tanjore.*

G. T. Beauchamp	April 1861.
M. J. Walhouse	1st May 1862.

Civil and Sessions Court of South Tanjore at Kumbukonam was moved to Tanjore in 1863.

E. W. Bird	25th March 1863.
R. Davidson	19th March 1866.
E W. Bird	27th June 1867.
W. S. Whiteside	28th September 1868.
P. P. Hutchins	22nd April 1870.
F. M. Kindersley	11th May 1871.

Civil and Sessions Court became District and Sessions Court under Acts X of 1872 and III of 1873.

Names.	Date of taking charge.
A. C. Burnell	30th July 1874.

Became sole District and Sessions Court between 1875 and 1878 and South Tanjore District and Sessions Court afterwards.

H. J. Stokes	19th December 1878.
G. A. Parker	11th July 1880.
C. W. W. Martin	2nd March 1883.
G. A. Parker ...	6th November 1883.
W. F. Grahame	1st March 1884.
G. A. Parker	29th July 1884.

Became again sole District and Sessions Court at Tanjore from 15th September 1884.

J. A. Davies	14th July 1885.
J. P. Fiddian	7th February 1888.
H. T. Knox	13th March 1888.
G. W. Fawcett	23rd November 1888.
J. A. Davies	23rd December 1888.
H. H. O' Farrel	3rd September 1892.
J. H. A. Tremenheere ...	1st November 1893.
J. A Davies	20th June 1894.
F. J. Sewell	11th September 1894.
T. M. Horsfall ...	10th March 1895.
F. H. Hamnett	8th July 1896.
L. E. Buckley	24th March 1898.
W. B. Ayling ...	22nd August 1898.
G. F. T. Power	4th October 1898.
J. H. Munro	23rd June 1901.
F. D. P. Oldfield	7th November 1902.
G F. T. Power	4th January 1904.
F. D. P. Oldfield	26th April 1904.
H. Moberly	15th April 1905.
F. D. P. Oldfield	10th April 1906.
J. G. Burn	1st November 1909.
A. F. G. Moscardi	1st July 1910.
J. T. Gillespie	30th July 1910.
D. G. Waller	27th June 1911.
J. T. Gillespie	1st July 1911.
F. B. Evans	21st April 1912.
A. F. G. Moscardi	1st July 1912.
C. G. Spencer	26th January 1913.
D. Venkóba Rao	11th September 1913.
H. R. Bardswell	10th April 1914.
G. H. B. Jackson	6th July 1914.
E. H. Wallace	24th July 1914.
L. G. Moore	8th April 1915.
J. R. Huggins	20th December 1915.
E. H. Wallace	11th September 1916.
R. Nárayana Ayyar	4th January 1919.
E. H. Wallace	15th February 1919.
R. Nárayana Ayyar	8th April 1920.

Became District and Sessions Court of West Tanjore at Tanjore from 1st September 1921.

Names.	Date of taking charge.
A. J. King	22nd September 1921.
A. Venkatarámayya Pantulu.	25th September 1921.
C. V. Viswanátha Sástri ...	26th October 1921.
E. P. Walsh	5th November 1921.
J. I. Smith	19th April 1922.
C. V. Viswanátha Sástri ...	2nd July 1923.
J. C. Stodart	28th December 1923.
P. C. Lobo	6th July 1925.
A. Náráyana Pantulu ...	14th June 1926.
K. S. Rámaswámi Sástri ...	12th September 1927.
A. Nárâyana Pantulu ...	13th October 1927.
J. I. Smith	2nd November 1927.
J. K. Lancashire	2nd July 1928.
K. Sundaram Chettiyar ...	30th September 1929.
E. G. Barter	24th February 1930.
K. S. Venkatachala Ayyar ...	27th June 1932
E. G. Barter	14th August 1932.

Civil and Sessions Court of North Tanjore at Tranquebár (1860 *to* 1872).

R. G. Clarke	19th July 1860.
E. W. Bird	17th April 1862.
R. B. Swinton ...	26th March 1863.
R. G. Clarke	3rd June 1863.
E. F. Elliot	1868.
R. G. Clarke	1869.
C. R. Pelly	1870.
J. H. Nelson	17th June 1872.

Moved to Negapatam in 1873 *and abolished in* 1875 *and amalgamated with South Tanjore Court at Tanjore.*

Re-opened at Tranquebár in 1878.

W. H. Glenny	29th October 1878.
J. C. Hughesdon	18th April 1879.
J. D. B. Gribble	19th September 1879.
G. D. Irvine	2nd March 1880.
F. H. Woodroffe	20th April 1880.
D. Buick	14th June 1881.
F. H. Woodroffe	15th November 1881.
J. W. Best	15th June 1882.
J. F. Smith	8th December 1882.
W. F. Grahame	21st April 1883.
T. Wier	29th February 1884.

Amalgamated on 15th September 1884 with the District Court of South Tanjore at Tanjore.

District and Sessions Court of East Tanjore opened in 1921.

Names.	Date of taking charge.
A. J. King	1st September 1921.
C. V. Viswánatha Sástri ...	8th November 1921.
A. S. Bálasubrahmanya Ayyar.	11th January 1923.
V. S Náráyana Ayyar ...	2nd July 1923.
A. S. Bálasubrahmanya Ayyar.	12th September 1923.
V. Vénugópaul Chetti ...	7th July 1924.
V. S. Náráyana Ayyar ..	6th July 1925.
Mir Zyn-ud-din	21st January 1926.
T. N. Lakshman Rao ...	2nd September 1927.
Mir Zyn-ud-din	2nd October 1927.
T N. Lakshman Rao ...	5th October 1928.
Mir Zyn-ud-din	21st November 1928.
W. MacGilligan ...	16th June 1931.
F. G. Butler	17th October 1931.
A. S. Panchápakésa Ayyar.	11th July 1932.
B. Venkata Rao	15th September 1932.
M. Shahab-ud-din	20th October 1932.

CHAPTER XIV.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Page 210, *paragraphs* 1 *to* 3—*Substitute* :—The six municipalities in the Tanjore district, five of which were constituted as long ago as 1866, are Tanjore, Kumbakónam, Negapatam, Máyavaram, Mannárgudi and Tiruvárur. Beyond the limits of these towns local affairs are managed by the district board, the taluk boards and panchayat boards. The district board has jurisdiction over the entire revenue district of Tanjore with the exception of the townships mentioned above ; and prior to 1932 there were nine taluk boards in the district, Shiyáli and Máyavaram forming a single board, and so also Arantangi and Pattukkottai. In this year, however, effect was given to the amendments introduced by the Madras Act XI of 1930 to the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920 and a taluk board was established for each taluk. Local bodies enumerated.

Under the Act of 1920 there were in this district 25 union boards functioning in important villages under the various taluk boards. By the enactment of the Amending Act of 1930, which came into force on the 26th of August that year, these union boards are now styled panchayat boards. By the same enactment the Village Panchayats Act was repealed and the panchayats constituted under it became local boards under the new Act and are also called panchayat boards. There were 331 such panchayats (exclusive of the pre-union boards) in this

district in 1931. The members to all classes of boards are elected but special provision has been made for the election of persons belonging to the depressed classes, Europeans, ladies and Muhammadans by reservation of seats to them. The presidents of all the boards are elected non-officials; so also are the vice-presidents of district and taluk boards.

Their functions and finances. The district board is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all the important roads with the bridges, culverts, road-dams and causeways across them, of all the travellers' bungalows and rest-houses, of district hospitals and dispensaries and of a large number of secondary schools. On the taluk boards fall the cost of maintaining village and feeder roads, medical institutions other than district hospitals and dispensaries, elementary education, markets, choultries, improvement of village-sites and water-supply, sanitation and vaccination. The chief functions of panchayat boards are the lighting of roads and streets within their limits, sanitation, conservancy, water-supply and drainage and to some extent education.

The Tanjore local boards have the largest income of any district in the Presidency, its average receipts amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs under the heads of general revenue excluding endowments and including railway receipts. The receipts of local boards in Coimbatore, Gódávari West, and Kistna, which come next in rank, are only slightly above half those of the Tanjore board. The chief source of income is, as elsewhere, land-cess which under the Amended Act of 1930 is levied at the rate of 18 pies in the rupee on land revenue throughout the district. The district and taluk boards get 6 pies each out of the cess and the "village development fund" 3 pies. To the panchayat boards where they exist goes the remaining 3 pies, but in non-panchayat areas this balance of cess is appropriated to the taluk board. The village development fund has been newly constituted for the improvement of communications, sanitation and public health in villages, and great possibilities are expected from it. The district board owned its own railway but for reasons detailed in Chapter VII it has been made over to the Government of India, its present value being brought into the account of the South Indian Railway undertaking as capital of the district board; this investment brings in a return of about Rs. 5 lakhs every year as dividend. Statistics of income and expenditure of the local boards is given in Table XXII of this volume; and the amount spent on such important services (excluding railways) as elementary education, secondary education, medical relief and communications in 1929–30, a normal year, came to 4·81, 2·32, 2·17 and 11·9 lakhs of rupees respectively.

Page 211, *paragraphs* 2 *and* 3.—*Substitute* :—Tanjore town was constituted a municipality in 1866. It is the richest in the district. The original strength of the council was 12 but this was raised to 18 in 1879 and to 24 in 1883 of whom 18 were elected by the rate-payers. Under Act V of 1920 the number was increased to 32, of whom 24 were elected and the rest were nominated by Government to represent minority interests. Under that Act as amended in 1930 the strength is maintained but all the members are elected, reserved seats being allowed for members of the depressed classes, Christians, Muhammadans and ladies. The power of electing its own chairmen which was given to the council at an early date had to be withdrawn more than once. It was first cancelled in 1886, restored in 1893, cancelled again in 1902 and restored in 1913 since when the office continues to be elected. The appointment of a secretary to the council was first sanctioned in 1887, but the post was abolished in 1914 in favour of an office manager. Under the present Act however, the secretaryship to the council has been revived his functions being mainly ministerial. The council employs its own health officer and a supervisor of schools. The income of the municipality rose from Rs. 42,000 in 1876 to Rs. 3 lakhs in 1931. **Tanjore** *municipality*

The clock-tower constructed at a cost of Rs. 50,000 in 1885 is a conspicuous feature of the town ; the *Ránees* after whom the tower is named contributed four-fifths of the cost, the rest being raised by public subscription. The council maintains nearly 60 miles of streets and roads (of which about 40 are metalled and in fair condition) and introduced electric lighting for the town in 1929 at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. Two markets were built in 1872, a small one within the fort and a larger and more commodious one on the glacis of the larger fort near the east gate; and considerable improvements have been made to them from time to time to cope with the increasing trade in them, Rs. 18,000 being spent in 1929–30 for constructing a central block in the smaller or the vegetable market. The capital cost of the water-supply scheme from the Vennár is Rs. 4½ lakhs. Additional capital expenditure is being incurred to render the supply more adequate for the expanding needs of the town. The Rája-Mirásdár Hospital for which the municipality was previously responsible has been taken over by Government, and the municipality now maintains only an áyurvédic dispensary and two allopathic dispensaries (one at Karuttattángudi and the other at Mánambuchávadi). The drainage system of the large fort which dates back to the times of the Mahrátta Rájas continues to serve well and ends in the sewage farm in the north fort ditch. The drainage of the rampart and other streets forms part of a comprehensive scheme for the city drainage which has not yet been completed owing

to lack of funds. Thirty schools (20 for boys and 10 for girls) are maintained by the municipality. There has been a successful effort at town extension to the north of the Pillayárpatti siding of the South Indian Railway and to the south-west of the town. It has relieved, to some extent, the congestion in certain parts of the town. The sites which lie to the north-west of the town were acquired by the municipality and divided into four blocks where better classes of houses have been constructed; further extensions are in contemplation. A few co-operative building societies have greatly helped in the construction of houses in these extensions.

Kumbakónam municipality.

Page 212, *paragraph* 2.—*Substitute* :—Kumbakónam is the second most populous town in the district, and its annual average municipal income is just below that of Tanjore When the municipality was first constituted in 1866 it had 11 councillors. The number was increased to 14 in 1867, to 24 in 1883 and to 32 its present strength in 1921, of whom 24 were elected by the rate-payers and the rest nominated by Government. Under the Act as amended in 1930 all the members are elected, seats being reserved for minorities and for ladies. The council had to be temporarily suspended in 1905 for maladministration and its power was vested in a special officer. On its reconstitution in the following year the chairman was nominated by Government but the privilege of electing him was not restored till 1919. There are three markets one of which was built in 1888 at a cost of Rs. 7,500 and the second, called " Lawley Vegetable Market " cost the council Rs. 25,000. A partial drainage scheme has been executed at a cost of Rs. 1,27,000 with the help of loans and half grant from Government. There were about 50 miles of metalled roads, 37 elementary schools (30 for boys and 7 for girls), an art school with an industrial section attached to it, an *áyurvédic* and two allopathic dispensaries besides the big hospital which is now maintained by Government; two sub-artesian bore-holes supply water to parts of the town. The acquisition of sanitary lanes in all the wards has been completed as a preliminary to a comprehensive scheme of drainage. Revised schemes for water-supply and drainage are under preparation as the original schemes fell through for want of capital. The municipality has built a second bridge across the Cauvery for which there had been a great demand. The town is having electric lights from February 1932, a private firm called the Kumbakónam Electric Supply Corporation supplying the energy required.

Negapatam municipality.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—Under the Act of 1920, the council had 32 members of whom three-fourths were elected but under the District Municipalities (Amending) Act of 1930, all the councillors are elected and the strength has been reduced to 28.

Last paragraph.—Substitute :—The lie of the town has militated against a satisfactory system of drainage being evolved. Various schemes were considered from 1887 onwards and Government has finally sanctioned the introduction of an open drainage scheme for which plans and estimates are said to be under consideration now. The municipal hospital and women and children's dispensary were handed over to Government management in May 1928. There are three markets now yielding a total average annual income of Rs. 15,000. The town has got a protected water-supply. This was brought into effect from 1914 at a cost of 9 lakhs of rupees. Water is collected in wells from an infiltration gallery in the bed of the Vettar river near Odachéri, 9 miles from Negapatam and is pumped and stored in an elevated reservoir (cost about one lakh of rupees) in the town from which it is distributed by gravitation. No house connections have yet been permitted. The transfer of the railway workshops to Trichinopoly has greatly reduced the population of the town. The problem of sewage disposal still awaits a satisfactory solution. The present system of collecting the sewage in pits at the front or back of houses and carrying it away periodically to the sewage farm is too primitive for a municipality which claims to have held the first mofussil municipal election in the presidency. The municipality owns 22 schools, including 5 schools for girls and maintains 61 miles of road some of which are unmetalled.

Máyavaram municipality.

Page 213, paragraph 2.—Add :—The privilege of electing its chairman was first granted in 1885 and the strength of the council was increased first by Act V of 1920 and again by Act X of 1930 to 24 councillors all of whom are elected. The municipal limits have been considerably extended from time to time. Mr. Burrows, who was revenue divisional officer and ex-officio vice-president of the municipality prior to the coming into force of Act IV of 1884, is credited with the construction of several bridges, culverts and dams, flights of stone steps for the important tanks, public latrines and schools.

Paragraph 3.—Substitute :—The most considerable of the municipality's earlier achievements between 1885 and 1893 were the erection of a high school at a cost of Rs. 12,400 and the provision of a good travellers' bungalow near the junction railway station at an outlay of nearly Rs. 7,000. The high school is still managed by the council and is self-supporting. Another high school was opened at Kornad in 1925 and the council also built a hostel for the students. It owns 26 elementary schools of which 6 are for girls. The municipal hospital was taken over by Government in May 1929. There are two markets but they yield a disappointing revenue. The total municipal receipts average a lakh of rupees. The administration was said to be marked by great harmony, but " where

encroachments were suffered to exist unchecked and sanitary arrangements are left to the will and pleasure of an indifferent public, no great disharmony is to be expected; and efficiency and maintenance of civic discipline should not be sacrificed to a facile avoidance of unpleasantness." *

Mannárgudi municipality.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute*:—When it was constituted in 1866 it had 12 councillors and the number was increased to 16 in 1883 of whom 12 were from 1886 allowed to be elected by the rate-prayers. In September 1903 Government found it necessary to reduce the number of the elected councillors to 8 and to deprive the council of the privilege it had long enjoyed of electing its chairman. Under the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1920 the strength of the council was raised to 20 (15 elected and 5 nominated) and the power was restored of electing its chairman. Under the Act of 1930 all the councillors are elected. One noteworthy improvement effected by the municipality is the creation of an adequate water-supply by a channel from a point on the Vadavar twelve miles away. The water is distributed by smaller channels to the various drinking water tanks in the town. The scheme was first suggested in 1870. Government was not sanguine of the adequacy of the water-supply and left the question to the decision of the council. The latter took the matter up and completed the work at a total cost of Rs. 21,940 in 1873–74. The municipality maintains twelve elementary schools including night schools. The municipal hospital was taken over by Government from 1st May 1928, but the municipality maintains an áyurvédic dispensary. In 1929–30 the council was reported to be much disturbed by faction and it was evident that (from whatever cause) the administration in several branches was seriously neglected.

Tiruvárúr municipality.

Page 214, *last paragraph*.—*Substitute*:—Tiruvarúr is the youngest municipality in the district. Proposals were made in 1894 to constitute the town into a municipality but the inhabitants pleaded their inability to bear the additional taxation involved in the proposal and the collectors thought that a sufficiently intelligent public opinion did not exist in the town. Twenty years later, on the 1st of October 1913, Tiruvarúr union and some of the adjoining villages were constituted into a municipality which began to function from the 1st of April following. The first council had a strength of 12 members, all nominated by Government with the Sub-Collector as chairman. In common with other municipalities, the constitution underwent a change under Act V of 1920 when 12 out of the 16 councillors and the chairman and vice-chairman were elected, but under the Act now in force all the councillors have to be

* G.O. No. 3519, Local and Municipal, dated 2nd September 1930.

elected. The main sources of water-supply are the Odambókki and Sukkanar rivers, tanks and two wells in the compound of the great temple and a few local fund wells in various parts of the town. A scheme of protected water-supply is under investigation. The council maintains 19 miles of road, parts of which are indifferent and sandy. Proposals for electric lighting are under consideration. There are nine elementary schools of which two are for Muhammadans and one for Adi-Dravidas. There is a Sidda Vaidya dispensary maintained by the council but the hospital has been taken over by Government.

Tranquebár union.

In 1895 there was a proposal to constitute Tranquebár into a municipality. The union panchayat passed in that year a resolution in favour of the substitution of a municipality for the union, but both the collector and the sub-collector were adverse to the idea; they considered that in spite of the fact that the town was a large one it was neither sufficiently prosperous nor sufficiently experienced in self-government to justify the change. The proposal was dropped and has not been revived since.

CHAPTER XV.—GAZETTEER.

Page 215.—*Insert* at the head of the chapter the following Gazetteer of the—

ARANTÁNGI TALUK.

Arantángi.

Arantángi is the southernmost taluk of the district and borders on the Palk Strait. It was formed out of the south-eastern portion of the old Pattukkóttai taluk in November 1910, and is in the form of a triangle with the base to the north touching the present Pattukkóttai taluk, the Palk Strait forming its eastern boundary, and Ramnad district and Pudukóttai State, its western boundary. Twenty-four villages from the Rámnád district were added to this taluk in 1929. Its total area is 398 square miles and its population in 1931 was 110,691. The main rivers, which are torrential in character, are the Pámbár, Vellár and Narasinga-Cauvéry; the first two are formed by the surplus flow of tanks in the Pudukkóttai State and the last by the surplus of the Vellár river. During the rains, the waters in these rivers are diverted into tanks which are the chief sources of irrigation in the taluk. There is no direct irrigation from the streams themselves. The cultivable area in the taluk is roughly one-third of its total area, and the wet ayacut roughly a fourth of it. Forty per cent of the wet lands are assessed at Rs. 5–4–0 per acre; and of the dry fields about 60 per cent are assessed at Rs. 1–8–0 per acre. There are no forests in this taluk.

Weaving of silk *saris* is carried on on very small scale in Arantángi by the Sowráshtrás, but the industry is not said to be quite flourishing. A large portion of the taluk is either zamindari or inam. There are only a few metalled roads, chief of which are the road from Arantángi to Avadaiyárkóvil (7 miles), the road to Káttumávadi (16 miles), and 3 miles of the road from Arantángi to Pudukkóttai. The rest of the roads are only mud-roads of which the chief are Avadaiyárkóvil to Mimisal, Arantángi to Puduvayal and Pattukkóttai and Kalagam to Avadaiyarkovil. The old pilgrim route to Rámés-waram runs along the sea-coast. The only railway in the taluk runs from Pattukkóttai to Arantángi. There are bus services connecting Arantángi with Pattukkóttai, Káttumávadi and Pudukkóttai. The following are the important places in the taluk.

Arantángi. **Arantangi,** population (in 1931) 3,081, is the headquarters of the taluk and a union panchayat and contains a taluk office, a police station, a local fund dispensary and a secondary school. There is an important fair on Tuesdays in which there is a brisk trade in country products. The Ceylon Labour Commission has a branch in this village and there is fairly large emigration from here, due partly to the lack of agricultural facilities. A Public Works Department travellers' bungalow is under construction and the chattram department owns a block of rest-houses in which no fee is charged. One of the temples is dedicated to Rajéndra-Chóléswara and was probably built during the eleventh century A.D. There is a ruined fort here, of which the walls in several places are intact. Within the fort are a few houses, a tank and some temples. The fort must have been built by the Thondaman chieftains of Arantángi. Their rule lasted two centuries beginning from the 15th century and the greatest of the chieftains was Ponnambalanátha Tondamán (1514–1569 A.D.). The principality was finally absorbed by the Séthu-pathis of Rámnád in the seventeenth century. The Thondamán Rájás of Pudukkóttai seem to have had no connexion with the Arantángi Tondamáns. The latter apparently trace their origin to the Perumal chiefs of Tinnevelly, for the first Arantángi Tondamán was called Tirunelvéliperumál-Thonda-mánár. The names of their last chiefs and the inscriptions of their times lead to the belief that they accepted the over-lord-ship of the Vijayanagar kings. Ponnambalanátha bore such haughty names as " one who knows no fear," and " one who subdued Ceylon in seven days." His son was Audiappa Achutha Náyaka Tondamán. Apparently the middle name indicates subordination to Vijayanagar.

Aliyanilai. **Aliyanilai,** two miles from Arantángi; contains an important gravel quarry from which the district board takes

a large supply of road material. It is connected with Arantángi by a railway line for removing the gravel. Population in 1931 was 1,056.

Ávadaiyárkovil.

Ávadaiyarkovil, is an important village in the taluk with a population of 2,146, in 1931, and possesses the largest and the most richly endowed temple in this portion of the Tanjore district. It is 8 miles from Arantángi with which it is connected by a good metalled road.' It has a taluk board dispensary and boys and girls' schools. Its name is thus derived: Al-Udaiyár-Kóvil, Al-Udaiyár, meaning servant-devotee, Saint Manikkavachagar having been taken as His Al (servant) and taught divine wisdom by God Athmanatha of this place. Round about the temple are a few choultries and tanks and *patasalas*. The temple is a fine structure, the spacious hall as you enter being called Raghunátha Bhúpálan Mantapam. The pillars in this hall are finely worked and on several of them are found sculptures which must represent the builders, either the Tanjore Náyak kings or the Arantángi Tondamans. The mantapam behind this is called Achutha Bhúpalan Mantapam. There are six *sabhas* or *mantapams*, one behind the other in the temple immediately in front of the *sanctum sanctorum*. Parts of these *mantapams* look very ancient to which considerable additions seem to have been made at different times subsequently. The priests are called Nambiyárs and curiously enough no Indian band (*melam*) can be played within the temple. This village is called Tiruperunthurai in the inscriptions and in the works of Manikkavachagar, so that its location near Vaikam on the Malabar coast cannot be accepted. The main temple is believed to have been built by the saint himself from funds entrusted to him while minister of the Pándyan king of Madura for buying horses for his master's cavalry. The Pándyan king was Arimarthana and he punished his minister for the misuse of the king's treasure, but the saint was rescued by a series of miracles and became a religious teacher. The older temple has been completely renovated and several valuable lithic records must have been lost in consequence. The inscriptions deciphered so far are from the more recent additions and are dated 15th and 16th centuries. An unusual thing about the temple is that there is no idol of the God or Goddess or any *Nandi* or *Dwajasthambam*. Worship is made only to the pedestals wherein ordinarily idols would have been installed. The conditions in this temple follow the saint's preaching of absolute Monism. An image of the saint is installed in a separate shrine within the temple and receives great honours. During the festivals it is his image that is carried in procession. The temple is one of the richest in Tanjore. The Náyak kings of Madura and Tanjore, the Mahratta kings of Tanjore, the Séthupathi Rájás of

Rámnád, the Tondamans of Pudukkóttai, the Rájá of Sivaganga and several poligars and richmen including the great Pachaiyappa of Madras have endowed various villages and lands for worship in the temple and the Madura king had also granted pearl fishery rights. Important festivals occur twice a year, in June-July and December-January when immense crowds attend and the idol of Manikkavachaga is carried in a silver processional car or vahanam. The management of the temple vests in the Tiruváduturai mutt one of whose *tambirans* (*monks*) is in immediate charge.

Ayangudi.

Ayangudi, population (in 1931) 1,027, a railway station on the Mayavaram-Arantangi line; is a G.T. station and the seat of a weekly market on Saturdays.

Arantá

Manamél-kudi.

Manamélkudi, population (in 1931) 3,697 is an important village on the coast and lies on the old pilgrim route to Raméswaram. There is a Raja's choultry, an European and an Indian Travellers' bungalow under Chattram management, a sub-registrar's office and a local fund dispensary. The pilgrim route having been abandoned, few persons halt at the choultry now.

Peramandúr.

Peramandur, population (in 1931) 199, an entire *inam* village, 2 miles from Avadaiyárkóvil, on the bank of the river Vellar, was a favourite place of the Tondaman chiefs. Ellaperumal Tondaman (1481-1488 A.D.) endowed the Àdikésava Perumal temple in it with inams for the conduct of certain festivals. The village was then called Parasaranputtúr. His son Ponnambalanatha Tondaman (1514-1569 A.D.) arranged for special service on the star of his nativity.

Ponpetti.

Ponpetti, population (in 1931) 865, is a small village identified as the birth-place of Buddhamithra, the author of Virasóliyam, which he composed in honour of his patron the Chola King, Vira Rajendra I (1063-1070 A.D.). There is a temple to Srí Ranganatha (Vírrunda-Perumal) to which Kempanna Udayar II donated certain taxes in 1372 A.D.

Sílattúr.

Silattur, six miles north of Arantangi, is a big village, with a population of 1941 in 1931, having an extensive wet cultivation. The people are mostly of the Nattar caste who live by agriculture. There is a weekly market on Fridays.

Tiruppunna-vásal.

Tiruppunnavásal, population (in 1931) 1,259, is an ancient village and contains in its old temple to Siva (Vridhapuríswara—Lord of the old town) inscriptions recording gifts of land made to it in the 14th century, in the reigns of Jatavarman Vírapandya, Vikrama Pandya and Jatavarman Sundara Pandya I or II.

Aliya

KUMBAKONAM TALUK.

Page 215, *paragraph* 1, *third sentence.—Substitute* :—The highest rate of assessment after the last re-settlement is Rs. 21–6–0 per acre for double crop and Rs. 14-4-0 for single crop wet lands. Ninety per cent of the total area under cultivation is irrigated.

Add at end :—Several villages on the west of the taluk were taken out in 1910 to form the Papanasam taluk, so that the area of the present taluk is now only 211·27 square miles. The greatest length north to south is 20 miles and from east to west is 18 miles. There are 141 *ayan* and 51 *inam* villages in the taluk.

Page 216, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* at end :—There is at present no prospect of connecting Kumbakónam and Nídámangalam by rail.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—The firm of tanners is Messrs. M. J. Abdulla Sahib & Sons. Between 700 and 800 skins are tanned daily and the whole output is exported to Europe. The business was dull in 1932. Population in 1931 was 5,945 including 623 Muhammadans. The name of the village is Tirukuranguturai, that is the site where, according to the local legend, the (*Kurangu*) monkey-king Vali obtained God's grace and was shot by Rama. The wall of the Apatsahayéswara temple contains an inscription saying that it was built by Sembiyan Madéviyar, the queen, mother of Uttama Chóla (970–986 A.D.) in the latter's reign. She also made gifts in the next reign (Rájáraja I, 985–1013 A.D.). There are several other inscriptions recording grants of land or jewels or cash to the temple during the times of other Chóla kings, but the oldest is that of a Pándyan king Maran Sadayan who is perhaps Jatilavarman (about 770 A.D.). Aduturai.

Page 216, *last paragraph and page* 217, *first paragraph.—Delete* as Álangudi and Amaravathi are now included in Papanasam taluk.

Page 217, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—Several interesting inscriptions were discovered in 1911 in the walls of the Nagéswara temple (after which the village is named). It would appear from these that the builder of the temple was Gandaraditya, son of Parantaka I and husband of the famous queen Sembiyan Mádéviyár. Inscriptions date from Áditya Chóla in whose reign the tower and the walls came in for repairs. The existence of Jain images round the shrine to the goddess indicates that the temple was perhaps originally a Jain one. The Cauvery was in heavy flood in 1052 A.D. and damaged the village irrigation channel which was repaired by the village Anakkudi-Tirunágéswaram.

assembly out of a gift of 100 *kasus* from a Vikramasingh Pallavaráyar of Marudam. The assembly levied an annual tax in grain on the ryots with which pooja was done in the temple. Sivite religion was expounded in the hall built by the same donor. Other records deal with several gifts to the Siva temple during the reign of Rájarája I and Rájéndra Chóla II. The village is also called Tiruvinnagar after the Vishnu temple which is referred to in the Vaishnaivite sacred books. Gópala Désikar the founder of the Munitraya-cult of Sri Vaishnavism, is said to be an incarnation of this god. Population was 785 in 1931.

Kumbakónam.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* the following population figures in the margin :—

1911	64,647
1921	60,700
1931	62,317

Last sentence.—*Substitute* :—There were among the population in 1931, 3,029 Muhammadans, 1,925 Christians and 108 Jains.

Page 218, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The annual income of the chief temples in the town is given below. They are all under the control of the Madras Religious Endowments' Board :—

	RS.
Sárangápani temple	17,500
Kumbhéswaraswámi temple	13,500
Nágéswaraswámi temple	5,150
Chakrapániswámi temple	2,850
Rámaswámi temple	1,700

Maths.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute* :—Since 1731 the town has been the headquarters of the Srí Kánchi Kámakóti Peeta, a famous Smarta religious institution, founded by the great Sivite teacher Sankaráchárya at Conjeeveram.* Srí Sankaráchárya, the great Adwaita teacher, established four great maths for the propagation and preservation of the Vedic religion at Badarikásrama on the Himalayas, at Dwáraka in Kathiawar, at Jagannath on the East Coast and at Sringéri in Mysore State, appointing his four disciples as the heads of these institutions, and himself spent his last days at Conjeeveram where he established the present math which continued there till 1731 when owing to political troubles in the neighbourhood, it was removed to Tanjore on the invitation of Rája Pratáp

* For the following account of the *math*, the compiler is indebted to its present head.

Singh and then to the banks of the Cauvery at Kumbakónam at the special request of the then head of the math.

It appears from the earliest record in the math called the *Punyaslokamanjari* compiled from the original sources then available by Sadasiva Bódéndra (the 66th Acharya from the founder, 1523–1539 A.D.) that Sankarácharya died in his 32nd year in Kali-era 2625 or 477 B.C., that is that he was born in 509 B.C. The original Sankara Vijaya composed by the 20th Acharya in descent Arbha Sankara (397–436 A.D.) quoted in another compilation called *Gururathnamala* written between 1586–1638 A.D. supports the above dates and says that the first Sankaracharya was a contemporary of the Andhra king Hala of Maghada who ascended the throne in 2593 of Kali-era. Sankarácharya was succeeded at a tender age by Sarvagnatman who came from Brahmadésam in Tinnevelly district and among the latter's successors was a nominee hailing from Tirumangalakudi in this taluk. The 16th in descent was Ujjwala, a contemporary of the Chéra king Kulasékhara Varma, the 18th Suréndra, the 20th Arbha, a contemporary of King Harsha of Ujjain (397–436 A.D.), the 23rd Sachitsukha, a contemporary of Arya Bhata, the great Indian astronomer of Kali year 3600 or 497 A.D. Dhíra Sankara, the 38th Achárya (788–840 A.D.), was so famous that he was regarded as an *avatar* of the first Sankarácharya himself.

Coming to medieval times the more famous of the successors on the headship were the 45th Paramasivéndra, a contemporary of the poet Sómadéva who wrote the *Káthasaritságara* and the 47th Chandrasékhara who flourished in the reign of King Kumarapala, the patron of Hémachárya, the Jain priest in 1165 A.D. His successor Chidvilása was a contemporary of the poet Srí Harsha, the author of *Naishadha*. The founder of Vijayanagar Vidyáranya was a disciple of the 51st guru Vidyatírtha. The 54th Vyásáchala flourished between 1487 and 1506 A.D. and the 55th was Chandrachúda (1506–1523). The 57th in descent was Paramasivéndra, the preceptor of the famous Sadásiva Brahman of Nerúr, Karúr taluk, a sketch of whose life appears in the Trichinopoly District Gazetteer. It was at the instance of the next Acharya Atmabhódendra (1586–1638) that Sadásiva composed the *Gururatnamála*. The 59th was Nama Bódhéndra, the famous founder of the Bhakti cult whose tomb stands at Góvindapuram near Kumbakónam. He was the originator of the Bhajanas which are such a common feature of Hindu religious worship at present. Srí Chaitanya was the originator of a similar cult in Bengal. Atmaprakása the 60th *swami* was patronized by the Tanjore Rájas and it was during the time of his successor Mahadéva (1704–1746 A.D.) that the math was shifted first

to Tanjore and then to Kumbakónam. The present Acharya, the 68th, succeeded in 1908 and has toured the country several times instructing his followers on the ethics of their religion.

Among the copper plate grants preserved in the math, the earliest is dated 1291 A.D. and was issued by Vijayaganda Gópala of the Telugu Chóda line of kings of Thondamandalam who reigned from 1260 A.D. Four plates, two of Víra Narasimha and two of his brother the famous Krishnadéva Ráya of Vijayanagar are also in the group, besides one each from the Tondaman Raja of Pudukottai and Vijayaranga Chokkanátha of Madura, the great Moghul at Delhi and Akkanna and Madanna ministers of Kutub Shahi Sultan of Golkonda. They all record the grant of tax-free lands to the math as represented by the Acharyas of the time. The math maintains a Védánta *patasala* at Jambukéswaram, Trichinopoly, and manages one of the biggest temples at Conjeeveram, known as the "Kamakshi Amman Devasthanam," Kamakshi being the presiding deity of the Peetam. It contains a life-like image of the Adi Sankaracharya, to which worship is offered daily.

Chattrams. *Page* 219, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—Two more choultries have been built since 1906. One of them stands near the railway station and was built by Aramanai Krishna Bágavathar at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and the other in the Mahamakam Tank West Street cost its builder Aramanai Rangaswámi Bágavathar Rs. 30,000.

Industries. *Page* 220, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—At the census of 1931, 1,693 persons were returned as being engaged in silk-weaving as principal or subsidiary occupation.

Sanitation, etc. *Paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—The opening of sanitary lanes is said to have improved the general health in the town. Rs. 2 lakhs have so far been spent on the town drainage. The place was known in ancient times as *Tirukkudamukku* (literally sacred pot's nose) and it is still known as Tiru-kudandai by orthodox Vaishnavites.

Nachiyár-kóvil. *Last paragraph, line* 2.—*For* "3,066" *read* "3,105 in 1931."

Page 221, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The Garuda vehicle is really made of wood though the popular belief is that it is of stone. Near this village is Tirunáraiyúr, population (in 1931) 1895, which gave its name to a *Nadu* or division in Chóla times. It has been sung of by the Vaishnavite Tirumangai Alwár and by the Saivite Gnanasambanda and Sundaramúrti. Lands, silver vessels, and a fly whisk with gold handle were given to the Sidhéswara temple by queen Sembiyan Mádéviyár. It was the birth-place of Nambiyándar Nambi, the compiler of

the Dévaram hymns, and a contemporary of Rájarája I. There is a Pidári temple referred to for which grants were made in Vikrama Chóla's time (1118–35 A.D.). The Vishnu temple is the one in Nachiárkóvil revenue village.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—**Pandanallur**, population (in 1931) 1,972, lies in the north-east corner of the taluk. There is an old Siva temple here. The site where the temple stands has the appearance of a fort; the walls have disappeared, but there are ditches in two sides. The fort is believed to have been built by the Nayakas. Rough country paper was once made in this village. Pandanallúr.

Paragraphs 3 *and* 4.—*Delete* as Pápanásam and Rájagiri are now in Pápanásam taluk.

Paragraph 5.—*Add*:—Population (in 1931) was 3,323. The temple has now been completely renovated at a cost of Rs. 30,000. Swámimalai.

Page 222, *paragraph* 2.—*For* "3,426" *read* "3,769 in 1931." *Add* at end:—The annual income of the math is said to be Rs. 90,000. About twenty inscriptions were deciphered in 1914 in the temple dedicated to Tirutatakéswara. From one of the inscriptions it would appear that the village was the scene of a battle between the Chólas and the Pándyas and that the latter were beaten and retreated in shame. The inscriptions relate to the reigns of Chóla and Pándya kings (the earliest being that of Parantaka I) and the latest of Perumal Kulasékhara Pándya, son of Maravarman (1268–1308) who had killed his father, and to Vijayanagar times. The temple had suffered from a series of defalcations by its own priests. One such defalcation occurred in the reign of Kulóthunga Chóla I, which was punished by the forfeiture of the property of the offender. In 1185 A.D. a gift of land was made to the images and to Kungaliyakalaya Náyanár and other Siva devotees of whom the former is said to have turned the face of the deity back to its normal position as the same had turned aside, it is said, "to save Tátaka's shame." There is no reference to the present math in any of these twenty inscriptions which shows that the math was established later. Tirupanandál.

Last paragraph, line 2.—***For*** "11,237" ***read*** "12,759 in 1931." Tiruvidamarudúr.

Page 223.—*Add* at end of paragraph 1:—The school building for which a Tanjore princess gave Rs. 3,000 has been declared to belong to the palace, and is now rented by the school maintained by the math. What is left of the late Amar Sing's estate has now been declared to belong to Surendranath Inglay, a distant relation of the late prince Ecoji. He is not in receipt of any State pension now.

The *lingam* idol in the temple is one of the biggest in South India, next only in point of size to those at the big temples at Tanjore and Gangaikonda-Chólapuram. Many of the stone records, distinctly refer to Parantaka I (905–947 A.D.). A Chola king while rebuilding portions of the temple had the records on its walls, relating to the Pallava king Nandivarman II, copied in the new temple. The village assembly of Tirai-múr-nádu in which this place was included had, it appears, 300 members, a very heavy number for a rural parliament. A Chóla queen Panchavan Mahadévi (of Rájarája I, 985–1013) presented a gold image of the goddess and several jewels to the temple, and a Kaikóla Perumbadai (regiment) helped in the construction of parts of the thousand (really 100) pillared mantapam. Apparently the weavers handled their bows and arrows as dexterously as their shuttles, and this accounts for the royal favour shown to this caste which is described as Vira-Chólanterinja-kaikólar. Another record refers to the agent of the king in Kongu Nádu, which is corroborated by Parántaka Chóla's inscription on the Tiruchengódu hill (Salem district). Temple repairs were provided for in a later Pándya King's reign (1268–1308 A.D.). In the reign of Sadásivaráya of Vijayanagar, Vittala, his general gave two villages to the great temple (A.D. 1545). Nalladi in Tirunaniyur Nadu (about 8 miles away) was given to the temple in 1129 A.D. in the time of Vikrama Chóla. The gift must have lapsed long ago, as the lands in the village are now owned by farmers on ryotwari tenure. There is no record in the inscriptions to show when and how the temple passed into the hands of the present management. Parayars and other Panchamas are not admitted into the temple; but they are permitted to drag the heavy car on *Taipusam* day.

Tiruvalan-juli.

Page 223, *paragraph* 2.—*Substitute*:—**Tiruvalanjuli,** population (in 1931) 4,929, six miles west of Kumbakónam, is noted for its fine temple, a handsome building containing some delicately chiselled stone work. The figures are said to indicate a Jain origin, but there is nothing about them characteristic of the Jains. The following legend is told about this village. Once upon a time a deep chasm appeared in the Cauvery as it flowed past this village into which its waters were drawn. A holy man by name Varaganda Muni offered himself as a sacrifice and thus stopped the flow of the waters into the nether-world and enabled the river to take its present course towards the sea, and thus enrich the country through which it passed. This village has in consequence become a sacred place and was called the "sacred right-curled whirlpool" Tiru-valan-chuli. The temple which has been sung about in the *Devarams* was the recipient of several gifts during the time of the Chólas of the Vijayalaya line from Parántaka I, till about 1224 A.D.

(Rájarája III). Rájarája I's queen Lókamádévi and two daughters of whom the elder Kundavi subsequently married Vimaláditya, the Eastern Chálukya king, are said to have presented jewels to it. The images of the three Tamil saints (Tirunávukkarasu, Manickaváchagar and Kannappar) were set up in this temple and gifts of land were made to them in Rájarája II's reign (1158 A.D.). The inscriptions also refer to a Vellai-Pillayár temple in which are found a number of inscriptions of the time of Rájarája III; it was probably built in his time. A *Sweta* or white idol of Ganésa appears now in a shrine in front of the temple (in the second enclosure) and is recorded to have been put up by one Basavayya, an officer under Krishnadéva Ráya.

Page 224, *paragraph* 1.—*Delete* as it is now included in Pápanásam taluk. Valangiman.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—**Vinayagateru,** population (in 1931) 1,668, lies thirteen miles north-north-east of Kumbakónam as the crow flies on an island in the Coleroon and is connected with the bank by the bridge over the Lower Anicut, which crosses the river here. During the floods of 1924, which were the heaviest on record, 80 houses were washed away. The island was completely under water and the people were removed to the road between the bridges connecting the two arms of the river. The Tirupanandal math fed them for a week and the Flood Relief Committee distributed provisions and helped in rebuilding their houses. Rs. 6,000 was granted by Government by way of loans to the ryots for reclaiming the lands damaged by the floods, besides remission of kist. Vinayagateru.

Alagadripudur, hamlet of Krishnapuram, was known in olden days as Tiruputtúr, and contains an ancient temple to Swarnapuréswara from which seven inscriptions have been copied. The temple was renovated in 1928. The earliest inscription relates to the time of Rájarája I (950–985). The central shrine and *vimana* of the temple were built in his time and the Brahman quarter of the village was known as Paradayakudi. A shrine to the Sun-God (Súryadéva) was built inside this temple. The village assembly is said to have met at a matam on the north bank of the village tank. The matam has disappeared though the tank still exists.

Darasuram, near Kumbakónam, population (in 1931) 3,286, contains ancient temples the architectural merits of which are greater than those of the great temples at Kumbakónam itself. One of the temples is to Sóméswara which an inscription says was in Kumbakónam or Tirukkuda-mukku. The Airavatéswara temple is the second. Its north verandah consists of 108 sections in each of which is a sculpture of a Siva saint whose name is given above the figure. The names of Saiva devotees,

the devotees themselves and the chief incidents connected with their lives are sculptured in the central hall. Saivite hero worship had started then. Twelve inscriptions were copied in 1908, two in 1915 and one in 1929.

The temple seems to have been built by Rájarája II, and the name Dárásúram is said to be a corruption of Rájarájéswaram. The temple is said to present a unity of appearance, without any sign of later additions. The idol was called Rájarájéswaram Udayár and the fact that there are no inscriptions prior to Rájarája II shows that the temple was built by this king.

Suriyan-Kovil, nine miles to the east of Kumbakónam and two miles from Aduturai railway station; contains the only temple to the Sun-God and his two consorts, in South India. It seems to have been built by Kulóthunga I. The Gahadévala kings of Kanouj were Sun-worshippers, and the existence of idols to Viswéswara and Visalakshi in this temple (as in Benares) indicates that this worship of the Sun-God was a North Indian idea. The worship of the Sun is as old as the Védas and it forms the chief item in a Hindu's daily prayer. He has also come to be recognised as Vishnu as his name Súrya-Náráyana shows. Shrines to the Sun-God existed in North India from very early times, but the only one to that God in the south is here, though in every Siva temple the Navagraha mantapam contains the Sun among the nine planets and presents to one or other of the planets were made and recorded in inscriptions. The village had a population of 914 in 1931.

Pattiswaram, population (in 1931) 2,830, is noted as the residence of Góvinda Dikshithár, the famous Tanjore minister. In the Siva temple at Rámanáthan-Kóvil near this village is an inscription which refers to the temple of Panchavan Mádéviswarathu Mahádévi at Palaiyúr, a mile and a half away, which was a secondary Chóla capital, or a Palli-padai. Panchavan Mádévi was a queen of Rájarája I and the temple was built over her mortal remains. Temple building over sepulchres is not warranted by the *agamas* (schemes of Hindu temple worship), but there have been several instances of such temples being raised over the graves of kings and queens and of great men. The temple at Pattiswaram contains life-size stone images of Góvinda Díkshitar, the great Brahman scholar-minister of Achutappa Náyaka and his successor, and of his wife and of certain Tanjore kings and the Dikshitar is said to have lived here and improved the temple. There is also an image of Buddha in the temple besides a few Jain figures. This Góvinda Díkshita was born of poor parents in an obscure Mysore village. Through the help of his uncle he took service under the Náyak of Arni and came to Tanjore one of whose

princes married the daughter of the Arni chief. By dint of merit he became *pradhani* or chief minister to two successive Náyak kings of Tanjore. He was responsible for extensive repairs to the Mahamakam tank and the sixteen stone-mantapas on its banks with the sites from which the Náyak kings distributed gifts and the other sixteen-pillared Tulápurushadána mantapam has representation in carving in its ceiling of the Tulábára (weighing against gold) of the Náyak king. The Rámaswami temple at Kumbakónam was built and Mahadánapuram and Ayyampéttai *agraharams* were founded and several streets known as Ayyan-teruvu, etc., at Kumbakonam town were opened in Góvinda's time. The construction of *Pushya-mantapams* in the bathing ghats along the Cauvery was due to his great religious fervour. Besides being an administrator, Góvinda Díkshita was also a great writer. His poem *Harivamsasara-Charitram* runs into 23 cantos and his treatise on music (*Sangitasiddha-nidhi*) is reputed a work of rare merit. Sáhityaratnakara, a work of his son Yegnanárayana, gives several biographical details of his father and of the Náyaka kings of Tanjore. The Rája's Sanskrit college at Kumbakónam was also founded by Góvinda himself. Three matams are said to have existed here, but they have disappeared. No descendant of Góvinda Díkshita lives in this village or at Kumbakónam. It is not known if the great man has any descendants alive anywhere now.

Solamaligai, population (in 1931) 1,274, half a mile from Pattíswaram, is said to have contained the palace of an ancient Chóla king about 900 years ago covering an area of ·25 square mile. The last remnants of the fort wall were destroyed about fifty years ago and the *debris* were used for road metal in Kumbakónam. There are now no traces of the palace left; only a big mound of broken bricks is left to mark the site of the ancient palace. Old Chóla coins are frequently picked up from the locality after rains and the names of the hamlets of the village (Ariya-padai-vídu, Mana-padai-vídu, Pudu-padai-vídu and Pambai-padai-vídu) would go to show that the palace was surrounded by military barracks. Ancient inscriptions in the district speak of the Chóla king from his "Palace at Palaiyáru" issuing royal orders. The palace referred to must have been this one which is close to the revenue village of Palayáru.

Tiruvisalur, population (in 1931) 2,023, on the north bank of the Cauvery was known in old times at Vembarrúr. The temple deity was sung about by Gnanasambandar. About a hundred inscriptions were copied from the temple in 1907. As usual they relate mostly to gifts by various people. The queen of Gandaraditya and mother of Uttama Chóla, the devout Sembiyán Mádéviyar, is among these and her gifts were gold

ornaments and vessels. Rájarája I performed a *Tulabara* (weighing against gold) of himself and his queen in this temple. Among the royal donors was a Pándya queen whose presents consisted of ornaments to a temple then outside her husband's kingdom. There was a *matha* on the northern bank of the "fresh water pond" in the temple. A sculpture near the *mantapa* on the south side of the temple, perhaps represents the builder whose name was Ananta Sivan; the inner *gopura* and the enclosing verandahs were built by Vikrama Chóla (1118–1135), the minor shrines and the outer *gopura* by Rájéndra Chóla (1011–1143). The only non-Chóla record is that of Krishnadéva Raya of Vijayanagar who remitted certain taxes in favour of the temple.

Tirubuvanam, population (in 1931) 755, on the road from Kumbakónam to Tiruvidamarudúr is believed to have been named after Kulóthunga Chóla III who was a Tirubhavana Chakravarti. Two Pandya inscriptions copied in 1911 from the Srí Ranganatha temple show that in the 14th century the Kavalgárs who were natives of Kulamangala-nadu contracted with the villagers not to be unjust or cause injury to them and in return for their watching the village to receive a *sélai* on each first marriage among the Kavalgárs—a curious price for securing safety from burglars and cattle-lifters. The Siva temple to Kampaharéswara records gifts in the above Chóla king's time. The tower is modelled after the *gopuram* of the great Tanjore temple.

MANNÁRGUDI TALUK.

Page 225, first paragraph.—Substitute :—

Mannárgudi. Mannárgudi is the central taluk of the district. Its population is almost stationary having increased by 4·7 per cent between 1901 and 1911, fallen by 2·5 per cent between 1911 and 1921 but risen again by 4·6 per cent in 1931. The western part of it is largely composed of dry land while the remainder lies within the Cauvery delta. Over two-thirds of the total extent are irrigated. As a result of the construction of the Méttúr reservoir, wet cultivation in the taluk will be increased by 50,000 acres by an extension of the Vadavár canal system.

The taluk is on the whole rather uninteresting except that the town of Mannárgudi can boast of some good weaving and metal work as well as some educational and religious institutions. The north is traversed by the Negapatam-Tanjore section of the South Indian Railway, with a branch from Nidamangalam to Mannárgudi but means of communication in other parts are difficult. It is often more convenient to go

right round by rail from Pattukkóttai *via* Tiruvarúr and Nídamangalam to Mànnargudi than by the road leading direct between these places.

Paragraph 2, *second line.—For* "Population 1,970" *read* "Population (in 1931) 1,853," and *add* to the paragraph the following:—and belong to the 12th and 13th centuries (1196–1222 A.D.). Kóvilvenni.

Page 226, *paragraph* 2.—*Substitute*:—

Mannárgudi, population (in 1931) 22,764 of whom 938 were Mussalmans, 577 Christians and 118 Jains. The town is a municipality and contains the offices of a revenue divisional officer, a tahsildar, a district munsif and a sub-registrar, a police station, a Government and two private hospitals, a travellers' bungalow, a private market, a second grade college, a high school and a Sànskrit *pátasála*. The town boasts of some antiquity, three of its temples having been founded by Chóla kings. Several of the inscriptions copied here in 1897 relate to grants by the Chólas or the Pándyas; and there is also an inscription of the Hoysàla Víra Rámanátha, son of Víra Sóméswara (1234–1252 A.D.). This Rámanátha is said to have held charge of the southern part of his father's kingdom which included the Chólamandalam also. There is a tradition that the Hoysalas had a palace here, and Mélavasal (a short distance to the west of the town) is said to be called after its western gate. There seem to be no traces of the palace. The hall in front of the inner shrine in the Rájagòpálaswami temple is called Vallála-ráyan mantapam, perhaps because it was built by one of the Vallála or Hoysala kings. In the middle of last century extensive repairs to the temple walls were effected by a revenue divisional officer by name Alagiasinga Nayudu to whom is attributed the construction of the hall in front of the second tower and the canal from the Vadavar tank for supply of water to the several tanks in this town. Mannárgudi.

Page 227, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The tank is called Gópralayam and not Gópaláráyan and derives its name from the temple near it of a *rishi* of that name. The Náyak king who built the greater part of the Rájagópálaswami temple was Raghunátha Náyaka. The temple festival in Panguni (March-April) is not "in honour of the birth of Gópálan" which occurred in August-September on Maríjayanti day, but to commemorate the early childhood of Srí Krishna and is called *Vennaithdzhi* (the butter-pot) when numberless pilgrims carry small pots of butter and throw balls of it at the idol as it is carried in procession. The untouchables of the locality have the special privilege of dragging the temple car which is the biggest in the district (after the one at Tiruvárúr) and are permitted to approach as far as the second tower.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—The Jains here all belong to the Digambara section and numbered 118 in 1931.

Page 228, *paragraph* 1, *last three sentences*.—*Substitute* :—It treated (in 1931) 22,632 patients and is now under the control of the Government. There is also a private hospital founded in 1890 by an Indian apothecary and a dispensary managed by the Wesleyan Mission who have an important station here in charge of a European missionary and run the Findlay College. The mission buildings lie mostly in the village of Asésham but are included within the municipality.

Nídamangalam. *Paragraph* 2, *first sentence*.—*Add* at end "and by rail". *For* the fifth sentence *substitute* :—Population (in 1931) was 2,857.

Add at end of paragraph :—The local fund hospital occupies part of the old Raja's chattram. The underground cellars in it have been closed. *Bona fide* travellers, irrespective of caste, are given free food or food stuffs at the Chattram.

Paragraph 3, *first two sentences*.—*Substitute* :—

Peruvalandán. **Peruvalandan,** thirteen miles south of Mannárgudi. Population in 1931 was 2,896.

Tirumakkóttai. *Paragraph* 4.—*Add*:—Population in 1931 was 1,594.

Kalappál. **Kalappál,** hamlet of Kurichimoolai, population (in 1931) 1,326, is an ancient village, and contains three old temples to Alagianáthaswámi, Kailásanáthaswámi, Anaikátha Perumál. Inscriptions copied from them relate to Pándya and Chóla times and record grants of land. The Chóla kings are Kulóthunga III (1178–1216) and Víra Rájéndra I (1063–1070) and the Pándya king so far identified is Kulasékhara I (1268–1308).

Kóttúr. **Kóttúr,** population (in 1931) 1,926, is another village of some antiquity. Twenty-three inscriptions were copied in this village in 1912, mostly in Tamil. They were almost entirely Chóla and dated from Rájarája I (950–985) to Rájarája III (1216–1248) and recorded grants to temples. One of the donors was a merchant of Gangaikondachólapuram, carrying on business in Dharani-Chintámani-Perunderuvu (perhaps the big bazaar street). One of the inscriptions of the time of Kulóttunga Chóla III in 1180 A.D. (No. 445 of 1912) is useful as fixing the date of *Periyapuranam*. The donor is one Pallavaráyan, brother of Sekkilár the author of the above Tamil work, which must therefore have been written in the latter part of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. A small shrine to Tirugnána-peria-pillayár was built in the Siva temple in the time of Rájarája III (1216–1248), and money and lands were endowed for it, one of the donors being a Brahman lady. There are also a few records of the Mahratta Rájas of Tanjore; two of them being written on slabs lying

in the fields and recording gifts of land for the prosperity of the Mahárája and his Dalavy Ananda Ráyar Sáheb. Raghunátha Náyaka of Tanjore (1614–1632) gave ten velis of land to the temple.

Tirukkalár, population (in 1931) 922, is famous in Sivite tradition as the place where Kalámuni and Dúrvása worshipped Siva in the form of Párijátavanéswarar. A dozen records were copied from the temple here in 1902. One of them refers to a famine in 1391 A.D. (*Prajápathi*) and to the philanthropy of a private individual. This was in the time of Virúpáksha I of Vijayanagar. The other inscriptions relate to Chóla, Pándya and Vijayanagar times and merely record gifts to the temple or to private individuals. Five copper plates from this temple are now kept in the Madras Museum and relate to Chóla times. Tirukkalár.

Tiruvaraméswaram, population in 1931 was 1,028. A place of much antiquity. It was known as Nedumanal or Madana-manjari-Chaturvédimangalam. In 1911 about 40 inscriptions were copied in the temple dedicated to Rámánathéswara. The records are chiefly Chóla, Rájarája I (985–1013 A.D.) and Rájéndra Chóla I (1013—1043 A.D.). Tiruvaraméswaram.

Vaduvúr, population (in 1931) 1,117, distant 10 miles from Mannàrgudi on the road to Tanjore, is a large Vaishnavite centre, and contains a big temple to Kódandarámaswami. There is a festival in Masi in honour of the birth of Ráma. Vaduvúr.

MÁYAVARAM TALUK.

Page 229, *paragraph* 1, *second sentence.—Substitute*:—It has an area of 282 square miles and a population in 1931 of 262,361, and a density of 930, the heaviest after Kumbakònam.

Last line.—Substitute:—The only metalled roads in the taluk connect its headquarters with Kumbakònam, Nannilam and Tranquebar, and the road to Shiyali is partly metalled. The taluk is, however, traversed by three lines of railway one from Madras to Tanjore, another from Máyavaram to Arantangi and the third from Máyavaram to Tranquebar. The last was opened in November 1925.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—**Ánatándavapuram**, five miles north-east of Mayavaram and a railway station. Population in 1931 was 1,906. The place is noted for its money lenders and is one of the 18 villages in which there are settlements of Váthima Brahmans. Gopalakrishna Bharathi, the author of the metrical version of the now famous Nandanár-Charitram,* or Ánatándavapuram.

* This *Charitram* is a devotional play enriched with highly emotional songs and flashes of wit and humour. The author lived from 1811 to 1881 A.D.

the story of Nándan, the Panchama Saint, wrote his work while he was residing in this village. He was a bachelor and hailed from Narimanam, a village in Nannilam taluk. An inscribed stone found in the house of the village munsif in 1911 records the gift in 1596 A.D. of a village to the temple of *Vinaitírtha Perumal* (or Vythináthaswámi) by a native of Vaithíswarankóvil (then called Pullirukkuvélir). The stone had been removed from the local Ayyanar temple in whose walls it was imbedded.

Dharmapuram.

Page 230, *paragraph* 1, *third sentence.—Substitute* :—The *math* has an estate of 500 *vélis* of which about 200 *vélis* lie within this district and the rest in the Tinnevelly district.

Population of Mannanpandal of which this is a hamlet was 2,508 in 1931.

Add at end :—There were 15 *tambirans* in the *math* in 1932. The management of the *math* is under the general supervision of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. The chief *tambirán* or head of the institution is called Pandárasannadhi, and the right of the present holder of the office is the subject of litigation.

Kónérirájapuram.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—**Kōnērirājapuram**, 12 miles south-west of Máyavaram, population (in 1931) 2,672. Like Ánatándavapuram it is noted for its Váthima Brahman money lenders. It contains an ancient temple to Umámahéswara, built by Sembiyan Mádéviyár, widow of king Gandaráditya, a Saivite devotee and writer, and is said to mark the spot where the king was buried. He was the father of Uthama Chóla who reigned between 970–985 A.D. Gandaráditya himself was the Chóla king a few years earlier and left at his death his son Uthama, a mere child. Mádévi was a devout queen and endowed this temple which she built in memory of her husband liberally and had a figure of her husband cut in the wall in the act of worshipping the idol. She lived long and her gifts to temples and temple-building activities are noticeable even in the time of Rájarája, the Great, 985–1013 A.D. She was a remarkable queen of the age and appears from the inscriptions to have been greatly venerated in her own time.

Korukkai.

Paragraph 3, *first two sentences.—Substitute* :—**Korukkai,** 5 miles north-east of Máyavaram. Population (in 1931) 1,207; many of whom are Késika Brahmans. This sub-division of Brahmans is less literate than the others, and its members are poor and follow avocations that are generally despised by the rest. Késika means "hairy," an appellation which does not seem to be specially applicable to this caste.

Kuttálam.

Paragraph 4.—*Add* :—Population in 1931 was 6,367. The village was named Thiruthuruthi in the *Dévarams* and was

visited by the Tamil saints Gnánasambanda and Sundara. In some inscriptions the temple is called Uktavédíswara's and in others, which are of later date, as that of the Siva of the stone-temple, the old temple having been rebuilt in stone subsequently. A bath in the temple tank is said to have cured Sundara of some illness, and one of his hymns sings the praises of the deity apparently in grateful recognition of the divine intervention. The mother of Uthama-Chóla Sembiyan Mádéviyar built this temple in stone and endowed it with lands for worship and for the chanting of the Védas. Another temple to Omkáréswara was built by Jayadéva-Pallavaráyar, who endowed it with land in 1203 A.D. when Kulóthunga Chóla III was king. Krishnadéva Raya, the Vijayanagar king, is recorded as having remitted certain taxes in its favour on the occasion of a Mahámakam festival, at Kumbakónam.

Page 231, *paragraph* 1, *first three sentences.—Substitute* :— **Máyavaram,** population (in 1931) 31,887. A railway junction on the main line of the South Indian Railway from Madras to Tuticorin with branches to Arantangi and Tranquebar; a municipality, and the headquarters of the revenue divisional officer (a deputy collector), a subordinate judge, district munsif, tahsildar, stationary sub-magistrate and sub-registrar. It contains a police station, a good travellers' bungalow and Government hospital, two high schools and five Sánskrit schools. Máyavaram.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*.—This temple is being completely renovated by Náttukóttai Chettiárs and has so far cost them Rs. 20 lakhs. There is a second Siva temple in the town dedicated to Panchanathéswara about half a mile from the great temple. Inscriptions mainly of Chóla times have been discovered on the walls of both these temples.

Paragraph 3, *last two sentences.—Substitute* :—The temple has an income of Rs. 13,000 a year and is under the Madras Religious Endowments Board. There is a big private chattram at Tiruvilandúr founded by a rich ryot by name Subba Pillai in 1838, a member of the Pallavaráyanpet family. Brahmans and Sudras are fed free. The town like several towns in the district is notorious for mosquitoes, and nothing has so far been done to abate this nuisance.

Page 232, *paragraph* 1.—*For* " Population 1,708," *substitute* " Population in 1931 was 2,176." Parasalúr.

Paragraph 2.—*For* " Population 2,884," *substitute* Population (in 1931) 3,059." Tirukkadaiyur.

Last sentence.—Substitute :—The institution has an income of Rs. 50,000 a year and is under the control of the Dharmapuram *math*.

The deity in the great temple is called Srí Kala-Kala-déva. There are in it inscriptions of Chóla and Pándya times. During the reign of Krishnadéva Ráya, a Brahman named Apatsaháya of this village, who had taken part in the expedition of the king against Raichúr, repaired the temple; the other records are dated from the time of Chóla Rájéndra I to Pándya Kulasékhara I (1268–1308). One of the inscriptions refers to a brother of Sekkilár of Kunnattúr as having gifted some land to the Amritaghatéswara temple. This Sekkilár was the author of *Periapuranam*, and was a contemporary of Kulóthunga Chóla II. For his great work he was offered the whole of Thondamandalam, but he turned ascetic and so the king appointed Sekkilár's brother as his minister. The festival in commemoration of the Markandéya's victory over Yama is attended by about 10,000 people. The village is a railway station on the Tranquebár-Máyavaram line, 4 miles from the former place.

Tiruvaduthurai. *Paragraph* 3.—*For* "Population 3,169," *substitute* "Population (in 1931) 3,211."

Add:—A suit for settling a scheme for the proper management of the *math* and its estate is now pending in the courts.

Paragraph 4, *first sentence.*—*Substitute*:—

Tranquebar. **Tranquebar** (vernacular Tárangambádi, the "wave village"): Population in 1931, 12,796 (in 1901 it was 13,142), is the terminus of the railway, and is situated on the coast 19 miles east-south-east of Máyavaram.

Page 236.—*Add* at end:—Only a small part of the Siva temple still remains, and the walls are crumbling away under the action of the waves. A few yards to the east of the Danesborg castle now used as a travellers' bungalow, and between it and the Nadar's bungalow the congregation of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission built a stone mound in 1906 with the following inscription: "1706–1906.

Here by the Grace of God landed on the 9th July 1706, the first Evangelical Lutheran Missionaries to India Bartholomes Zeigenbalg and Henerich Plutschau."

Outside the fort and on the road leading to it from Máyavaram a memorial pillar about 40 feet high has been erected to the memory of Rao Bahadur T. Ratnasámi Nádár, a member of the Porayar Nádár's family by his friends and admirers.

Valuvur. **Valuvur,** half a mile from Elandangudi railway station. Population (in 1931) 1,307 This is noted as the birth place* of

* Another village in the Madura district also claims to be his birth place.

the Tamil saint Manickavâchagar who is said to have lived in the ninth century A.D. He was a Brahman and became minister to King Arimardana Pándya of Madura. The story of how he spent his master's treasure in building the temple at Avadayárkóvil, his imprisonment and rescue by a series of miracles, is described under Avadaiyárkóvil, Arantangi taluk. Fifteen inscriptions were copied in 1912 from the walls of Virát-taníswara temple in this village, of which ten belong to the Chóla period, two to Vijayanagar and three to others. Two of the last record the construction of a *gopura* (tower) and walls and the gift of a street by one Alagaperumál Pillai, son of Gángéyar Ganapatináyan Pillai of Nallavúr. One of the Vijayanagar inscriptions is dated 1402 A.D. (Bukka II). Certain lands submerged by floods in the Cauvéry and lying waste were reclaimed and brought under cultivation under certain concessions. In 1434 A.D. a tank and irrigation channel were constructed and the temple income was increased. There is an inscription of Sundara Pándya in 1276 A.D. The shrine to the Goddess was built in the time of Kulóthunga Chóla III (1183 A.D.) and one to Manickavâchagar was added, for which endowments were made both for worship and for recitation of his work Tiruvembávai. He was called Vaduvúrár, and this Vaduvúr is identified with the present village of Valuvúr. The sweets of office having no attraction for the minister, the latter set out on a pilgrimage in the course of which he visited Chidambaram and vanquished the Buddhists there. His works include *Tirukkovai* and *Tiruváchagam*, full of ardent religious emotion, which take the first rank among devotional songs (*Studies in Tamil Literature, V. R. R. Dikshitar, pp.* 99 *to* 103.)

Tirumananjéri, population (in 1931) 1,419. Twenty-eight inscriptions were copied here in 1914 from the temple to Udvahanáthéswara, sung by Tamil saints Gnánasambandar and Appar. One of them says that in the time of Rájarája I, the renowned Chóla queen Sembiyan Mádéviyar gave 14 velis of land and cash for expenses of worship in it and for festivals. Another record shows that in the same reign a monastery named Alalasundara-matam was built for the use of Pugalivéndar of Pundi. There is no trace of this *math* now, though a piece of land about 15 cents in extent is called now "Madathu-kollai": this probably marks the site on which this ancient math must have stood. Tirumananjéri.

Talainayar, population (in 1931) 2,009, is noted for the record it bears of how elections were conducted in Chóla times. In the temple to Kurramporutíswara temple, nineteen inscriptions were copied in 1927, mostly Chóla. One of them contains rules for election to the village assembly. They say: "Only those Brahmans who were not in the assembly during the previous ten years and those who were equal (*samar*), Talainayar.

learned (*vidwan*) and above 40 years of age could stand for election. Even among these only those who were not relations of the members of the assembly during the previous five years should be chosen." People were protected from undue influence that might be exercised by these members by the ruling that "those who molested the Brahmans of the town who were not members of the assembly and did not pay their taxes, the Brahman Sadhus and the agriculturists and such of those as took bribes, were punishable according to the gravity of the offence."

Tiruman-galam.

Tirumangalam, population (in 1931) 1,494, contains an interesting lithic record in the Búlókanáthaswámi temple of a re-settlement of the village in the reign of Kulóthunga Chóla III. Difference in extent of lands in actual enjoyment and in registers being noticed resulting in decrease in the king's revenue, it was found that the cause was loss of deeds (*pattas*) issued in Vikrama Chóla's time and to the deflection of the Vikramasólan-péráru, a branch of the Cauvery which made inroads in cultivated lands. The king issued orders for resurvey and settlement which was done in the fifth year of his reign. The details of the royal order, the temples affected by it, the streets for taking the idols in procession and the halting places were all fixed (No. 113 of 1927 in G.E. page 83 of 1926–27).

Pallavará-yanpéttai.

Pallavaráyanpéttai, a hamlet about four miles from Máyavaram, is believed to derive its name from the general under Rájarája II (1146–62 A.D.) who commanded the king's forces against the Ceylonese general Lankápura Dandanáyaka and drove the Ceylonese out of Madura. The Pándyan king Kulasékhara had to flee from his kingdom on the approach of the Ceylonese general who had come on a conquering mission. Rájarája II received the Pándyan king and helped him to recover his kingdom. This Pallavaráyan was the Chóla general who led a large army, killed Lankápura and his generals and had their heads nailed to the walls of Madura. That Pallaváráyan was a chief officer (*Mudali*) of King Rájarája II is fairly clear from the inscriptions in this village which was then called Kulattúr. He enjoyed the full confidence of the king and on the latter's death leaving two young children, he guarded the royal family zealously and appointed Rájadhirája, a member of a different family as king or regent until the little children came of age. The elder Kulóthunga Chóla III succeeded to the kingship in 1178 A.D. An inscription (G.E. 433 of 1924) on the death of Pallavaráya refers to a gift of 40 velis of tax-free land to the deceased's relations in recognition of his services and records his achievements as a trusted minister of the king.

NANNILAM TALUK.

Page 237, *paragraph* 1, *third sentence.—Substitute* :—Nearly the whole of the taluk is irrigated; and over 72 per cent of wet lands is assessed at more than Rs. 9 per acre.

Last two sentences.—Substitute :—Besides the feeder roads to some of the railway stations and a mile or two in important villages, there have been built in recent years several miles of metalled roads in the taluk. Among them are the road from Nannilam to Nágóre *via* Tirumarugal and Thittachéri; the road from Máyavaram to Tiruvárúr *via* Péralam, Nannilam and Panangudi; the roads from Kumbakónam to Káraikkál along the Vettár bank *via* Kollumángudi (total 26 miles of which 10 lie in this taluk) and to Lakshmangudi *via* Kudavásal and Koradácheri (23 miles). The east and south of the taluk are traversed by three lines of the South Indian Railway (Máyavaram-Arantángi, Tanjore-Tiruvarur and Péralam-Káraikkál lines).

Paragraph 2, *line* 2.—*For* "Population 2,917" *read* "Population (in 1931) 2,695." Ammayappan.

Add.—The village is two and a half miles from Kulikkarai railway station on the Nagore-Tanjore line.

Paragraph 3, *line* 2.—*For* "Population 724" *read* "Population (in 1931) 540." Dívangudi.

Add :—There were in 1932 five Jain families with about 30 members in all. The Jain temple to Deepanayakaswámi is an old one and has an endowment of 27 acres of inam and 66 acres of ryotwari lands.

Last paragraph.—Substitute :—**Koiltirumálam**, population (in 1931) 1,433, five miles north-east of Nannilam as the crow flies and about 3 miles from Púnthótam railway station on the Máyavaram-Arantángi line. The place is also called Tiruamba-máhálam. Náttukóttai Chettiárs have renovated at a heavy cost the old temple about which the Tamil saints have sung. *Kóiltirumálam.*

The temple was called in ancient times Ambar Tirumágalam-Udaiyár, Mahákálathu-Mahádéva, or Ambal-Sri-Mahákáli. It would appear from the inscriptions recorded on its walls that the villages of Puravuvarivilagam, Eyinkudi and Vadandur were given to it as *devadana*. The first two villages cannot be identified now, and the third is eleven miles from the village and the temple owns no land in it. It would appear that the image of the Goddess Umá-Paraméswari was set up in the time of Kulóthunga I, that its shrine was neglected and that in 1133 A.D. in the time of Vikrama-Chóla the village assembly renewed the shrine. The Náttukóttai Chettiárs have

entirely re-built this shrine now. The first prakara of the temple is recorded in south wall to have been built by Vikrama Chóla (1118–1135 A.D.).

Kudavásal. *Page* 238, *paragraph* 3.—*Substitute* :—There was at one time a small trade in coconuts, with Bombay, but there has been a great fall in the export trade because of poor yield. *Saris* for women are woven by about 20 Kaikóla families in the village. Population in 1931 was 4,909. There is a district board high school in the village.

Nannilam. *Last paragraph, third line.*—*For* " Population 6,727 " *read* " Population in 1931 was 3,026."

Page 239, *paragraph* 1, *line* 1.—*For* " an English lower secondary school for boys " *read* " a district board high school."

Add at end of paragraph :—It is the headquarters of a taluk board and there are also a veterinary hospital and two well-used reading rooms.

Péralam. *Paragraph* 2, *line* 6.—*For* " Population 1,742 " *read* " Population in 1931 was 2,575."

Add at end :—The management of the temple had, owing to its reduced income, to give up the annual festival. The Kollumángudi choultry was started by the late Mr. Marutha Pillai of Ménangudi village whose descendants manage it now.

Srívánjiam. *Paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—Population in 1931 was 1,400. The temple to Vánjéswara is an ancient one and is mentioned in the Dévarams. It contains few old inscriptions now because its repairers neglected to preserve the old inscriptions or cut copies of them on the new walls. The village is called Rájagambírachathurvédimangalam in later Pándya times and Tiruvánjiam in Chóla times. A shrine to the goddess was built in the time of Rájarája I in whose reign several gifts were also made to the temple. As people who die here are said to be freely admitted to heaven, people in good circumstances frequently allow themselves to be taken to this village for dying. There is a shrine to the God of Death (Yama) in the temple.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute* :—

Tiruchankáttángudi. **Tiruchankattangudi**: eight miles east by south of Nannilam. Population in 1931 was 718. It is known chiefly for the legend connecting it with the saint Siruthondar. He was a contemporary of the Tamil saint Tirugnánasambandar and figures in the Periápuránam. He was at first a military officer who fought a successful battle in 642 A.D. for his master (the Pallava king) against the town of

Váthápi, which he razed to the ground. The name of the shrine is Ganapathi-chchúram or Ganapathíswaram, as the tradition is that at this place Ganapathi vanquished a demon. On Paranjothi (as he was then called) settling in this village after the siege of Váthápi, he became a great devotee of Ganapathíswara. A son was born to him whom he named Sírála. He was known for his generosity to Brahmans and used to feed them daily. One day he had no Brahman guest and after a difficult search came upon an old Brahman (who was no other than God Siva) who insisted on being supplied with curry cooked from his son's flesh. The father did so and the boy was afterwards restored to life by the deity. The earliest epigraphical evidence of this Siruthondar and his wife and son is in the big Tanjore temple, where Rajéndra Chóla I set up images of these three persons. In the time of Rájarája I a mantapa inside the temple of Ganapathíswara at this village was built in memory of Siruthondar. It would appear that subsequently Uttarapáthíswara was set up in the temple. Uttara-patha literally means "northern country"; and the idea is that the old Brahman who tested Siruthondar's devotion came from the north and was Lord Siva himself. Several gifts were made to this Uttarapáthíswara shrine in the time of Kulóthunga Chóla III (thirteenth century) and it became famous afterwards. There is also a Váthápi-Ganapathi shrine in the temple now. Siruthondar's cutting up his son for the Lord's feast is enacted at the annual festival and is very largely attended. The temple is richly endowed (350 acres) and is under the Tiruppugalúr *math*. The site of Siruthondar's house is now marked by a mantapam and some sculptures in it. There was a Siruthondar-matam in the village in the time of Parakrama Pandya (1337 A.D.); there is a matam of that name even now, but it cannot be asserted that both are identical.

Tirukannapuram and **Tirumarugal,** population (in 1931) 1,893 and 1,855 respectively are two neighbouring villages containing ancient temples. The one in the former had large grants made to it by the village assembly which met at Tiruchankáttángudi. The residents of Tirumarugal itself were great devotees of the Sírála temple at Tiruchankáttángudi and gave lands for the conduct of the festival of Siruthonda Náyanár. A road (which must be the one that is in use now) was laid out from the temple for taking a procession of Síráladéva to Tirumarugal. Tirukkannapuram and Tirumarugal.

Tirumarugal from Tiru (Lakshmi) Marugal (rejoining) is said to derive its name from the circumstance that Goddess Lakshmi joined her husband Vishnu after a short separation at the intervention of Siva at this place. The village is also connected with the legend about Siruthondar. His son, the

boy Sirálan, was at school in this village and a Pillayár-kovil now occupies the site of that school. A tank in the village is also called Sirálan tank. This village is also connected with the legend of the Tamil saint Sundaramúrthi bringing to life a youth who had eloped with a Chetti girl from Káveripúm-pattinam, who was bitten by a snake here and killed, and celebrating his marriage with the girl who had run away with him.

The temple to Savari Perumal at Tirukkannapuram was built about 1200 A.D. There is besides a Siva temple to Ramanandísware close by which is equally ancient. The Valanjiar caste of south Ceylon among whom were Buddhists and Sivites were a class of traders who were found all over the Tanjore district in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. A sub-division of them (called Suchakar Karunakaravivar) that inhabited the neighbouring villages taxed themselves to maintain a Vaishnava *matam* at Tirukkannapuram. Numerous inscriptions were copied from the Vishnu temple in 1922, and they contain a variety of interesting information. One of them dated 1478 A.D. refers to a gift by a Sríranga Áchi Ayyangár whose ancestors were hereditary Archakas of the temple from the time of Srí Rámánuja. The present Archakas are surprised at the curious name of this old poojari. A shrine to Saint Tirumangai Alwar was built in the time of Vikrama Chóla (early twelfth century) and endowed with land for expenses of worship. This shrine exists to this day, but two *maths*, one in the street west of the temple, where people were fed free and another of Tirukkóvilúr Emperumánár Jíyar, have disappeared long ago and no traces of them are left now.

The hymns of Nammálwar (Satagópa) were regularly sung at the Tirukalyanam festival in *Vaikási* (May-June). One of the streets called Savariperumal-perunderuvu contained merchants dealing in jewels and clothes, and they are said to have paid certain taxes to the temple. There is no street of that name now ; it must mean the temple main street.

The Rámanandíswara temple was a small one, and its circumstances were so bad in the time of Kulóthunga II that certain residents of the village went to Chidambaram and appealed to the temple authorities there for help which was granted. The temple and the tower were repaired in 1475 A.D. The tower has now disappeared. The trustee is the Tiruppagalúr *pandaram*. About 50 acres of land belonging to this temple are now in the name of the Tiruppagalur temple and some sort of worship is kept up.

Tiruppagalúr.

Page 240, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—Population in 1931 was 1,741.

The village temple to Kailásam Udaiyár or Kailása-Náthar at Tiruppagalúr has been sung by all the three Saiva

saints, of whom Appar lived here for a number of years and obtained final beatitude, and Sundaramúrthi was miraculously helped with gold which he wanted for celebrating a festival in the Tiruvarúr temple. Uttama Chóla's queen endowed some lands for it, and Rájarája I and his queen who was a princess of the Pándyan house (Panchavan Mádéviyár) gave endowments for a monthly festival, and a Brahman saint Muruga Náyanár installed an image of Tirunávukkarasu in the Agnipuréswara temple in the same village which is equally old. In the next reign an image of Surya, the Sun God, with his two consorts, was consecrated in the temple precincts. An inscription of 1120 A.D. of Vikrama Chóla, records the remission of taxes on land endowed for the construction and maintenance of a hospital which no longer exists. Certain inscriptions of later Pandyas have also been discovered, one of which refers to the construction of a monastery in the temple at the instance of a monk (G.E. 1927–28).

Tiruvizhimalalai.

Page 240, *last paragraph.—Add* :—Population in 1931 was 1,427. About 17 inscriptions were copied in this village in 1908 and they cover a wide range of interesting material. The place is connected with the exploits of Appar and Tirugnánasambandar. The legend about the place has been stated above. Shrines to the Tamil saints are said to be within the temple and gifts were made for the recital before them of their works. More than one *matam* was established in the village, of which two are still extent. A merchant of Kávéripúmpattinam in the time of Virupáksha I of Vijayanagar (A.D. 1385) gave land for a garden. Apparently Kávéripúmpattinam was a prosperous seaport even then. There is a Vishnu temple in the village and the inscriptions show that idols of Sri Krishna and Alagiamanavála had been presented to the temple. These idols are now in the temple.

Another record (1434 of 1908) says that the king Kulóthunga Chóla III, at the request of his minister, a Pallavaráya, ordered that a new channel be dug higher up the river Kírthimárthandapérár (Kírthimánár) to the temple lands at Anniyúr to connect with the channel that irrigated Maninagankudi and Tiruvizhimálalai and eventually to empty itself into Pattalavádi channel for irrigating Jayangondachólanallore. This cross channel had to be dug because the old channel was blocked up by the sand in the high floods in the river Kírthimárthándan. Kírthimán is the name of the river which flows past Kónérirájapuram, not very far from Tiruvizhimálalai and the cross-cut channel which survives now goes by the name of Tiruvizhimálalai channel.

Tiruppamburam.

Tiruppamburam, has been sung by Tirugnánasambandar. Population in 1931 was 893. Fifteen inscriptions were copied

from this village in 1911. One of them is interesting as referring to a great famine in the thirteenth century (1208 A.D.) in the Tanjore district. A Vellála of the village who was dying of starvation was forced to sell himself and his two daughters as (*adimai*) to the temple for 110 *kasus*. The inscription runs: "The time was very bad; paddy was selling at three measures per one kasu." Perhaps the famine was a severe one and the people had to barter their personal liberty. Other inscriptions relate to gifts of land and jewels to the temple in the time of Tanjore king Sarabhóji, 1711--1727 A.D. A Vasantamantapam was built by the king's agent Subhédar Rágho Pandit, but it is in disrepair now.

Kandra-manickam.

Kandramanickam, population (in 1931) 1,157, seems to have been the home of an important section of Brahacharanam Brahmans of whom there were about 300 houses, so says tradition, in this village several years ago. There are only three now.

Mangudi.

Mangudi, population (in 1931) 2,451, includes the railway station of Koradáchéri on the Tanjore-Nágore line, and is a big trading centre. Paddy and coconuts are largely exported from here. It is quite probable that this village gives its name to another sect of Brahacharanam Brahmans.

Tittacheri.

Tittacheri, population (in 1931) 4,533, is a fairly important Musalman centre. Several merchants here have trade connexions with the Straits Settlements.

NEGAPATAM TALUK.

Page 241, *paragraph* 1.—*For* first two sentences, *substitute*:—Negapatam taluk lies on the east coast. Its population rose from 217,607 in 1901 to 220,536 in 1931 and it stands third in the district and tenth in the presidency in the density of its inhabitants to the square mile.

Lines 10 *and* 11.—*For* "57,190" and "15,436" *read* "48,527" and "20,371."

Lines 19 *and* 20.—*For* "the District Board railway" *read* "the Máyavaram-Arantángi line of the same railway."

Insert before the last sentence:—Among the metalled roads must be included the Tiruvárúr-Nágore road *via* Sikkil; and the roads from Negapatam to Tirutturaippúndi *via* Velánganni and from Kívalúr to Kolapad were being metalled in 1932.

Ettukudi.

Paragraph 2, *lines* 1 *and* 2.—*For* "Population 727" *read* "Population (in 1931) 744"; and *add* at end of paragraph:—Such devotees with silver arrows stuck into them appear in large numbers during the annual festival in April-May.

Paragraph 3, *line* 2.—*For* "Population 2,130" *read* "Population (in 1931) 2,528"; and *add* at end:—Three inscriptions were copied in 1904 from the temple walls. One of them relates to the Mahratta king of Tanjore Tulsáji Rájá (1763—1787); he is said to have built the compound wall. Another is dated 1233 A.D. in the time of Rájarája III and records gift of land. Kívalúr.

Page 243, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—An inscription over the tomb records the fact that it was built by Pratáp Singh, Rájá of Tanjore in 11 days in 1757 A.D. and a copper plate says that 15 villages were granted to the mosque by the same king. Nágore.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute*:—The institution has an endowment of about 6,500 acres of wet and dry land in entire *inam* villages and is said to own property in 15 villages. The average yearly income from offerings is said to be about Rs. 50,000. The *darga* is an impressive white building of brick and plaster and possesses five tall minarets, the largest of which is 90 feet high and a land mark well-known to seamen. One of the minarets was built by the Tanjore King Pratáp Singh Rájá. The interior consists of two irregular cloistered courts and of the central tomb standing under a dome and approached through seven doors plated with silver. The management of the darga is under a scheme framed by the Sub-Court at Negapatam. Nagore is no longer a port.

Page 243, *paragraph* 3.—*Substitute*:—**Negapatam** (Ptolemy's *Nikaua*[2], I-tsing's *Nagavadana*[3], Marco Polo's *Patan*[4], Rashid-ud-din's *Malifattan*[5], and the *Navutapattana* of the Kalyáni inscriptions of Dhammacheti, dated 1476 A.D.[6]) is an important seaport and municipality. It is one of the few places in the Tamil country where Buddhism continued down to a very late period. This is probably due to its having been from ancient times a seaport in direct contact with Ceylon[7] and perhaps also with Burma[8]. From the accounts of the Chinese pilgrims such as Fa-Hian, Hiuen Tsiang and I-tsing we learn that there was then a trade route, known as the southern sea-route between China and India by way of the Condore Isles, Sumatra, Java, the Straits of Malacca, the coast of Burma and Arakan, to Támralipti (Tamluk), or else by the more adventurous [1]Negapatam.

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[1] The compiler is indebted to Mr. T. N. Ramachandran, M.A., Archæological Assistant in the Madras Government Museum, for the notes on the antiquities of Negapatam.

[2] *Ind. Ant.*, *Vol. XIII*, *p.* 332.

[3] *J.R.A.S.*, *New Series*, *Vol. XIII*, *p.* 562; *Ind. Art.*, *Vol. X*, *p.* 196.

[4] *H. Cordier*, *Ser Marco Polo*, *p.* 114.

[5] *Ind. Ant.*, *Vol. IV*, *pp.* 8-10.

[6] *Ind. Ant.*, *Vol. XXII*, *pp.* 15, 45-46.

[7] *Ind Ant.*, *Vol. X*, *p.* 196.

[8] *Ind. Ant.*, *Vol. XXII*, *pp.* 45-46.

way of Ceylon from Quêdâh[1]. The latter route is specified by I-tsing, who remarks, " . . . going west thirty days from Quêdâh, merchants used to arrive at Nagavadana, whence after two days' voyage they reach Ceylon.[2]" The Kalyaṇi inscriptions of 1476 A.D. establish the fact that the ships plying between Burma and Ceylon touched at Negapatam.[3]

The population of the town during the last seven censuses is given below :—

1871	...	48,525	1911	...	60,168
1881	...	53,855	1921	...	54,060
1891	...	59,221	1931	...	48,527
1901	...	57,190			

The fall in 1931 to the figure of 1871 is due to the decline in its trade and to the removal of the South Indian Railway workshops to Trichinopoly. Of the total population in 1931, 70·7 per cent were Hindus, 22·7 per cent Mussalmans and 6·6 per cent Christians.

Page 245, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—Among officials of the place are the district judge, the district registrar and the income-tax officer.

Trade. *Add* at the head of paragraph 3 the following :—Maritime commerce between Eastern India and the Malay Peninsula—now represented by the British India Service between Negapatam and Penang—is extremely ancient; and as a result of this commerce there existed at Negapatam in the days of the Imperial Cholas (871—1250 A.D.) a colony of Malay Buddhists, particularly from Ṣrívijaya (Palembang in Sumatra) who must have been engaged in trade with South India.

Paragraph 3.—*Insert* before the last sentence :—The total value of exports and imports (both coasting and foreign) was Rs. 1,04,60,716 and Rs. 35,75,166 in 1930–31, exports having risen 2½ times and imports 1½ times over the figures of 1902–03. Groundnut, cotton and silk piece-goods and grains are the chief items among the exports and betelnuts the chief article of import.

Page 246, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The Kaduvaiyar river as a result of partial blocking of the Vélanganni river now receives sufficient water during floods to scour the sand bank in its mouth and keep up a good depth.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute for* last two sentences the following :—The town has now a protected water-supply from the Vellar in Ôdachéri village, water being pumped into a reservoir

[1] *Ind. Ant.*, *Vol. X, p.* 197.
[2] *J.R.A.S.* (*New series*), *Vol. xiii, p.* 562; *Beal, Si-yu-ki, Vol. II, p.* 233.
[3] *Ind. Ant.*, *Vol. XXII, pp.* 45 *and* 46.

at Velipaliayam from which it is drawn in different parts of the town. Nothing material has been done to improve the town's drainage. The question of disposal of the various buildings and sites left vacant by the transfer of the railway workshops to Trichinopoly (besides those utilized for the railway stores offices) is engaging attention.

Page 247.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:—The Malay settlers referred to in note to paragragh 3, page 245, appear to have attempted to give a new lease of life to the declining Buddhism of South India by erecting Buddhist temples at Negapatam with the aid of subsidies granted by the *lords of their own country*. The builders were patronised and helped by the Chola monarchs. At the begining of the 11th century there were two Buddhist temples at the place, viz., Rajarajapperum-paḷḷi and Rajendracholapperum-paḷḷi or Chola-perum-paḷḷi and the smaller Leyden grant dated in the 20th year of the reign of Kulottunga 1 (1090 A.D.) records gifts to both of them.[1] The former, to which the village of Anaimangalam was granted by Rájarája I, as the large Leyden grant *says (lines 39–40), was evidently named after Rájarája, during* whose reign it was built. The latter was named after Rájendra Chola I, in whose reign it was evidently built. The former was the chapel of a *vihara* or monastery, known as the Chúḍamaṇivarma-vihara, which including its chapel was built during Rájarája's reign by Śrí Maravijayottungavarman, son of Chúḍamanivarman of the Śailendra dynasty, King of Kaṭáha and Srívijaya (Palembang in Sumatra), and dedicated to the memory of his father. That Negapatam continued to be an important place for Buddhists even in the 15th century is proved by the Kalyaṇi inscriptions which speak of Buddhist priests from Pegu visiting the place.[2] **Antiquities.**

An ancient tower of three storeys which had for long served as a land-mark for vessels approaching the Negapatam roadstead, and was known as the "Puduvéligopuram" or the "China (Jaina) pagoda," and which was pulled down by French Jesuits of the St. Joseph's College in 1867 A.D.[3] evidently represents one of the temples above-mentioned. Such storeyed temples were unknown in South India, though the ruins of some relating to the Gupta period survive in the north. Their prevalence in a large measure in Java and in the other Isles of the Archipelago in the mediaeval period lends support to the surmise that the "Puduvéligopuram" derived its architecture from either a Sumatran or Javanese temple and was evidently the one built by the Śailendra King Maravijayottunga

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[1] *A.S.S. I., Vol. IV, pp.* 224–227.
[2] *Ind. Ant., Vol. XXII, p.* 45.
[3] *Ind. Ant., Vol. VII, p.* 224.

as the chapel of the Chúḍamaṇivarma-vihara[1]. Buddhist associations of Negapatam are further testified by a Vaishnava tradition speaking of Tirumangai Alvar, one of the Vaishnava saints, as carrying away a golden image of Buddha from a Buddhist temple at Negapatam and utilising its gold for enriching the Srirangam temple[2].

Since 1856 bronze Buddhist images have been accidentally discovered on the site of the *vihara* which most probably belonged to the two temples mentioned above. Almost all the images thus found being votive offerings it is clear that the faithful visited the place on pilgrimage. The earliest find of such images was in 1856 when the French missionaries cut down a huge mohwa (Tam.—*Illuppai*) tree, at least 800 years old, in the vicinity of the tower, and discovered five small Buddhist idols at a depth of more than a yard, carefully placed in a chamber under a covering of bricks[3]. The next find was in January 1926, when a huge collection of 294 images was found in a maidan in front of the compound now occupied by the Government offices and very near the spot where stood till 1867 the tower, in a pit of three yards square within a depth of about two yards. Forty-eight images of this find, considered to be the most important in the collection, have been acquired by the Madras Museum and the rest by the Director-General of Archaeology in India who has distributed them to various museums, whence those bearing inscriptions, of which there are over 60, have been sent to the Madras Museum for study and report in the Museum Bulletin. Most of the images are Buddhas of the usual conventional type; a few represent the Bodhisattva, Avalokiteśvara, Tara, Jambhala and Vasudhara. They all belong to the Mahayana school of Buddhism, the faith adopted by the Śailendras of Śrívijaya, to whom we owe most probably the introduction of this faith at Negapatam. A study of the votive inscriptions found on these images places a few of them in the early Chola period (871—1070 A.D.) and a large number of the rest in the later Chola period (1070–1250 A.D.).

Page 247, *paragraph* 2.—*Add*:—A silver plate in the University Museum of Batavia is said to record the grant of Negapatam to the Dutch by Vijiarághava Nayaká of Tanjore, and a Tamil silver plate also in the same museum records confirmation of the above grant to the Dutch by the later Maratha king Ekoji in 1676.

Page 248, *paragraph* 2, *line* 1.—*Insert* the word "Hindu" between the words "only" and "temple".

Paragraph 3.—*Delete*.

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[1] *A.S. I.*, 1927-28, p. 151.
[2] *Guruparampara-prabhava*, p. 31.
[3] *Ind. Ant*, *Vol. vii*, pp. 224–227.

Page 248, *paragraph* 4. *first two sentences.—Substitute* :— Tiruvárúr.
Tiruvarur (15 miles west of Negapatam) the junction of the Mayavaram-Arantangi and the Nagore-Tanjore sections of the South Indian Railway. Population (in 1931) 20,371.

Page 250.—*Insert* between paragraphs 1 and 2 the following :—The great car of the temple was burnt in 1926 and has since been re-built at a cost of Rs. 60,000. The management for this great and important temple is now vested in a board whose members are appointed by the sub-court under a scheme framed by it and revised and approved by the Madras High Court. In the island in the Kamalálayam tank is a shrine to Naganáthaswami which is very picturesque and access to it can be had by a boat. About 17 inscriptions were copied from the Tyágaráyaswami temple in 1890, 1894, 1901 and 1904, and 15 more in 1919. They are mostly of later Chóla and Pándya times and record gifts of various kinds to the temple. The legend of Manu Chóla's judgment of death on his only son for driving his chariot over a calf is sculptured on the south-east of the temple just outside the gate and is a protected monument. A record of the Vijayanagar king Sadasiva in 1560 says that Gnánaprakása—pandáram of Tiruvárúr was appointed supervisor of certain temples. This Gnánaprakásar is believed to be the founder of the Dharmapuram *math,* and a portion of the trust properties called *Rájan-kattalai* vests in that *math* still. The Mahratta king Sarabhóji (1711–1727) appears in another inscription to have made some repairs to the temple. A Vináyakar temple was set up on the western bank of a fresh water pond and lands were gifted to it in Kulóthunga Chóla III's time. This temple is perhaps the one called Kúthádum Pillayárkovil to the west of the Kamalálayam tank. King Kulóthunga is described in another inscription as a great devotee of this temple. In the time of Rájéndra Chóla I shrines were built in the southern street in front of the temple for Vináyaka and Subrahmanya. They are still there though the latter is now called Komarar-kóvil. Sembian Mádéviyar presented silver vessels to the temple for the merit of her son king Uttama Chóla. She also built a stone shrine and set up images in it and endowed money for worship. About her various gifts and charities see below under the village in this taluk named after her. An inscription copied in 1919 from the south wall of the Tyágarája temple gives details of the quantity of gold which was used for building and guilding the different parts of a "golden pavilion." The king was Rájéndradéva but it is not known which Rájéndra he was. It would appear from another inscription that for the erection of this pavilion gold and silver vessels in the temple treasury were also used up. Another Chóla king ordered special provision to be made for the supply of scented water for the God's

abhishekam. Certain portions of the *garbhagraham* and of the *ardhamandapam* were also covered with gold plates, but the gold plates have disappeared. Garlands of pearls, coral wreathes and several gifts of precious stones and ornaments and lands were made in the time of another Chóla king. The keys of the jewel chests of the big temple were ordered to be put in charge of two custodians instead of one, and penalties were laid down for cases of loss or mishandling of the jewels. An inscription of Rájéndra Chola I (A.D. 1030) gives a long list of valuable presents made to the idol. It was in that year that the shrine to Tyágarája was built of stones by a lady of the royal house, who also had the roof of the shrine covered with golden tiles (as stated above) ; and the inscription mentions different weights of gold used in this work. The other parts of the shrine besides the central dome were covered with copper sheets whose weights are also given in the inscriptions. The long list of endowments include gold ornaments set with jewels, pearls, necklaces, ornaments for images set up in the temple, gold utensils for bathing the God and a large number of lamp stands. During the time of Rájádirája and Rájéndra II, more ornaments and utensils were given and an additional part of the temple was constructed. Reference is also made to an important *matam* in the village whose chiefs were called "Mudaliyars." There is now a place called Soliappa Mudaliar matam on the south of the tank, but it is not used as a *math* and it is difficult to say if that has any connection with the "Mudaliyar-matam" referred to in the inscriptions.

Vélánganni. *Paragraph* 2.—*For* "Population 2,744" *read* "Population (in 1931) 2,641," and *add* at end of paragraph :—The wings of the church to "Our Lady of Health" are being extended and the roof of the altar re-made. Pilgrims from Negapatam usually walk along the seashore, the distance to the village being shorter than by road.

Adiyakkamangalam. *Add* at the end of the page the following :—**Adiyakkamangalam**, population (in 1931) 3,046. A railway station on the Nagore-Tanjore line ; has a large Muhammadan population. They are either landholders or have trade relations with the Straits Settlements.

Anaimangalam. **Anaimangalam**, population (in 1931) 755, is referred to in inscriptions and in the large Leyden grant (now deposited in the Museum at Leyden) issued by Rájéndra Chóla I which records the grant of this village by Rájarája I in the 23rd year of his reign to the Chudamani Padhma Vihara at Negapatam built by a prince of Burma who was Rájarája's feudatory. A smaller Leyden grant also deposited in the same museum records grant of some land in this and other villages to the same temple. To this village are attached two entire inam villages

of Manjadi and Anaimahanam belonging to the Siva temple at Kívalúr.

Sembiyan Mahádévi, population (in 1931) 1,128, is now a small village but is named after the great queen mother of Uthama Chóla and queen of Gandaraditya, who built in it the temple of Kailásam Udaiyár or Kailása-Náthar. The queens (of whom as many as eight are named) of her son Uthama made various gifts to this temple in her memory. The dowager-queen was widowed early in life when her son Uthama was too young to be crowned king, and she became extremely religious and spent large sums of money in renovating old and ruined temples, building new ones and in making presents of valuable jewels and vessels and lands to several others during the reign of her son Uthama Chóla and his successor Rájarája the Great. Her charities extended throughout the Chólamandalam. Among temples endowed by her were those at Tiranárayúr and Kattumannárgudi in South Arcot, Tiruvilakkudi (Máyavaram taluk), Tirumulaiváyal (983 A.D.) and Tiruvárúr in Negapatam taluk, and Ponnéri (Chingleput district). Besides the temple in this village, she constructed in the reign of her son the temples in Kónérirájapuram in Máyavaram taluk (976 A.D.) and named the chief idol in it after her husband Gandaráditya of whom the temple contains a likeness in the act of worship; the Agasthíswara temple in 985 A.D. at Áduturai (Kumbakónam taluk). Even during the next reign, that of Rájarája I, the temples at Tirunágeswaram (Kumbakónam taluk) and Tirumananjéri (Máyavaram taluk) were built by her (987 A.D.), and repairs were done to those at Tirukkalitattai (990 A.D.), and Tiruvengád in Shiyáli taluk (991 A.D.), and at Uyyakondán Tirumalai near Trichinopoly (992 A.D.). The last temple built by this good queen was at Tiruvakkarai in (1001 A.D.). In the great temple at Vriddhachalam many mantapas and covered verandahs, a tower and several shrines for minor deities were due to her passion for temple building. Her benefactions gave a great impetus to the growth of temple architecture in Chóla times and bore great fruit during the reign of Rájarája I and his son Rájéndra Chóla I. She was greatly venerated during her life-time and deified after her death, for an image of her is recorded as having been set up in the temple at this village in 1020 A.D. (Rajéndra Chóla I). Unfortunately this image was missing, when the inscriptions in the temple were copied.

Sembiyan Mahádévi.

Sikkil, a railway station on the Nagore-Tanjore line, population (in 1931) 2,554. The Kolavamana Perumál temple here was built in stone by Iyan Pillai, a native of Mangalam. The supervision of the temple was left with Gnánapragása Pandaram referred to under Tiruvárúr during the time of Sadásiva Ráya, the Vijayanagar king. There is a Kumaraswami

Sikkil

temple within the Siva temple. The annual festival here is well attended.

Page 251.—*Insert* above Pattukkóttai Taluk Gazetteer the following Gazetteer of the—

PÁPANÁSAM TALUK.

Pápanásam taluk (area 229·90 square miles) was formed in 1910 out of some villages on the west of the old Kumbakónam and some villages on the east of the old Tanjore taluks. The Coleroon forms its northern boundary and the rivers Cauvery, Arasalár, Tirumalairájan, Kudamurutti, Vennár, Vettár and Manniyár run through this taluk. Among the main canals that irrigate the taluk are the Vadavár, Puthár, Vikramanár, Janbúgacauvéri and Regunáthacauvéry from the Vennár, the North Rájan and South Rájan channels from the Vettár, and a drainage irrigation canal called Shulanár. Nearly three-fourths of the taluk is irrigated; and about 60 per cent of the irrigated fields are assessed at Rs. 8 or over per acre. As the result of the Méttúr Project about 6,000 acres of land that is now classed as dry will get a regular supply of water for irrigation and will be converted into wet. There are important Hindu temples at Pápanásam, Arayápuram, Nallúr, Manójiapachávadi near Ayyampet and Pullapudangudi near Thiágasamudram. The taluk is traversed by the main line of South Indian Railway (Madras-Tuticorin line) in which the stations are Pápanásam, Pandáravádai, Ayyampéttai, Pasupatikóil and Thittai and by the branch line from Tanjore to Nágore with stations at Máriammankóil, Kudikádu, Ammápet and Sáliamangalam. Among the metalled roads in the taluk are those connecting Tanjore and Kumbakónam, Tanjore and Negapatam *via* Sáliamangalam, Pápanásam and Sáliamangalam, and Kumbakónam and Tiruvádi *via* Kapistalam. The road from Pápánasam to Valangiman is being gravelled. The railway feeder roads are all mostly gravelled. Valangimán, Ammápet, Ayyampet and Pápanásam are the chief centres of trade and among the important industries are silk-weaving at Ayyampet and mat-weaving at Ammápet and Sakkárapalli. The important villages in the taluk are briefly described below:—

Álangudi. **Álangudi,** population (in 1931) 1,306, is at the ninth mile on the road from Kumbakónam to Nidamangalam. To the notes on this village at page 216 of the Gazetteer *add* the following:—Another inscription (No. 44 of 1891) refers to Kulóthunga Chóla I's invasion of Kalinga in 1111–1112 A.D. in which Vikrama Chóla took part. This was against North Kalinga to help Anantavarman Chódaganga against Kalinga's rebels, while there was an earlier invasion in 1095–1096 A.D. against North Kalinga invaders of South Kalinga (*Ep. Re. for*

1905, *p.* 53). Record No. 3 of 1899 refers to a fresh settlement of the revenue of the village. The above inscriptions were copied long before the renovation of the temple was started. The repairs were completed in 1930.

Amarávathi, an entire inam attached to Tiruvónamangalam village near Alangudi, is widely known as the birth place of the late Sir A. Seshayya Sastrigal.* His descendants are now living in Kumbakónam town. Population 1,022 in 1931. Amarávathi.

Avalivanallúr, population (in 1931) 938, is 4 miles from Ammápet railway station and is on the road from Muniyúr to Haridwáramangalam. The temple of Sri Sátchinádaswami which was sung about by the Tamil saints Appar and Sambandar was demolished with a view to reconstruction on a large scale. The work having had to be stopped for want of funds, attempts are being made to collect donations both in India and in the Straits Settlements. A few records copied in this village in 1902 relate to the time of Rájarája III and one of them is dated 1267 A.D. Avalivanallúr.

Ávúr, population 1,848 (in 1931), 7 miles south-east of Pápanásam and 3 miles from Sundaraperumálkóil railway station, is the headquarters of a firka revenue inspector. The village is celebrated in Gnanasambanda's *padikas* as the temple to Pasupatíswara and as a place where Indra, the Seven Rishis and cows worshipped Siva and gave its name to a union of villages or Kurram in Chóla times. Ávúr.

Ayyampéttai, population (in 1931) 10,163. For notes on this village see page 262 of the Gazetteer. There is now a high school in the village. Sáliamangalam close to this village is included in the union and has a record of the Hoysala king Rámanátha and a record of Kulóthunga III refers to the sale of some maid servants to the local temple. Ayyampéttai.

Ganapatiagraharam, population (in 1931) 2,320, lies on the north bank of the Cauvery about 2½ miles from Ayyampet. It derives its name from the important Ganapathi temple in the village and from the fact that the chief land-owners and residents of the village are Brahmans. The villagers have provided sufficient funds for the maintenance of the temple and for the celebration of "Vináyakachaturthi" and "Vijayapattram" festivals every year, on a grand scale. Ganapatiagraharam.

Kapistalam, population (in 1931) 3,013, stands on the northern bank of the Cauvery, about a mile and a half from Pápanásam railway station from which it is separated by four Kapistalam.

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* A Vathima Brahman; born, 1828, of poor parents; educated in Madras under Anderson and Powell; clerk, Board of Revenue, 1848, on Rs. 25; became Sarishtadar on Rs. 1,000 in 1868; Diwan of Travancore (1872—1877); Diwan and then Regent of Pudukkottai (1878—1894); retired to Kumbakonam; K.C.S.I., 1902 and died in 1903. An able administrator.

rivers Kudamuratti, Tirumalarájan, Arasalár and the Cauvéry. At the ferry ghat on the Cauvéry, there is a large choultry founded by an old Moopanar of Kapistalam. The choultry was in a flourishing condition till a few years ago when large numbers of poor were fed in it. Owing to protracted civil litigation in the family of the founder this charity has been neglected. On the four walls of the building are pictured the events of the Rámayana. The village is called Kapistalam because the monkey kings "Váli and Sugríva," stayed here and worshipped at the Perumal temple. (Kapi in Sanskrit means monkey.) The old Vaishnavite shrine is one of the 108 holy Vaishnavite temples sung by Alwárs. There is also a rural dispensary in this village.

Melattúr.

Melattúr, population (in 1931) 6,302, is the headquarters of a firka revenue inspector and is 3 miles south of Ayyampet railway station. For revenue purposes the village has been divided into five sections of one of which Irumbuthalai is a hamlet. The village borrowed money from the great temple at Tanjore during the reign of Rájarája I and agreed to supply paddy and watchmen to it. In the chief Siva temple in the village, dedicated to Unnathapuríswara, there are a few inscriptions on the walls relating to the time of the same Chóla king. Irumbuthalai is 3 miles from Saliamangalam railway station and contains an ancient temple to "Trilókanáthéswara" which received supplies of paddy in the time of Rájarája I and Vikrama Chóla (1118—1135).

Nallúr.

Nallúr, about 3 miles east of Pápanásam on the road from Pápanásam to Valangimán, had a population of 1,369 in 1931. It is a centre of Saivite worship south of the Kodamuruttiár and has been sung by Tirugnánasambandar and Appar. It contains a temple to Kalyanasundaréswara from which about 25 inscriptions were copied in 1910. The linga in this temple looks as if it was made of some burnished metal and not of stone as is generally the case. Amongst interesting records may be mentioned one of the time of Víra Rámanatha which shows that the Hóysalas (or Kannadias) had dominion over Chólamandalam in the 13th century (1251-1271 A.D.) and another to a *matam* whose head was a "Tattamudaiyár Isánadéva." Isánadéva was a teacher of the Mudaliars or chiefs of the Maligai *matam* at Tiruvadamarudúr, who had evidently settled at Nallúr. Other inscriptions all belong to the time of later Cholas, to Uthama and Rajaraja among others, and simply record gifts to the temple.

Neduvásal.

Neduvásal, also known as Ammápet, population (in 1931) 5,897, is a large village, a union and a railway station on the Tanjore-Nágóre line. It contains a police station, a local fund dispensary and a Union Board or Panchayat office. There is

an important weekly fair here on Sundays when there is a brisk trade in country produce and cloths. There are Saivite and Vaishnavite temples, a Roman Catholic church and a Muhammadan mosque in the village.

Pápanásam.

Pápanásam, a railway station on the main line with a population of 3,169 in 1931, is the headquarters of the taluk and contains besides the taluk, sub-magistrate's and sub-registrar's offices, a police station, a local fund dispensary and taluk board and union panchayat offices. There is a high school for boys and an elementary school for girls. The temple to Srinivása-perumál was built out of the stones of the old temple, but all the inscribed stones have been misplaced and left quite out of order. The original temple itself had been re-constructed in 1448 A.D. in the reign of Mallikárjuna of Vijayanagar and the village of Pápanásam was granted to it by royal command. Other gifts followed of lands and jewels and several villages, one of which Vasudevanallur was said to be near Trichinopoly. The Tanjore Náyak kings also patronised the temple, as did their minister Góvinda Díkshidar. Two old Chóla records, dated 1196 and 1198 A.D. of Kulóthunga III's reign could however be deciphered from among the disjointed inscribed stones in the walls of the temple.

Puliakudi.

Puliakudi, population (in 1931), 2,645 is now a dry village. It is 1½ mile south of the Ammápet railway station and 2 miles distant from the Tanjore-Negapatam road. The Méttúr Project channels will run through the village and render it prosperous. Its dry lands will, on the completion of the project, be allowed water from the channels for irrigation and grow valuable wet crops.

Rájagiri.

Rájagiri, population (in 1931) 5,090, of whom 3,522 were Muhammadans, is close to Pandáravádai railway station. It is well known for its large proportion of Muhammadan population who are chiefly Rowthers engaged in betel cultivation. This village, Pandáravádai, and Thévaráyampéttai were important places in Chóla times. The name given to the last was "Rajakésari Chathurvédimangalam" in 880 A.D. and one of its hamlets was called "Pandithavatsaláchéri" after Parántaka I, Aditya's son who was a "Pandithavatsala" (learned man). Rájagiri is perhaps a corruption of "Rájakésari" and is said to contain traces of temple buildings, which form part of private houses now. An inscription of the time of Parántaka I in Thévaráyampéttai begins with an eulogistic reference to his exploits. Reference is made in another inscription to a dispensary at Tanjore founded by a queen of Rájéndra Chóla I, Kundavi Pirāttiyár. The dispensary was called "Sundara Sóla Vináyagar Atulasála." She endowed it with lands and entrusted the management to a Brahman family. Another

inscription refers to Rájadirája as the conqueror of "Purvadesam" (literally eastern country) but this has been identified by scholars with "Purvaráshtra" in the Chattisgarh Division, C.P. That Rájagiri was once an entirely Hindu village is also clear from the names of some streets as Páppar-teru, Náyakan-teru, Vaduga-teru, of some channels as Síni-Iyen-vóikál and Kandian-vóikál and of some fields as Rishabathadi, Muktapuri, and Perumálkatlai. There is a Muslim secondary school and a free dispensary attached to it, both gifts of the late R. E. Muhammad Kasim Rowther, J.P., a rich landlord and merchant of Rájagiri, with business relations in the Federated Malay States. He was a very prosperous and wealthy merchant, and opened in his native village in 1919 a school for Muslim pupils to give them both secular and religious education, with free boarding and lodging. In 1926 he founded an allopathic dispensary and gave an endowment of immovable properties worth about Rs. 6 lakhs and yielding an annual income of Rs. 35,000 for the school and the dispensary. There were in 1932 in his high school 330 pupils of whom 55 were Hindus. No fees are charged. The teaching of Urdu is, however, compulsory and Muslim pupils are given lessons in Arabic and Persian and in the tenets of their religion. About a hundred Muslim boys were given free boarding and lodging in 1932. The dispensary is well-equipped and though attached to the school, is open to the public with a daily average attendance of about 200 patients. The present trustee of the charities is the founder's eldest son Janab R. E. M. Shaik Davood.

Sakkárapalli.

Sakkárapalli, population (in 1931) 3,478 of whom 3,267 were Muhammadans, is close to Rájagiri and is noted for its mat industry. The mats are of a coarse kind and are largely exported. There is an old Siva temple here which was the scene of a great riot in 1921 when a procession of the idol during the Saptha-stánam festival in Panguni was obstructed by a Muhammadan mob and the *machan* was set fire to and the idol's jewels plundered. Forty-two of the rioters were convicted. There has since been no trouble, but the procession has been given up.

Tirukkalavúr.

Tirukkarugavur *alias* **Tirukkalavur**, population (in 1931) 1,116, is 4 miles south of Pápanásam railway station and on the road from Pápanásam to Sáliamangalam. The moon and the stars are said to have worshipped in the Mádhavivanéswara temple which has been sung by Tirugnánasambandar. There is reference to a Pidári and Mahávishnu temple in the village in the inscriptions of Párantaka I (905–947 A.D.), which shows that these two are equally old institutions.

Tirupálathurai

Tirupálathurai, population (in 1931) 2,415, lies within the limits of Pápanásam town. There is an old temple called

Pálavanéswaraswámi now in great need of repairs. Ten inscriptions were copied from this temple in 1912 mostly Chóla, one relating to Vijayanagar registering gifts to the temple of various kinds. The shrine to Tirugnánasambandar was set up in the verandah. During a financial depression the Chóla king seems to have remitted certain taxes and given a village Tiruchidambaranallúr as *Devadana* in favour of this temple.

Tiruvaigavúr, population (in 1931) 1,116, is 7 miles north of Pápanásam and 3 miles from the Tiruvádi-Kumbakonam road. This village has been extolled in Gnánasambanda's *devaram* as " Bilvavanakshétram " where Lakshmi worshipped Siva. About 15 inscriptions were copied from the temple. One of them relates to Pallava King Nandivarman (II or III) and states that the inscription had been copied from an older one. The temple was apparently of brick and mortar. Originally it would appear to have been built of stone in the time of Kulóthunga Chóla III, the older structure being dilapidated. The stone one was built with a mantapam in front by a devotee who petitioned the king for permission to do so. The builder also gave a *devadanam* village to the temple for its support. The temple servants gave paddy to a *Tiruguhai* or *matam* of which Nandanúr Udayár Pughalivéndar was the chief priest. This chief priest cannot be Pugaléndi who was a contemporary of Ottakúthar and Kulóthunga III. There is also reference to another *matam* whose head was Vámasiva Mudaliár of the line of Mudaliárs of Tiruvarur. The most important inscription is dated 1429 A.D. in the Vijayanagar period and mentions Valangai and Edangai or the Right and Left-hand castes and says that since the time of the Kannadiyans, that is Hóysalas, the village had been declared to be Jivita-parru (leasehold) of the temple servants. About this time taxes were collected by anybody, the lands were leased out to outsiders and the district became ruined. It was decided by the village assembly that certain lands were to be rent free and that on other lands various taxes should be fixed. Then the taxes on various classes of fields and crops are mentioned in detail including house and profession taxes on various people in the village. Any variation or remission of the taxes, it is said, was to be made only with the consent of the village assembly (*G.E. for* 1914–15 *at pp.* 106–108). Tiruvaiga-vúr.

Valangimán, population (in 1931) 5,227, formerly the headquarters of a taluk, is five miles south of Kumbakónam on the road from it to Nidamangalam. It contains offices of the deputy tahsildar, sub-registrar, a police station, a union office and a local fund dispensary. There is a district munsif for the area of which Valangimán is the centre, but the munsif holds his court at Kumbakónam. There is some silk and cotton Valangiman

weaving and dyeing here. Some Tamil Brahmans called Kóna-Síma Drávidas, who are found in the Godávari district, say they emigrated from Valangimán.

PATTUKKÓTTAI TALUK.

Pattukkóttai. *Page* 251, *paragraph* 1.—*Substitute* :—Pattukkóttai is (but for Arantangi which was cut out from it in 1910) the southernmost taluk in the district and borders on the Palk Strait, and is bounded on the north by the Tanjore taluk, east by Tiruttturaippundi, south and south-west by Arantangi, and on the north-west it touches the Pudukkóttai State. It would have continued in several ways a striking contrast to the rest of the district having had no portion of it irrigated by the waters of the Cauvery, but the Grand Anicut Canal and the extension of the Vadavár system as a result of the construction of the Méttúr Reservoir will change the surface of the entire taluk. Under the Vadavár 1,810 acres of *ayan* and 2,600 acres of *inam* land, and under the Grand Anicut Canal 11,300 acres of *ayan* and 34,000 acres of *inam* land (which are all now dry) will be converted into wet; in fact the entire taluk with the exception of the Gandarvakóttai and Kallakóttai zamins will be commanded by the Méttúr Project. The soil is nearly all of a red ferruginous variety. On the completion of the project this taluk which is at present the most backward taluk after Arantángi will be as flourishing as any other delta taluk in the district. Rough mat-weaving is carried on in a few villages, but no other noteworthy industry exists though there is some seaborne trade from Adirámpatnam. The coast road to Raméswaram passes through this taluk and contains along its course certain choultries and charities created by the Rájas of Tanjore and now administered by the District Board. But the pilgrims to Raméswaram for whom these charities were mainly intended now preferring to go by train, any large expenditure on these charities has become unnecessary. Kásánkulam choultry at Pattukkóttai, the Móhanámbál and Sulakshanámbál choultries at Rájamadam and Ammanichatram respectively are the important ones, but not more than five people are fed free in them every day now. There are now only 24 miles of metalled road in the taluk, and these include the road from Pattukkóttai to Tanjore and that from Pattukkttóai to Adirámpatnam. The Mayavaram-Arantangi railway runs through the taluk and has nine stations in it. There is a proposal to connect Pattukkóttai with Tanjore by rail.

Adirámpatnam. *Page* 252, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Population in 1931 was 10,893 of whom 5,789 were Mussalmans. The trade of the port has not improved as the average value of imports during the five years ending 1930–31 was Rs. 86,734 and of exports

Rs. 10,33,057. The chief articles of import are areca-nuts and paddy and of export rice and paddy, cotton goods and onions.

Gandarvakóttai.

Gandarvakottai, a zamin village due south of Tanjore on the Pudukkottai border; population in 1931 was 2,451; a police station, a dispensary and a private market. It is the headquarters of the largest zamin estate in the district which, like most others of the same kind in Tanjore, is said to have been given by a Náyak Rája to the ancestor of the present zamindar, a Kalla, in consideration of his checking the raids of his tribesman. These zamindars are said to have had a very strong hold over the Kallans and to have introduced Koravans as their agents. There is a settlement of the latter tribe at Gandarvakóttai. The name of the present zamindar is Rájagópála Pandárathár and the peshkash paid by him is Rs. 3,932-9-5. The place is also known for the manufacture of rough camblies. The name of the main village is Kovilur.

Madukkúr.

Paragraph 2.—*Substitute* :—**Madukkúr,** an important zamindari, village 7 miles north-east of Pattukkóttai on the Mannárgudi road. Population in 1931 was 5,261 of whom over a third were Muhammadans. There is a big private market here on Tuesdays at which there is a brisk trade in grain. The name of the present zamindar is Rájakannu *alias* Sévai Vijaya Raghunátha Balóji Kanakasabhai Gópálar. The first zamindar was a Krishna Gōpálar, an infantry commander of the Mahratta king Sarabhóji, to whom this and several other villages were granted in inam for a peshkash of Rs. 2,500.

Orathanád.

Orathanád, 14 miles south-east of Tanjore on the road to Pattukkóttai; population in 1931 was 3,893. Police station, hospital, sub-registrar's office, travellers' bungalow, private market and an anglo-vernacular secondary school. It contains the largest and the most magnificent of the Rája's chattrams in the district. This is called the Mukthámbál chattram after a mistress of Sarabhóji, by whom it was founded and has an income of over half a lakh of rupees. It consists of a number of fine buildings which afford ample accommodation for travellers of all classes. It is endowed with four entire villages granted by the British Government at the request of the founder under a sanad, dated 8th October 1805. There is also a European travellers' bungalow in the village maintained out of Chattram funds. Most of the students of the secondary school are free boarders in the chattram and the expenditure on the school is met from its funds. There is a fine partly stone-revetted tank in front of the choultry on the banks of which certain Vedic sacrifices were performed in 1801 during the time of Rája Sarabhóji under *salas* or sheds specially erected for the purpose. The exact site where the sacrifices were performed has been marked by an inscribed stone planted over the figure

of a Brahmini kite with spreading wings built in brick and mortar. Curiously enough on either side of this figure are now located barbers' saloons where the villagers and the guests in the chattram have their shaves, the tank near by affording them a cool bath after the operation. There are a few ruined buildings on the same bank, one a Hanumar temple in which some sort of worship is still kept up and the other a Mádhva choultry now falling into decay.

Several enterprising merchants carried on a brisk trade in paddy with Colombo *via* Adirámpatnam, but it has gone down now. A great deal of trade in fish still goes on in the village, the local traders buying the fish on market days from Adirámpatnam merchants and exporting them to Trichinopoly and other places. There is also some trade in groundnut, groundnut oil and cake.

Pattukkóttai.

Page 253, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The population of the town rose to 10,981 in 1931. There is a district board high school here and also the office of the taluk board. Vírakurichi, a village 4 miles off, is a place of pilgrimage for Roman Catholic Christians of the neighbourhood and large crowds of them assemble at the St. Antony's chapel in it on Ascension Day. The Nadiamman temple has endowments yielding an annual income of Rs. 4,000.

Perumagalúr.

Paragraph 2.—*Add*:—Population in 1931 was 632. The temple is said to have been built by Rájarája Chóla and the legend about its origin is said to concern him.

Sáluvanáyakkanpatnam.

Paragraph 3.—*Add*:—The village is seven miles from Adirámpatnam railway station. The Manóra tower is said to be in good repair.

Sétubává-chatram.

Paragraph 4.—*Delete* the last sentence and *add*:—Population in 1931 was 304. The chattram is said to be properly managed.

Tiruchittambalam.

Tiruchittambalam, 3 miles from the railway station of that name is now a cluster of houses on the road from Pattukkóttai to Nagaram, with a population of 1,441 in 1931. It has been sung about in the *dévarams* of Gnánasambandar which describe it as Tiruchitramani or Chitrávani. Prominence is given here to the worship of Nataraja or the dancing aspect of Siva, though the temple is dedicated to Purátana-Vanéswara or Lord of the Primæval Forest. It would appear from two inscriptions in this village that in the latter half of the fifteenth century the country around was governed by a family of petty chiefs who bore the name of Málavaráya. This clan name is still current among many families in Tanjore. There was a chief who bore that name in the time of Sundara Pándya I. It

is not known if there is any connection between that chief and the Pandya line of kings.

SHIYALI TALUK.

Page 254, *paragraph* 1, *third sentence.—Substitute* :—

Situated in the delta of the Cauvery river, Shiyáli taluk contains much more wet land than dry; but this is generally not of the best kind, about 30 per cent of wet land being assessed at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per acre, at the re-settlement, because the irrigation channels of the Cauvery have deposited most of their fertilising silt before they reach this tract. Shiyali.

Add at end of paragraph :—Rattan basket weaving occurs in some of the villages on the banks of the Coleroon: there is no regular cultivation of rattan on the Coleroon; it grows spontaneously on channel and river banks and is only fit for coarse baskets, boxes, trays and chairs.

Paragraph 2.—*For* "Population 1,987," *read* "Population (in 1931), 2,194." Achálapuram.

Add at end :—The ancient temple referred to is reported to be much neglected now, and the building is going to ruins.

Page 255, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* after first sentence :—The island is included in the revenue village of Káttúr; and its population in 1931 was 755. Dévicotta.

Page 256, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* after first sentence :—The name of the revenue village is Keelayur and population in 1931 was 2,893. This village was also called Kavéripúmpatnam and Púgár in ancient Tamil literature. Kávéripatnam.

Page 257, *paragraph* 2.—*For* "Population 1,926," *read* "Population in 1931 was 2,284." Nángúr.

Page 258, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* at end :—There is a shrine of Tirumangai Alwár in the local Vishnu temple to Purushothamaswami.

Paragraph 2.—*For* "Population 1,847," *read* "Population in 1931 was 2,227." Sáyávanam.

Add at end :—About a dozen inscriptions were copied from this village in 1911; and an inscription on the north wall of the Sáyávaneswara temple locates the temple at Kavéripúmpatnam in Nángúrnadu. Apparently this village was either part of, or just outside, the great city of Púgár. The village gave its name to a measure called Sáyávana-*názhi* which must have been fairly well known, the place being part of a great sea-port. A minister of Vikrama Chóla appears from another inscription to have built a *matam* and presented lands to it for

feeding 50 Brahmans of Sáyávanam in Púgár-Nádu which again indicates that this village was part of that city. A temple to Kumáraswámi was submerged in the sea and the fishermen of the adjoining village are said to pay Rs. 200 a year to the idol that was removed to Annappenpéttai for the right to fish on the site. There is also another temple to Pallavanéswara Swami in the same village to which presents were made in Chóla times. There is a shrine to the Tamil saint Pattinathu-pillai in this temple.

Shiyáli. *Paragraph* 3.—*For* "Population 9,722," *read* "Population in 1931 was 12,814."

Tirumailadi. *Page* 259, *paragraph* 3.—*For* "Population 3,660," *read* "Population in 1931 was 4,173."

Tirumula-vásal. *Paragraph* 4.—*For* "Population 4,344," *read* "Population in 1931 was 4,807."

Add at end:—The average value of exports and imports for five years ending 1930–31 was Rs. 2,22,520 and Rs. 13,105 respectively. The year 1930–31 was a record year with Rs. 6,71,491 worth of exports and Rs. 15,465 worth of imports.

Tirunagari. *Paragraph* 5.—*For* "Population 1,830," *read* "Population in 1931 was 1,901."

Tiruvenkádu. *Last paragraph*.—*For* "Population 4,204," *read* "Population in 1931 was 3,305."

Page 260, *paragraph* 1.—*Add*:—The Sanskrit schools have been closed; there is only a (Véda) *patasala*. Among the inscriptions are records of gifts of a golden bowl by a queen of Rajaraja, of a crown of rubies from another queen of the same king, of several villages during the reign of Kulóthunga Chóla III and of lands by one or other of his queens. The temple to Swétáranyaswámi was repaired by the great Chóla queen Sembiyan Madéviar in 991 A.D. Great sanctity attaches to the shrine in it to Aghóra Vírabhadraswámi and every Sunday there is a special worship for this idol about midnight.

Vaidisvaran-kóvil. *Paragraph* 2, *line* 3.—*For* "Population 4,022," *read* "Population in 1931 was 5,372."

Add at end:—The temple management has been brought under a scheme sanctioned by the Civil Court though the trustee is a *pandaram* from the Tiruvidamarudur *math*. Náttukóttai Chettiárs continue to own several charities in this village, *védapátasálas*, choultries where free food is given, and *pasumatams*. The shrine to Kumáraswámi (Subrahmanya) is treated with special regard as he is said to have been worshipped by Siva, his own father.

TANJORE TALUK.

Page 261, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The major portion of the southern part of the taluk and a few villages north of the railway line will be directly benefited by the Méttúr project, whose main canal passes through Tanjore town. A few villages of the old taluk were taken over to the Pápanásam taluk when that was formed in 1910.

Paragraph 2.—*Delete* the following clause in line 6 :—" The most important of which is Ayyampéttai," as this village is now included in the Pápanásam taluk ; also in the last two lines " at and near Ayyampéttai ; and."

Page 262, *second sentence.*—*Substitute* :—As a result of the coming in of motor bus traffic, travelling from Tanjore to Pattukkóttai is now done more by bus than by train *via* Tiruvarúr, and the main villages like Tiruvádi and Vallam are served by buses.

Paragraph 2.—The note about Ayyampéttai must go under Pápanásam in which it has been included. Ayyampéttai.

Paragraph 3.—*Add* :—Population (in 1931) 2,883. The village was called Girikondachólanallúr in ancient times, and a king who cannot be recognized but is simply referred to as Kónerimaikondán, gave some lands to the Apatsaháya temple. Búdalúr.

Traces exist in the adjoining villages of the track of an old canal which is said to have been a continuation of the Uyyakondán canal of the Trichinopoly district, and to have run as far as the Sivaganga tank at Tanjore. Tradition says that this Uyyakondán canal whose head is at Péttavaitalai above Kulittalai (Trichinopoly district) was dug about a thousand years ago by a Chóla king whose capital Tanjore was suffering from serious drought. This canal now stops in the Trichinopoly district and its head was in 1925–26 shifted to Kattalai higher up the Cauvery. A *stalapurana* of Uyyakondán Tirumalai states the canal will last a thousand years, and that first the tail and then the head of the canal will disappear. The tail portion became choked up during the time of the Carnatic Wars and the head was destroyed in the floods of 1924.

Paragraph 4.—This village is now included in the Pattukkóttai taluk. Gandarvakóttai.

Paragraph 5.—*For* " Population 2,333," *read* " Population in 1931 was 2,560." Kandiyúr.

Page 263, *paragraph* 2, *second and third sentences.*—*Substitute* :—The temple is dedicated to Viratanéswara and is mentioned in the *Periapuránam*, a work composed in the

eleventh century. Parantaka I (905–945 A.D.) was the Chóla king in whose reign the temple seems to have been largely patronized. The name of the Goddess is Mangalámbika. One of the inscriptions refers to the appointment of a dancing master.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute* :—

Tiruchátu-rai. **Tiruchâturai**, population (in 1931) 1,688. It is also known as Tiruchòturai and Sorruturai, and has been sung about by the three Tamil saints. A dozen inscriptions were copied in 1895 from its Othanavanéswara temple, *óthána* in Sanskrit meaning food (Tamil—*Sóru*). Parantaka I is the chief Chóla king in whose reign the temple was patronized largely. Another neighbouring village Tiruvédikkudi (population in 1931, 804) has also been sung about by two of the saints and contains several inscriptions of Chóla times. Both the villages are mentioned in the *Periyapuránam*. Rájarája I in his thirteenth year granted thirteen velis of land for celebrating the *pushya* festival here. Other grants for festivals are also recorded. Tiruppanthurithi, yet another neighbouring village, is mentioned in Appar's *devaram*. Appar is said to have met the other Tamil saint Gnánasambandar here in the temple to Pushpavanésvara, which must therefore be as old as the seventh century. Grants were made to it in the time of the Chóla king Parántaka I (905–945 A.D.) and his successors. During the reign of Sundara Pándya I, 1257 A.D. and in Vijayanagar times (under Bukka III and Achuytha) similar grants were made ; and Tulsáji, the Mahratta Rája of Tanjore in 1781 endowed 4,800 kulis of land in Paliyár village to this temple. The temples in these three villages are largely attended and well managed.

Kóviladi. *Paragraph* 4, *second sentence.*—*Substitute* :—Population in 1931 was 2,406. In the Ranganáthaswami temple is an inscription of the time of Sundara Pándya I.

Page 264, *paragraph* 2, *line* 12.—*For* "Ganga Pallavas," *read* "Pallavas," and *add* at end of paragraph :—

Tiruchanampundi, population in 1931, was 980, a neighbouring village, contains inscriptions of the Pallava king Nandivarman III (830–850 A.D.) of the Chóla king Parántaka I (905–945 A.D.) and his successors. As usual many of these records relate only to gifts, a Pallava queen's offering consisting of gold.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute* :—

Mannár-samudram. **Mannàrsamudram,** also called **Sendalai** : 13 miles north-west of Tanjore. Population in 1931 was 523. There is a class of Vellálas called Sendalai Vellálas who seem

to get their name from this village. Its ancient name was Chandralékai and its temple was called Perunthurai, some of whose pillars came from a Pandyan temple at Némam. A record of Vira Ramanatha shows that the Hoysalas had extended their territories so far south. During Chóla times provision was made for reciting Bháratham in one of the temple mantapas. A local chief built a Pidari temple and he seems to have been a general under a Pándyan king. Lands at Némam were given to the temple here by another local chief. Nandivarman III, the Pallava king of the ninth century, was also a donor of this Pidári temple. The village was the stronghold of Muttarians or Muttarasas who were generals under the Pallava kings and it was from these Muttarayas that Tanjore was taken by Vijayálaya, the ancestor of Parántaka Chóla I. In the time of Krishna Ráya of Vijayanagar, grants were made for the celebration of the Pushyam festival.

Paragraph 4.—*Substitute* :—**Nemam,** 18 miles north-west of Tanjore. Population in 1931 was 1,033. The temple here is to Irávathéswara. It existed in Pallava times and Aditya I, and his son Párantaka I were donors to this temple. Pillars from a temple built by a Pándyan king in this village were removed to Sendalai. Nemam.

Last paragraph and paragraphs 1 *and* 2 *in page* 265.—Orathanad ; *delete* as Orathanád is now included in the Pattukkóttai taluk. Orathanad.

Page 265, *paragraph* 4, *first three lines.*—*Substitute* :—Tanjore town had a population in 1931 of 66,889 and it was the seventh largest town in the Presidency. Of these 84·4 per cent were Hindus and there were 4,031 Muhammadans and 6,207 Christians. Its population increased by 23 per cent during the last 40 years. Tanjore.

Page 266, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The main supply canal of the Méttúr project passes through the town and through a part of the moat. In several parts of the town this canal has been spanned by bridges one of which was opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, on 11th December 1929. There are two town extensions to the south of the railway line, one of which is named Ganapathinagar and the other simply town extension.

Page 270, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The tower was repaired during the time of the Náyaks and this accounts for the large number of Vaishnava sculptures on it. The solitary bust of an European with a cocked hat on may perhaps be due more to an expression of the sculptor's desire to picture the strange-looking

people from another land that were then making their appearance in India than to any deliberate attempt at deifying any particular member of it.

Page 271.—*Add* to paragraph 1:—The following facts appear from a study of the inscriptions found on the walls and towers of the great pagoda, built by Rájarája I. One of his inscriptions is an order that the gifts to it made by him, his elder sister Kundaviyár and his queens should be recorded on its walls. This princess Kundaviyár set up an image in the temple of her mother (who allowed herself to be burnt with her husband's dead body which was considered in those days an act of great religious merit) and provided for its worship and ornamentation. His queen (so far as they appear from the inscriptions) were Lokamáthévi, Abhimánavalli, Chólamádévi, Trailókyamádévi, Prithivimádévi and Panchavan Mádévi, and a good number of the inscriptions are records of gifts made by these royal queens. Several villages in Tondai Nadu, Pándya Nadu, Nolambapádi, Gangavádi, Malai Nádu and even Ceylon, lands in various villages, jewels made out of the king's own treasure or from treasures captured from the Chéra and the Pándya kings, gold and silver in specie, vessels of the same precious metals, necklaces of pearls, gold diadems set with precious stones, gold girdles and numerous other ornaments were lavished on the temple and its various idols. The inscriptions give an insight into the currency, weights and measures, prices and rates of interest usually charged, in fact furnish a fiscal history of the country at the time. There was a large store-house in the temple in which the several villages belonging to the temple and the tenants of temple-lands in isolated villages delivered their paddy. Several metallic images of gods and goddesses were presented to the temple by kings and queens and local chiefs. A general named Krishna Ráma built the *prakara* walls under the command of his master Rájarája I. About 400 women (apparently dancing girls) were transferred to this new temple by royal order from various other temples in the Chóla country. They were mostly married women and received each a *veli* of land yielding about 100 *kalams* for their services in the temple. Several villages appear to have undertaken to supply watchmen to the temple and several shepherds, the necessary quantity of milk for worship and ghee for lamps. A later Chóla record of Rájarája III refers to a political compact among the subordinate chiefs of the Chóla country by which they undertook to be faithful to the king and to stand by each other against foreign invaders. Shrines to the Tamil saints were set up, metallic idols of them were presented and regular worship in the shrine was provided for by grants of land and cash; and the recitation of their works

before them was also arranged, 48 persons being appointed to do the chanting. There is a reference to the setting up of a Pillayár temple and the presentation of a few metallic idols of Pillayár in various postures. There is, however, no reference to the well-sculptured Subrahmanya temple (described in the next paragraph) in these inscriptions which shows that this little temple in the same compound and adjoining the big temple must have been built a few centuries later. There are a few records of Vijayanagar kings and of Tanjore Náyaks.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute for* the first two sentences :—

The temple having been constructed in the tenth century A.D. its praises could not be sung by the early Tamil saints. The same is the case with regard to the great temple at Gangaikondachólapuram built by Rájéndra Chóla who succeeded Rájarája I. The Tamil saints flourished in the seventh century A.D., at least three centuries before these two pagodas were built. Shrines to all the Tamil saints are found in the temple and their images have been worshipped and liberally provided for.

Page 273, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The Rájagópala Perumál temple was founded in the time of Achutha Ráya in 1539 A.D. It is situated in the heart of the town near the north main temple street and is one of the Palace dévasthánams with an estate worth Rs. 72,000 a year. The Siva temple at Karuntittángudi seems more ancient than the big temple as there is found in it an inscription of the time of Gandaráditya, who was a predecessor of Rájarája I.

There is in the courtyard of the great temple a shrine to a great person known as Kárúrár. This holy man, a Brahman, was despised by his own caste for his observing no distinction of caste and partaking of food prepared by the lowest classes. Rájarája knew his worth and so invited him from Kárúr where he lived, to consecrate the great temple that he built at Tanjore. An image of him has been set up in a small shrine behind the central tower and is worshipped by crowds of people. Worship at this shrine on Thursdays is said to be specially efficacious. Its annual festival in Chitrai (April-May) is largely attended.

Page 273, *paragraph* 3.—*Add* :—There is a third and a new Raja's chattram within a furlong of the railway station, a new construction very useful for travellers. This was built out of the chattram funds, and is under the management of the district board. Chattrams.

Page 274, *paragraph* 3, *first three sentences*.—*Substitute* :— Tanjore contains dispensaries and a fine hospital and several good schools. The hospital is referred to in Chapter IX and the

schools in Chapter X. The district jail now called the "Borstal Institute" is described in Chapter XIII.

Tirukkattupalli. *Paragraph* 4, *second sentence*.—*For* the words "lower secondary school" *substitute* :—"high school which has received large benefactions from Sir P. S. and Lady Sivaswami Ayyar. Population in 1931 was 6,406."

Tiruvadi. *Paragraph* 276, *paragraph* 1.—*For* "Population 7,821" *read* "Population 7741."

Page 276, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—Nothing has been done so far to reduce the scourge of elephantiasis.

Page 278, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—A fine group of buildings on the river called Kalyáni-Mahál accommodates the oriental college. Here students are now trained in Sanskrit and Tamil for university examinations for award of oriental titles. Several students receive free boarding at the expense of the chattram department now under the district board. The tomb of the great songster Thiagaraja or Tiyaga Ayyar stands on the same bank a few yards below Kalyáni-Mahál. There are tombs to several other celebrities around it. The songs of Thiagarája are in Telugu and well-known among South Indians and are sung by amateurs and professionals alike. He was a great devotee of Srí Ráma and remained a beggar to his death scorning royal favours.

Vallam. *Page* 279, *paragraph* 3, *line* 2.—*For* "7,590" *read* "8,534."

Page 279, *paragraph* 3, *lines* 3-4.—*Delete* "a deputy tahsildar and."

Page 280, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—The fort contains two temples, one to Siva and another to Vishnu, the former being near the tank called Vajrathírtham. No inscriptions could be seen on their walls as these are thickly coated with chunam. The well-known Vallam pebbles are picked up in the site of the fort whenever quarrying goes on in it for road metal.

TIRUTTURAIPPÚNDI TALUK.

Page 281, *paragraph* 1, *last sentence*.—*Substitute* :—The taluk is traversed by the Máyavaram-Arantangi and Tirutturaippúndi-Agastyampalli sections of the South Indian Railway and the only metalled roads in the taluk are those going from Tirutturaippúndi to Tiruvarúr, Muthupet and Mannárgudi.

Idumbavanam. *Paragraph* 2, *line* 2.—*For* "3,836" *read* "5,720 in 1931, all Hindus."

Add at end of paragraph :—The temple is now under the Madras Religious Endowments Board, but its trusteeship vests permanently in a Brahman family of Kunmiyúr (Mannárgudi taluk). It has got property worth Rs. 10 lakhs with an annual income of Rs. 15,000. Certain inscriptions were copied from this temple recently.

Paragraph 3.—*Substitute* :—

Kallimodu, population (in 1931) 1,562, lies 13 miles east by south of Tiruttúraippúndi and contains a chattram maintained by the local board. This chattram has an endowment of 1,000 acres under the management of the taluk board and its surplus income was utilised towards the expenses of the hospital at Tirutturaippúndi till 1930 when the hospital was taken over by Government. The surplus income of this choultry is now being utilised for the maintenance of a maternity hospital at Tirutturaippúndi. Kallimodu

Paragraph 4, *line* 2.—*For* " 9,099 " *read* " in 1931 was 6,980." Muttupet.

Page 282, *paragraph* 1.—*For* the first sentence *substitute* :— " The exports in the five years ending 1930-31 averaged annually Rs. 1,612."

Substitute for last sentence :—The course of the river is winding. Owing to the falling off of the trade of this port, a proposal to have a direct cut in the river from the Custom House towards the sea for improving the loading and unloading of goods had to be dropped. A few merchants who had their own boats have now sold them.

Page 283, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—The population of Kódikarai in which Point Calimere is included was 1,092 in 1931. The port is not open to any foreign trade. The Sri Rámapatham on the way to the cape from Védáranniyam is a protected monument. Point Calimere.

Paragraph 2.—*For* " 3,086 " *read* " 3,655, all Hindus." Tillaivilagam.

For the fifth sentence *substitute* :—The images which include one to Lakshmana are considered particularly life-like, and when and by whom they were made and what was the reason for their being buried on this site are points on which the more educated among the pilgrims wish to be, but are not, enlightened.

Paragraph 3.—*For* " 5,400 " *read* " 7,351 in 1931." Tirutturaippúndi.

Add at end of paragraph :—The village is also the headquarters of a taluk board. The district board has opened a high school in it. About 25 inscriptions were copied in 1912 from the local temple.

Topputturai.

Page 284, *paragraph* 1.—*Add* :—Population in 1931 was 2,560. The port is now open to coasting trade only. The average value of exports and imports for a year during the five years ending 1930–31 was Rs. 1,62,651 and Rs. 4,812.

Védáranniyam.

Paragraph 2.—*Add* at end :—The village is also famous as the birth-place of Paranjóti-munivar, the author of *Tiruvilaiyádal Puránam,* who flourished in the thirteenth century. Its population in 1931 was 15,036. There is a middle school in the village. Nattukóttai Chettiyars have built choultries and endowed *pátasálas* and *pasumatams* in the village, as its temple was sung about by the Tamil saints and is a *Pádalpetta-sthalam.* It was while Tirugnánasambandar was stopping in this village that the Saivite queen of the Pandyan king of Madura sent for him to convert the king.

The trustee of the temple is appointed from a Tamil family of Jaffna. It is believed that the temple had no lands of its own about 500 years ago and that it was then under the management of the sole proprietor of Vadapathimangalam village. He transferred the management to a Tillaináyaka Thambirán, a monk from Jaffna who partly improved the temple and secured for it large endowments and handed over the temple to the family of his own priest at Varni in Jaffna. Ninety inscriptions were copied from the temple in 1904. A few refer to the time of Parántaka I (905–945) and the rest to that of his successors. Among the donors was a Veerasingappanmár, a Ceylonese name, and among the gifts in cash, Ceylonese coins (*illakkasu*). The currency of Ceylon coins in the mainland is not perhaps surprising considering the commercial intercourse between that island and India. And a recent poet Ganapati Gurukkal who had a number of disciples in the surrounding tracts sang the Skandapuránam in verse suitable for being sung by sailors. Printed copies of this versification are unfortunately not available now. It would also appear from the inscriptions that Dévadásis attached to the temple in those days were married women and that slaves were bought and sold. A police officer of the district by name Ariyan Pichan *alias* Ethirilisóla Sangainádalvan sold five men and five women slaves with their relations in 1218 A.D. for 1,000 *kasus.* The five men had been his slaves before, but they were sold under the orders of his master whom he calls " Mudaliyar." This was in the time of Rájarája III. Some twenty years later the same man sold five women as slaves to the temple. Apparently these slaves had to work in the temple and they were fed at its expense. There is also reference to an invasion of the Tamil country by a certain Singanna-Dandanayaka.

Agastyampalli.

Add at end of page the following :—**Agastyampalli**, near Védáranniyam, population (in 1931) 2,688, is the present terminus

of the railway and adjoins the salt factory. For an extension of the railway line to Point Calimere the necessary surveys have been made. Four inscriptions were copied in 1904 from the Agasteeswara temple, of which three relate to Pandyan times (1253–1308) and the fourth to the time of Rájarája III (1218 A.D.) and all recording gifts of which one was for celebrating a festival in 1273 A.D. for the recovery from illness of the king Kulasékara Pandya.

Kōvilūr, famous in ancient Saivite literature, lies about a mile from Muthupet railway station. About fifty inscriptions were discovered in this village in 1908. The temple is dedicated to Mantrapurísware. Many interesting matters occur in the inscriptions. Several gifts have been given to the temple for the prosperity of the king Rájarája III (in 1237 A.D.) and for the victory of the prince Irungólar. Gifts to Súryadéva, to the idols of the Tamil Náyanmars and to certain *matams* in the village have also been recorded. The shrine to the goddess was built by one of the Chóla princes and endowed by the village assembly. That the worship of the three great Tamil saints had become common in Chóla times is clear from the inscriptions which record the making of various gifts to shrines of these saints which were built within the temple itself. Kóvilúr.

The old maths were Vánaráyan *matam*, Kúthandináyanar *matam* and their chiefs Isánasivácharya and Paripúrna Siva. They have now disappeared.

CHAPTER XVI.—KÁRAIKKÁL.

Page 285, *paragraph* 1, *third sentence.*—*Substitute* :—The town possesses some handsome Government buildings, but its appearance is not in any other way remarkable. There is a good river-side wharf where barges can load and unload. Ships have to stand out in the roadstead and barges row down the river and cross the bar to get out of them.

In the marginal note, *add* at foot :—

1926 ... 56,091.

Sixth sentence, lines 11 *to* 14.—*Substitute* :—The population as the figures in the margin will show, declined rapidly between 1883 and 1901, but since the latter year has remained steady. At the census of July 1926, the population of the settlement showed a fall of 504; but its density is still high. The population of Káraikkál town was 16,970.

Eighth sentence, lines 16 *to* 18.—*Substitute* :—There are six communes, Káraikkál, Cotachéri, Grande Aldee, Nedoungádu, Neravy and Tirunalar possessing a mayor and council and one or more "adjoints."

Paragraph 2, last two sentences ending in next page.—*Substitute* :—There are six classes of wet, four of dry and three of waste, lands in Káraikkál on which the taxes are as follows per hectare or 2½ acres :—

Classification of land.	Wet tax.			Dry tax.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1st class	21	4	0	16	12	0
2nd do.	17	8	0	11	12	0
3rd do.	13	12	0	6	12	0
4th do.	10	0	0	1	12	0
5th do.	6	4	0	...		
6th do.	0	8	0	...		
Waste lands, 1st class ...	3	12	0	...		
Do. 2nd do. ...	2	8	0	...		
Do. 3rd do. ...	1	1	6	...		

Page 290, *paragraph* 2.—*Add* :—Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary for April 7, 1760 (Vol. XII, page 36) shows that M. Nicholas, the *Commandant* at Káraikkál, and his troops being unable to endure the shells fired into the fort on April 5th by their English besiegers, made terms with them and delivered the fort into their possession at 2 p.m. It also records that there being great famine in Madras at the time, the English captors immediately sent a ship-load of paddy to that place from Káraikkál. A graphic account of the capture is given in a letter from Engineer John Call who was engaged in the siege, in the appendix to the above volume.

Page 291.—*Add* at the end of the chapter the following :—

The settlement contains a considerable Roman Catholic congregation. As early as 1745 protests had been made to the church authorities against the distinction made within the church between the Pariah and Caste Christians, and Ananda Ranga Pillai's Diary, Vol. 1, pages 284–287, records the scene in a church at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 16th October 1745. A wall had been erected as a barrier within the Church on one side of which the Pariahs collected for worship and on the other, Caste Christians, Eurasians and Europeans assembled during the Service. The privilege was an old one and had continued till then. The priest at this time disapproved of this arrangement and is said to have instigated the Pariah Christians to remonstrate. This they did to the Bishop who ordered the demolition of the wall, and at the evening service of that day all classes of Christians mingled in divine worship. One of the caste ladies of rank had gone to church decked with all ornaments that women of her class usually wear and arrayed in muslin gauze